

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

CLASS 2855
CALL No. 909 Dio
Vol. X

D.G.A. 79.

2855

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

FOUNDED BY JAMES LOEB, LL.D.

EDITED BY

† T. E. PAGE, C.H., LITT.D.

† E. CAPPS, PH.D., LL.D.

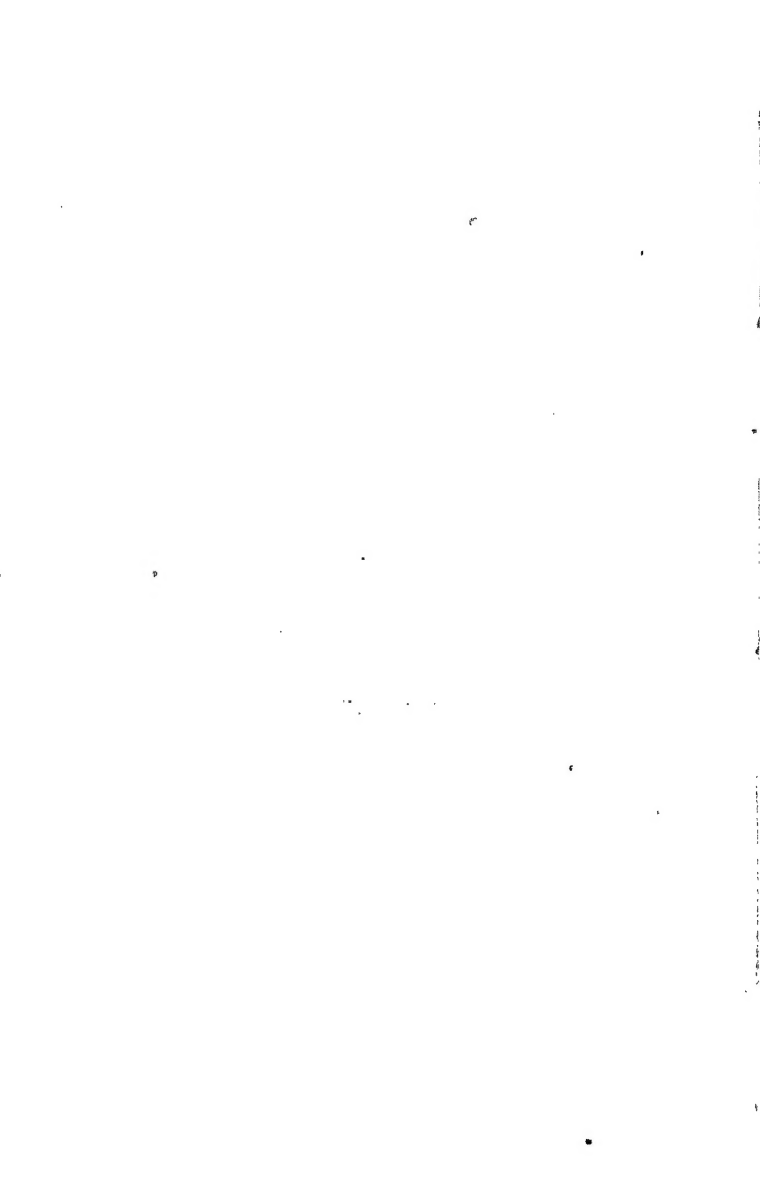
† W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D.

L. A. POST, M.A.

E. H. WARMINGTON, M.A., F.R.HIST.SOC.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

X



DIODORUS OF SICILY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY

RUSSEL M. GEER, PH.D.

TULANE UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

IN TWELVE VOLUMES

X

BOOKS XIX. 66-110 AND XX



909

Dio

3035

LONDON

WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

MCMLIV

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY, NEW DELHI.

Acc. No. 2855.

Date. 18. 5. 55.

Call No. 909/Dio-

CONTENTS

	PAGE
BOOK XIX (CHAPS. 66-110)	1
BOOK XX	135
INDEX OF NAMES	447
MAPS OF THE AREAS DESCRIBED IN VOL. X	<i>At end</i>
1. SICILY WITH THE PART OF THE AFRICAN COAST OPPOSITE TO IT	
2. THE HELLENISTIC KINGDOMS	
3. GREECE AND THE AEGEAN	

THE LIBRARY OF HISTORY
OF
DIODORUS OF SICILY
BOOK XIX

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῇ ἑννεακαιδεκάτῃ τῶν
Διοδώρου βύβλων

Τὰ πραχθέντα τοῖς Ἀντιγόνοῦ καὶ Κασάνδρου στρα-
τηγοῖς περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Κασάνδρου στρατεία εἰς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν καὶ τοὺς κατὰ
τὸν Ἀδρίαν τόπους.

Ἄλωσις περὶ Καρίαν τῆς ἀποσταλείσης ὑπὸ Κασάν-
δρου δυνάμεως.

Ὡς οἱ φηγάδες τῶν Συρακουσίων Ἀκραγαντίονος
πέισαντες πολεμεῖν Ἀγαθοκλεῖ στρατηγὸν ἐκ Λακεδαι-
μονος Ἀκρότατον μετεπέμψαντο.

Ὡς οὗτος μὲν παρυλαβὼν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τυραννικῶς¹
ἄρχων διεγένετο, οἱ δ' Ἀκραγαντίνοι τὴν εἰρήνην ἐποιή-
σαντο πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην.

Τὰ πραχθέντα Ῥωμαίοις περὶ τὴν Ἰαπυγίαν.

Καλλαντιανῶν ἀπόστασις ἀπὸ Λυσιμάχου καὶ τὰ
συμβάντα τοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν ἀποσταλεῖσιν ὑπ'
Ἀντιγόνοῦ.

Ὡς Φίλιππος ἀποσταλεὶς ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου στρατηγὸς
εἰς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν ἐνίκησεν Αἰτωλοὺς ἅμα καὶ τοὺς
Ἡπειρώτας.

Ὡς Ῥωμαῖοι μάχῃ νικήσαντες Σαμνίτας μετ' ὀλίγον
Καμπανοὺς ἀποστάντας προσηγάγοντο.

¹ τυραννικῶς Rhodoman: καὶ εἰρηνικῶς.

CONTENTS OF THE NINETEENTH BOOK OF DIODORUS

The operations of the generals of Antigonus and of Cassander in Greece (chap. 66).

Cassander's campaign in Aetolia and the country about the Adriatic (chaps. 67-68).

The capture in Caria of the army sent out by Cassander (chap. 68).¹

How the Syracusan exiles, after persuading the people of Acragas to fight against Agathocles, sent for a general from Lacedaemon, Acrotatus (chap. 70).

How Acrotatus accepted the generalship and ruled as a tyrant; and how the Acragantines made peace with the dynast (chap. 71).

The Roman operations in Iapygia (chap. 72).

The revolt of the Callantians from Lysimachus, and what befell those who were dispatched to their aid by Antigonus (chap. 73).

How Philip, who had been sent as general into Aetolia by Cassander, defeated at one time the peoples of Aetolia and Epirus (chap. 74).²

How the Romans defeated the Samnites in battle, and a little later won back the Campanians who had revolted (chap. 76).

¹ The table of contents omits chap. 69: Antigonus' preparations against Ptolemy.

² Chap. 75 is omitted: operations of Antigonus in Asia Minor, and of Cassander in Greece.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Ὡς Ἀντίγονος Πτολεμαῖον¹ στρατηγὸν ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐλευθερώσοντα τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ τὰ πραχθέντα περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Ἀπόστασις Κυρηναίων καὶ ἄλλωσις, ἔτι δὲ Πτολεμαῖον στρατεία εἰς Κύπρον καὶ Συρίαν.

Μάχη Δημητρίου πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον καὶ νίκη Πτολεμαίου.

Ἀπόστασις Τελεσφόρου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἀπὸ Ἀντιγόνου.

Τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἡπειρον καὶ τὸν Ἀδρίαν πραχθέντα Κασάνδρῳ.

Ὡς Σέλευκος παρὰ Πτολεμαῖον λαβὼν δύνανται ὀλίγην ἐκράτησε Βαβυλῶνος καὶ τὴν προῖπάρχουσιν αὐτῷ σατραπεύειν ἀνεσώσατο.

Ὡς Ἀντίγονος ἀκινδύνως παραλαβὼν Κοίλιν Συρίαν δύνανται ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν.

Περὶ τῶν νομίμων οἷς χρῆται τὰ ἔθνη τῶν Ἀράβων.

Περὶ τῆς καλουμένης Ἀσφαλτίτιδος λίμνης.

Ὡς Ἀντίγονος τὸν υἱὸν Δημήτριον ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν.

Περὶ τῶν πραχθέντων Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Σαμνίταις.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Μεσσηνίους παρακρουσάμενος τῆς πόλεως ἐκυρίευσεν.

Ὡς τοὺς ἀντιταξαμένους Μεσσηνίων καὶ Ταυρομενιτῶν, ἔτι δὲ Κεντοριπίνων ἀπέσφαξεν.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Δεινοκράτη καὶ τοὺς φινυάδας περὶ Γαλαρίαν ἐνίκησεν.

¹ Πτολεμαῖον (Geer: Πολέμωνα (cp. chap. 77. 2; also chaps. 57. 4, 68. 5 and notes).

CONTENTS OF THE NINETEENTH BOOK

How Antigonus sent Ptolemaeus as general with an army to liberate the Greeks, and about his operations in Greece (chaps. 77-78).

The revolt and the capture of Cyrenê, also the campaign of Ptolemy into Cyprus and Syria (chap. 79).

The battle of Demetrius against Ptolemy, and the victory of Ptolemy (chaps. 80-86).

The desertion of Antigonus by his general Telesphorus (chap. 87).

The operations of Cassander in Epirus and on the Adriatic (chaps. 88-89).

How Seleucus received a small force from Ptolemy, gained control of Babylon, and recovered the satrapy that he had formerly possessed (chaps. 90-92).

How Antigonus took Coelê Syria without a battle, and how he dispatched an army into Arabia (chaps. 93-100).

About the customs observed by the Arabian tribes (chap. 94).

About what is called the Bituminous Sea (chaps. 98-99).

How Antigonus sent his son Demetrius with the army into Babylonia (chap. 100).

About the operations of the Romans and the Samnites (chap. 101).

How Agathocles deceived the Messenians and became ruler of their city (chap. 102).

How he slew those of the Messenians, Tauromenians, and Centoripians who opposed him (chaps. 102-103).

How Agathocles defeated Deinocrates and the exiles at Galaria (chap. 104).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Ῥωξάνης καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως θάνατος.

Τὰ πραχθέντα Ῥωμαίοις κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν.

Περὶ τῆς γενομένης τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ναυμαχίας.

Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι περὶ τὸν Ἰμέραν Ἀγαθοκλέα παρα-
τάξει νικήσαντες συνέκλεισαν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας.

CONTENTS OF THE NINETEENTH BOOK

The death of Roxanê and of King Alexander (chap. 105).

The operations of the Romans in Italy (chap. 105).

About the shipwreck that befell the Carthaginians (chap. 106).

How the Carthaginians defeated Agathocles in a battle at Himera and shut him up in Syracuse (chaps. 107-110).

ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

ΤΟΥ ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΟΥ

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΣ ΕΝΝΕΑΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ

66. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διελθόντος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Νικόδωρος, ἐν Ἰώμῃ δ' ἦσαν ὕπατοι Λεύκιος Παπείριος τὸ τέταρτον καὶ Κόιντος Πρό-
2 πλιος τὸ δεύτερον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀριστόδημος μὲν ὁ κατασταθεὶς ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸς ὡς ἐπύθετο τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Πολυπέρχοντος ἀπό-
στασιν, ἐπὶ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν δικαιο-
λογησάμενος προετρέψατο τὰ πλήθη βοηθεῖν τοῖς
Ἀντιγόνου πράγμασιν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῶν μισθο-
φόρων διαβὰς ἐκ τῆς Αἰτωλίας εἰς Πελοπόννησον
κατέλαβεν Ἀλέξανδρόν τε καὶ τοὺς Ἡλείους
πολιορκοῦντας τὴν Κυλλήνην, εὐκαίρως δὲ τοῖς
3 κινδυνεύουσιν ἐπιφανεὶς ἔλυσε τὴν πολιορκίαν.
καταλιπὼν δ' ἐνταῦθα τοὺς παρεξομένους τῷ φρου-
ρίῳ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν ἀνέζευξεν εἰς τὴν Ἀχαΐαν καὶ
Πάτρας μὲν ἡλευθέρωσε φρουρουμένας ὑπὸ τοῦ

THE LIBRARY OF HISTORY
OF
DIODORUS OF SICILY

BOOK XIX

66. After this year had passed, Nicodorus was ^{314 B.C.} archon at Athens, and at Rome Lucius Papirius was consul for the fourth time and Quintus Publius for the second.¹ While these held office, Aristodemus, who had been made general by Antigonos, on learning of the defection of Polyperchon's son Alexander, presented his own side of the matter to the common assembly of the Aetolians and persuaded the majority to support the fortunes of Antigonos. He himself, however, with his mercenaries crossed from Aetolia to the Peloponnesus, where he found Alexander and the Eleans laying siege to Cyllenê, and, arriving at a moment opportune for the endangered people, raised the siege. Leaving troops there to insure the safety of the stronghold, he advanced into Achaia and freed Patrae, which was subject to a garri-

¹ Nicodorus was archon in 314/13 B.C. The consuls of 315 B.C. are given by the *Fasti Capitolini* as L. Papirius Cursor and Q. Poblilius Philo, each for the fourth time (*CIL*, I, p. 130). The names of the consuls of this year have been lost from Livy, 9. 22.

Κασάνδρου στρατιωτῶν, Αἴγιον δὲ ἐκπολιορκήσας
 τῆς τε φρουρᾶς ἐκυρίευσε καὶ τοῖς Αἰγιεῦσι κατὰ
 δόγμα τὴν ἐλευθερίαν βουλόμενος ἀποκαταστήσαι
 διὰ ταύτην τὴν περίστασιν ἐκώλύθη· τῶν γὰρ
 στρατιωτῶν τραπέντων πρὸς ἄρπαγὴν πολλοὶ μὲν
 ἀπεσφάγησαν τῶν Αἰγίων πλείστα δὲ τῶν οἰκιῶν
 4 διεφθάρησαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διαπλεύσαντος εἰς
 Αἰτωλίαν αὐτοῦ Δυμαῖοι, φρουρὰν ἔχοντες παρὰ
 Κασάνδρου, διετείχισαν τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε κατ' ἰδίαν
 οὔσαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως διεξεῦχθαι. παρα-
 καλέσαντες δ' ἀλλήλους ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς αὐτονομίας
 περιεστρατοπέδευσαν τὴν ἄκραν καὶ συνεχεῖς προσ-
 5 βολὰς ἐποιοῦντο. ἃ δὴ πυθόμενος ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος
 ἦκεν μετὰ δυνάμεως καὶ βιασάμενος ἐντὸς τοῦ
 τείχους ἐκυρίευσε τῆς πόλεως, τῶν δὲ Δυμαίων
 τοὺς μὲν ἀπέσφαξεν, τοὺς δ' εἰς φυλακὴν ἀπέθετο,
 6 πολλοὺς δὲ ἐφυγάδευσεν. οἱ δὲ περιλειφθέντες
 ἀπαλλαγέντος ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Ἀλεξάνδρου χρόνον
 μὲν τινα τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἦγον, καταπεπληγμένοι τὸ
 μέγεθος τῆς συμφορᾶς ἅμα δὲ καὶ συμμάχων ὄντες
 ἔρημοι· μετὰ δέ τινα χρόνον ἐξ Αἰγίου τοὺς Ἀρι-
 στοδήμου μισθοφόρους μεταπεμψάμενοι πάλιν ἐπ-
 ἔθεντο τῇ φρουρᾷ καὶ κυριεύσαντες τῆς ἄκρας τὴν
 μὲν πόλιν ἡλευθέρωσαν, τῶν δὲ καταλειφθέντων¹
 τοὺς πλείστους ἀποσφάξαντες συνανείλαν καὶ τῶν
 ἰδίων πολιτῶν ὅσοι πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον εἶχον φιλίαν.
 67. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πρασσομένοις Ἀλέξανδρος
 μὲν ὁ Πολυπέρχοντος ἐκ Σικυῶνος ἀναzeugνύων
 μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ὑπ' Ἀλεξίωνος τοῦ Σικυ-
 ωνίου καὶ τινων ἄλλων προσποιουμένων εἶναι

¹ So the MSS., but with η added above εἰ by second hands.

son of Cassander's troops. After a successful siege ^{314 B.C.} of Aegium he became master of its garrison; but, although he wished to establish freedom for the people of Aegium^a according to the decree,¹ he was blocked by the following incident: for while the soldiers were engaged in pillaging, many of the Aegienses were killed and very many of their buildings were destroyed. Thereafter, when Aristodemus had sailed to Aetolia, the Dymaeans,² who were subject to a garrison sent by Cassander, cut off their city by a dividing wall in such a way that it was isolated and separated from the citadel. Then, after encouraging each other to assert their freedom, they invested the citadel and made unremitting attacks upon it. But Alexander on learning of this came with his army, forced his way within the wall, and became master of the city, slaying some of the Dymaeans, imprisoning others, and sending many into exile. When Alexander had departed from the city, the survivors remained quiet for some time, stunned by the magnitude of the disaster and also bereft of allies. After a little while, however, they summoned from Aegium the mercenaries of Aristodemus and once more made an attack on the garrison. Taking the citadel, they freed the city; and when they had massacred most of those who had been left there,³ they likewise slew all those of their own citizens who maintained friendship with Alexander.

67. While this was taking place, Polyperchon's son Alexander, as he was setting out from Sicyon with his army, was killed by Alexion of Sicyon and certain others who pretended to be friends. His

¹ Cp. chap. 61. 3. ² Dymê is a town in western Achaia.

³ Or, reading *καταληφθέντων*: "who had been captured."

DIODORUS OF SICILY

φίλων ἀνηρέθη, ἥ δὲ γυνὴ Κρατησίπολις διαδεξα-
μένη τὰ πράγματα συνέιχε τὸ στρατόπεδον,
ἀγαπωμένη διαφερόντως ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν διὰ
τὰς εὐεργεσίας· διετέλει γὰρ βοηθοῦσα τοῖς ἀτυ-
χοῦσι καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν ἀπόρων ὑπολαμβάνουσα.
2 ἦν δὲ περὶ αὐτὴν καὶ σύνεσις πραγματικὴ καὶ τόλμα
μείζων ἢ κατὰ γυναῖκα· τῶν γὰρ Σικυωνίων κατα-
φρονησάντων αὐτῆς διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τελευτὴν
καὶ συνδραμόντων μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἐπὶ τὴν ἐλευθε-
ρίαν, παραταξαμένη καὶ νικήσασα πολλοὺς μὲν
ἀνείλε, συλλαβοῦσα δὲ περὶ τριάκοντα τὸν ἀριθμὸν
ἀνεσταύρωσεν. ἀσφαλισαμένη δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὴν
πόλιν ἐδυνάστευε τῶν Σικυωνίων, ἔχουσα πολλοὺς
στρατιώτας ἐτοίμους εἰς πάντα κίνδυνον.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Πελοπόννησον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.
3 Κάσανδρος δ' ὁρῶν τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς συναγωνιζο-
μένους μὲν Ἀντιγόνῳ πόλεμον δ' ἔχοντας ὁμορον
πρὸς Ἀκαρνᾶνας ἔκρινε συμφέρειν ἅμα συμμάχους
μὲν Ἀκαρνᾶνας ποιήσασθαι ταπεινῶσαι δὲ τοὺς
Αἰτωλοὺς. διόπερ ἀναζεύξας ἐκ Μακεδονίας μετὰ
δυνάμεως μεγάλης ἦκεν εἰς Αἰτωλίαν καὶ κατ-
εστρατοπέδευσεν περὶ τὸν καλούμενον Καμπύλον
4 ποταμόν· συναγαγὼν δὲ τοὺς Ἀκαρνᾶνας εἰς κοινὴν
ἐκκλησίαν καὶ διελθὼν ὅτι πόλεμον ἔχουσιν ὁμορον
ἐκ παλαιῶν χρόνων, συνεβούλευεν ἐκ τῶν ἀνοχύρων¹
καὶ μικρῶν χωρίων εἰς ὀλίγας πόλεις μετοικῆσαι,
ὅπως μὴ διεσπαρμένης τῆς οἰκίσεως ἀδυνατῶσιν

¹ ἀνοχύρων Reiske, ἀνωχύρων Lindorf: ὀχυρῶν.

¹ It is probable that this name (literally, "conqueror of the city," cp. such a poetic word as *κρατησίμαχος*, Pindar,

wife, Cratesipolis,¹ however, succeeded to his power 314 B.C. and held his army together, since she was most highly esteemed by the soldiers for her acts of kindness; for it was her habit to aid those who were in misfortune and to assist many of those who were without resources. She possessed, too, skill in practical matters and more daring than one would expect in a woman. Indeed, when the people of Sicyon scorned her because of her husband's death and assembled under arms in an effort to gain their freedom, she drew up her forces against them and defeated them with great slaughter, but arrested and crucified about thirty. When she had a firm hold on the city, she governed the Sicyonians, maintaining many soldiers, who were ready for any emergency.

Such, then, was the situation in the Peloponnesus.

When Cassander saw that the Aetolians were supporting Antigonus and were also engaged in a border war with the Acarnanians, he decided that it was to his advantage at a single stroke to make the Acarnanians his allies and to humble the Aetolians. For this reason, setting out from Macedonia with a large army, he moved into Aetolia and camped beside the river called the Campylus.² When he had summoned the Acarnanians to a common assembly and had related to them in detail how they had been engaged in border warfare from ancient days, he advised them to move from their villages, which were small and unfortified, into a few cities so that they would no longer, because their homes

Pythian Odes, 9. 150), which is not found elsewhere, was conferred upon the princess after the episode here related. She held Sicyon for Polyperchon for some years, surrendering it to Ptolemy in 312 B.C., cp. Book 20. 37. 1.

² A tributary of the Achelous.

ἀλλήλοις βοηθεῖν καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἀπροσδοκίτους τῶν
πολεμίων ἐπιθέσεις δυσχερῶς¹ ἀθροίζονται. πει-
σθέντων δὲ τῶν Ἀκαρνάνων οἱ πλείστοι μὲν εἰς
Στράτον πόλιν συνώκησαν, ὀχυρωτάτην οὖσαν καὶ
5 Σαυρίαν, Δεριεῖς δὲ μεθ' ἑτέρων εἰς Ἀγρίνιον. ὁ
δὲ Κάσανδρος ἀπολιπὼν στρατηγὸν Λυκίσκον μετὰ
τῶν ἱκανῶν στρατιωτῶν τούτῳ μὲν παρήγγειλε
βοηθεῖν Ἀκαρνάσιν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ δυνάμεως παρ-
ελθὼν ἐπὶ Λευκάδος τὴν πόλιν διὰ πρεσβείας
6 προσηγάγετο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὴν ὁρμὴν ἐπὶ τὸν
Ἀδρίαν ποιησάμενος Ἀπολλωνίαν ἐξ ἐφόδου παρ-
έλαβεν. εἰς δὲ τὴν Ἰλλυρίδα προελθὼν καὶ διαβάς
τὸν Ἰβρον ποταμὸν παρετίξατο πρὸς Γλαυκίαν
7 τὸν Ἰλλυριῶν βασιλέα. περιγενόμενος δὲ τῇ μάχῃ
πρὸς μὲν ταῦτον συνθήκας ἐποιήσατο, καθ' ἃς οὐκ
ἔξῃν τῷ Γλαυκίᾳ στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κασάνδρου
συμμάχους, τὴν δὲ τῶν Ἐπιδαμνίων πόλιν προσ-
αγαγόμενος καὶ φρουρὰν ἐγκαταστήσας ἐπαιήλθεν
εἰς Μακεδονίαν.

68. Ἀπαλλαγέντος δὲ ἐκ τῆς Αἰτωλίας τοῦ
Κασάνδρου συστραφέντες τῶν Αἰτωλῶν εἰς τρισχι-
λίους καὶ περιχαρακώσαντες Ἀγρίνιον ἐπολιόρκουν,
τῶν δὲ κατοικούντων τὸ χωρίον ὁμολογίας ποιησα-
μένων ὥστε τὴν μὲν πόλιν παραδοῦναι, τῆς δ'
ἀσφαλείας τυχόντας αὐτοὺς ἀπαλλαγῆναι, οὗτοι μὲν
πιστεύοντες ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἀπήεσαν, οἱ δ' Αἰτωλοὶ
παραβάντες τὰς συνθήκας καὶ καταδιώξαντες τοὺς
οὐδὲν ἐλπίζοντας πείσεσθαι δεινὸν πλὴν ὀλίγων
2 πάντας ἀπέσφαξαν. ὁ δὲ Κάσανδρος παραγενό-
μενος εἰς Μακεδονίαν καὶ πυθόμενος πολεμεῖσθαι

¹ εὐχερῶς or μὴ δυσχερῶς Reiske.

were scattered, be powerless to aid each other and find difficulty in assembling to meet the unexpected raids of their enemies. The Acarnanians were persuaded, and most of them came to live together in Stratus, since this was their strongest and largest city; but the Oeniadae and some others gathered at Sauria, and the Derians and the rest settled at Agrinium. Cassander left Lyciscus in command with adequate troops, ordering him to aid the Acarnanians; but he himself moved upon Leucas with an army and secured the allegiance of the city through an embassy. Therafter, directing his campaign to the Adriatic, he took Apollonia at the first assault. Advancing into Illyria and crossing the Hebrus River, he drew up his army against Glaucias, the king of the Illyrians.¹ Being successful in the battle, he made a treaty with the king according to which Glaucias was not to wage war on Cassander's allies; then he himself, after securing the city of Epidamnus and establishing a garrison therein, returned to Macedonia.²

68. When Cassander had departed from Aetolia, the Aetolians, gathering together to the number of three thousand, invested Agrinium and began a siege. The inhabitants of the place came to terms with them, agreeing to surrender the city and depart under safe conduct; but when, trusting in the treaty, they were leaving, the Aetolians violated the terms, pursued hotly after these men while they were anticipating no danger, and slaughtered all but a few of them. When Cassander had arrived in Macedonia and heard that war was being waged on

¹ Justin, 15. 2. 1-2, gives a different account of this campaign. The Hebrus River in Illyria seems otherwise unknown.

² Continued in chap. 78.

- τὰς ἐν Καρίᾳ πόλεις ὅσαι συνεμάχουν τοῖς περὶ
Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον, ἐξέπεμψε δύναμιν εἰς
τὴν Καρίαν, ἅμα μὲν βουλόμενος βοηθεῖν τοῖς συμ-
μάχοις, ἅμα δὲ σπεύδων εἰς περισπασμοὺς ἐμ-
βαλεῖν Ἀντίγονον ἵνα μὴ σχολὴν ἔχῃ διαβαίνειν εἰς
3 τὴν Εὐρώπην. ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ πρὸς Δημήτριον
τὸν Φαληρέα καὶ Διονύσιον τὸν φρουροῦντα τὴν
Μουνηχίαν, προστάττων εἴκοσι ναῦς εἰς Λήμνον
ἐκπέμψαι. ἀποστειλάντων δ' αὐτῶν εὐθὺς τὰ
σκάφη καὶ ναύαρχον ἐπ' αὐτῶν Ἀριστοτέλῃ οὗτος
μὲν καταπλεύσας εἰς Λήμνον καὶ μεταπεμψάμενος
Σέλευκον μετὰ στόλου τοὺς Λημνίους ἔπειθεν ἀπο-
στῆναι τῶν περὶ Ἀντίγονον· οὐ προσεχόντων δ'
αὐτῶν τὴν τε χώραν ἐδήλωσε καὶ τὴν πόλιν περι-
4 χαρακώσας ἐπολιόρκει. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Σέλευκος
μὲν ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς Κῶν, Διοσκουρίδης δὲ κατα-
σταθεὶς ναύαρχος ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου, πυθόμενος τὸν
πλοῦν Σελεύκου, κατῆρεν εἰς Λήμνον καὶ τὸν μὲν
Ἀριστοτέλῃ ἐξέβαλεν ἐκ τῆς νήσου, τῶν δὲ νεῶν
τὰς πλείους αὐτάνδρους εἴλε.
- 5 Ἄσανδρος¹ δὲ καὶ Πρεπέλαος ἀφηγοῦντο μὲν τῆς
ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου πεμφθείσης δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν
Καρίαν, πυθόμενοι δὲ Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Ἀντιγόνου
στρατηγὸν τὴν δύναμιν εἰς παραχειμασίαν διηρη-

¹ Ἄσανδρος Wesseling (cp. Book 18. 3. 1) ; Κάσανδρος.

¹ A nephew of Antigonus (chap. 62. 9).

² Cp. the critical note. Asander became governor of Caria in 323 B.C., continued in power in 321 B.C., and was still satrap of Caria (Books 18. 3. 1, 39. 6 ; 19. 62. 2, 75. 1). In the MSS. his name is often confused with that of Cassander, as here.

BOOK XIX. 68. 2-5

all the cities in Caria that were allied to Ptolemy ^{314 B.C.} and Seleucus, he sent an army into Caria, for he both wished to aid his allies and at the same time was eager to force Antigonus into distracting undertakings so that he might not have leisure for crossing over into Europe. He also wrote to Demetrius of Phalerum and to Dionysius, who commanded the garrison on Munychia, bidding them dispatch twenty ships to Lemnos. They at once sent the boats with Aristotle in command of them. After the latter had sailed to Lemnos and had summoned Seleucus and a fleet, he undertook to persuade the Lemnians to revolt from Antigonus; but as they did not assent, he ravaged their land, invested the city, and began a siege. Afterwards, however, Seleucus sailed off to Cos; and Dioscurides,¹ who had been made admiral by Antigonus, on learning of Seleucus' departure, swooped down upon Lemnos, drove Aristotle himself from the island, and captured most of his ships together with their crews.

Asander² and Prepelaüs³ were in command of the expedition sent by Cassander into Caria; and, on being informed that Ptolemaeus,⁴ the general of Antigonus, had divided his army for wintering⁵

³ Prepelaüs had been sent by Cassander to Polyperchon's son, Alexander, in a successful effort to win him away from Antigonus (chap. 64. 3). We hear no more of him after the present campaign until 303 B.C., when he commanded the garrison at Corinth for Cassander (Book 20. 103. 1).

⁴ Ptolemaeus (or Polemaeus, cp. *IG*, 2^a. 1. 469), a nephew of Antigonus, had accompanied his uncle at the siege of Nora and had been accepted by Eumenes as a hostage (Plutarch, *Eumenes*, 10. 3). In 315 B.C. he conducted a successful campaign in Asia Minor against the generals of Cassander (chaps. 57. 4; 60. 2).

⁵ The winter of 314/13.

κέναι καὶ αὐτὸν ἀσχολεῖσθαι περὶ τὴν ταφὴν τοῦ πατρός, Εὐπόλεμον ἀπέστειλαν ἐνεδρεῦσαι τοῖς πολεμίοις περὶ Κάπριμα τῆς Καρίας· συνεξέπεμψαν δ' αὐτῷ πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισχιλίους, ἵππεις δὲ 6 διακοσίους. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον Πτολεμαῖος παρά τινων αὐτομόλων ἀκούσας τὴν προαίρεσιν τῶν πολεμίων ἤθροισε μὲν τῶν πλησίων χειμαζόντων στρατιωτῶν πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισχιλίους τριακοσίους, 7 ἵππεις δ' ἑξακοσίους. ἀνελπίστως δὲ περὶ μέσας νύκτας ἐπιβαλὼν τῷ χάρακι τῶν ἐναντίων καὶ καταλαβὼν ἀφυλάκτους καὶ κοιμωμένους αὐτόν τε τὸν Εὐπόλεμον ἐξώγησε καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας συνηνάγκασε παραδοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτούς.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν συμβάντα περὶ τοὺς ἀποσταλέντας ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου στρατηγοὺς εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν τοιαύτ' ἦν.

69. Ἀντίγονος δ' ὁρῶν τὸν Κασάνδρον ἀντεχόμενον τῆς Ἀσίας Δημήτριον μὲν τὸν υἱὸν ἀπέλιπεν ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ, προστάξας ἐνεδρεῦειν τοὺς περὶ Πτολεμαῖον, οὓς ὑπώπτευσεν ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου προάξειν μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ Συρίας, συναπέλιπε δ' αὐτῷ πεζοὺς μὲν ξένους μυρίους, Μακεδόνας δὲ δισχιλίους, Λυκίους δὲ καὶ Παμφυλίους πεντακοσίους, Πέρσας δὲ τοξότας καὶ σφενδονήτας τετρακοσίους, ἵππεις δὲ πεντακισχιλίους, ἐλέφαντας δὲ τρεῖς¹ πλείους τῶν τεσσαράκοντα. παρακατέστησε δ' αὐτῷ καὶ συμβούλους τέσσαρας, Νέαρχόν τε τὸν Κρήτα καὶ Πίθωνα τὸν Ἀγήνορος, ὃς καταβεβήκει

¹ τρεῖς omitted by Fischer.

¹ Caprima in Caria is otherwise unknown.

² Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 5. 2 ; Appian, *Syrian Wars*, 54.

³ Nearchus was a boyhood friend of Alexander (Arrian,

and was himself engaged in burying his father, they ^{314 B.C.} dispatched Eupolemus to lie in wait for the enemy near Caprima¹ in Caria, sending with him eight thousand foot soldiers and two hundred horse. But at this time Ptolemaeus, who had heard from some deserters of the plan of the enemy, gathered from the troops who were wintering near by eight thousand three hundred foot soldiers and six hundred horse. Falling unexpectedly upon the fortified camp of the enemy about midnight and catching them off guard and asleep, he captured Eupolemus himself alive and forced the soldiers to give themselves up.

This, then, is what befell the generals who were sent by Cassander into Asia.

69. When Antigonus perceived that Cassander was trying to win Asia for himself, he left his son Demetrius in Syria,² ordering him to lie in wait for Ptolemy, whom he suspected of intending to advance from Egypt with an army against Syria; with Demetrius he left an infantry force consisting of ten thousand mercenaries, two thousand Macedonians, five hundred Lycians and Pamphylians, and four hundred Persian archers and slingers, a cavalry force of five thousand, and forty-three elephants. He assigned to him four counsellors: Nearchus of Crete,³ Pithon, son of Agenor,⁴ who had returned

Anabasis, 3. 6. 5; Plutarch, *Alexander*, 10. 3), who had accompanied him on the march eastward and commanded the fleet on the return. In 323 B.C. he was appointed to command a voyage of exploration around Arabia, but this was abandoned on Alexander's death (Arrian, *Anabasis*, 7. 25. 4; Plutarch, *Alexander*, 68). He served under Antigonus in 317 B.C. (chap. 19. 4) and joined Demetrius in urging that Eumenes be spared (Plutarch, *Eumenes*, 18. 3).

⁴ This Pithon had been left by Alexander as satrap of lower India (Arrian, *Anabasis*, 6. 15. 4) and had remained

DIODORUS OF SICILY

πρότερον ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος, πρὸς δὲ
τούτοις Ἀνδρόνικόν τε τὸν Ὀλύνθιον καὶ Φίλιππον,
ἄνδρας πρεσβυτέρους καὶ συνεστρατευκότας Ἀλε-
ξάνδρῳ πᾶσαν τὴν στρατείαν· ἥν γὰρ Δημήτριος
ἔτι νέος τὴν ἡλικίαν, ὥς ἂν γεγονώς ἔτη δύο πρὸς
2 τοῖς εἴκοσιν. αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν ἄλλην δύναμιν ἀνέλαβε¹
καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπερβάλλων τὸν Ταῦρον καὶ
περιπεσὼν χιόνι πολλῇ συχνούς ἀπέβαλε τῶν
στρατιωτῶν. διὸ καὶ πάλιν ἀναστρέφας εἰς τὴν
Κιλικίαν καὶ μεταλαβὼν ἕτερον καιρὸν διεξήλθε
μὲν ἀσφαλέστερον τὸ προειρημένον ὄρος, παρα-
γενόμενος δ' εἰς Κελαινάς τῆς Φρυγίας διεῖλε τὸ
3 στρατόπεδον εἰς χειμασίαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὸν
στόλον ἐκ Φοινίκης μετεπέμψατο Μηθίδιου ναυ-
αρχοῦντος, ὃς περιτυχὼν ταῖς Πυθναίων² ναυσίν,
οὔσαις τριάκοντα ἕξ, καὶ καταναυμαχήσας αὐτάν-
δρων τῶν σκαφῶν ἐκυρίευσεν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν
τούτοις ἦν.

70. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Συκελίαν οἱ τῶν Συρακοσίων
φυγάδες διατρίβοντες ἐν Ἀκράγαντι παρεκάλουν
τούς προεστηκότας τῆς πόλεως μὴ περιορᾶν Ἀγα-

¹ ἀνέλαβε Fischer : ἔλαβε.

² For the meaningless Πυθναίων Fischer suggests Πτολε-
μαίου or Πολυκλείτου, cp. chap. 64. 4.

there (Book 18. 3. 3 ; 39. 6) until recalled by Antigonus in
316 B.C. to become satrap of Babylonia (chap. 56. 4). He
is not to be confused with Pithon of the Bodyguard, who
had been put to death by Antigonus in 316 B.C. (chap. 46. 3-4),
or with the Pithon who was satrap of Media (Book 18. 3. 1 ;
39. 6).

¹ Nothing is known of his service under Alexander. He
served under Antigonus at the siege of Tyre in 315 B.C. (chap.
59. 2).

a few days before from Babylon, also Andronicus ^{314 B.C.} of Olynthus ¹ and Philip,² men advanced in years who had accompanied Alexander on his whole campaign; for Demetrius was still youthful, being twenty-two years of age. Antigonus himself, taking the rest of the army, first tried to cross the Taurus Range, where he encountered deep snow and lost large numbers of his soldiers. Turning back therefore into Cilicia and seizing another opportunity, he crossed the aforesaid range in greater safety; and, on reaching Celaenae in Phrygia, he divided his army for wintering.³ Thereafter he summoned from Phoenicia his fleet under the command of Medius,⁴ who fell in with the ships of the Pydnaeans,⁵ thirty-six in number, defeated them in an engagement, and captured the vessels together with their crews.

This was the situation in Greece and in Asia.⁶

70. In Sicily ⁷ those of the Syracusan exiles who were tarrying in Acragas urged the rulers of that city not to watch complacently while Agathocles

² Nothing is known of his earlier career, but he may be the Philip who received Bactrianê and Sogdianê in 323 B.C. (Book 18. 3. 3). Ten years later he is still faithfully serving Antigonus (Book 20. 107. 5).

³ This is the winter of 314/13 B.C.

⁴ Medius served under Alexander, playing a more important part after the death of Hephaestion (Book 17. 117. 1). He was accused of poisoning Alexander (Arrian, *Anabasis*, 7. 27. 2), and after Alexander's death served Perdiccas (Arrian, *Successors*, 24. 6) and then joined Antigonus.

⁵ "Pydnaeans" is certainly wrong. Possibly we should read "of Ptolemy," or "of Polyclitus," who was an admiral of Ptolemy.

⁶ Continued in chap. 73.

⁷ Continued from chap. 65. 6. The invitation to Acrotatus is probably to be dated in the preceding year.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

θοκλέα συσκευαζόμενον τὰς πόλεις· αἰρετώτερον
 γὰρ εἶναι πρὸ τοῦ τὸν τύραννον ἰσχυρὸν γενέσθαι
 διαπολεμεῖν ἐκουσίως ἢ περιμεῖναι τὸ αὐτοῦ τὴν
 αὔξησιν ἐξ ἀνάγκης πρὸς ἰσχυρότερον διαγωνίζε-
 2 σθαι. δοξάντων δ' αὐτῶν ἀληθῆ λέγειν ὁ μὲν δῆμος
 τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων ἐψηφίσατο τὸν πόλεμον καὶ
 Γελώους μὲν καὶ Μεσσηνίους εἰς τὴν συμμαχίαν
 προσελάβοντο, εἰς δὲ τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν τῶν φυ-
 γάδων τινὰς ἐξέπεμψαν, ἐντειλόμενοι πειραῖσθαι
 στρατηγὸν ἄγειν τὸν δυνάμενοι πραγμάτων ἀφηγή-
 3 σασθαι· τοὺς γὰρ πολιτικοὺς ὑπώπτειν ὡς ὄντας
 οἰκείου τυραννίδος, τοὺς δ' ἔξωθεν ὑπελάμβανον
 δικαίως ποιήσεσθαι τὴν τῶν ὄλων ἐπιμέλειαν,
 ἀναμιμνησκόμενοι τῆς Τιμολέοντος τοῦ Κορινθίου
 4 στρατηγίας. οἱ δὲ πεμφθέντες ὡς ποθ' ἦκον εἰς
 τὴν Λακωνικὴν, εὗρον Ἀκρότατον τὸν Κλεομένους
 τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸν προσκεκοφῶτα πολλοῖς τῶν
 νέων καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ξενικῶν πραγμάτων ὀρεγόμενον.
 5 τῶν γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίων μετὰ τὴν πρὸς Ἀντίπατρον
 μάχην ἀπολυνόντων τῆς ἀτιμίας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἡττης
 διασωθέντας μόνος ἐνέστη τῷ δόγματι. διόπερ
 αὐτὸν συνέβη καὶ τῶν ἄλλων οὐκ ὀλίγοις προσ-
 κόψαι, μάλιστα δ' οἷς ἦν τῶν νόμων τὰ πρόστιμα·
 οὗτοι γὰρ συστραφέντες πληγὰς τε ἐνεφόρησαν¹
 6 αὐτῷ καὶ διετέλουν ἐπιβουλευόντες. διὰ ταῦτα δὴ
 ξενικῆς ἡγεμονίας ἐπιθυμῶν ἀσμένως ὑπήκουσε
 τοῖς Ἀκραγαντινοῖς. τὴν δ' ἀποδημίαν ποιησά-
 μενος ἄνευ τῆς τῶν ἐφόρων γνώμης ἀνήχθη ναυσὶν

¹ πληγὰς τε ἐνεφόρησαν editors : πληγὰς τε ἐνεφορήθησαν RX,
 πληγὰς συνεφόρησαν F'.

¹ Cp. the action of the Syracusans who, after the death
 of Timoleon, passed a law that henceforth they would always

BOOK XIX. 70. 1-6

organized the cities ; for it was better, they said, to fight it out of their own free will before the tyrant became strong than to await the increase of his power and then be forced to struggle against him when he had grown stronger. Since they seemed to speak the truth, the popular assembly of the Acragantines voted for the war, added the people of Gela and Messenê to the alliance, and sent some of the exiles to Lacedaemon, instructing them to try to bring back a general capable of taking charge of affairs ; for they were suspicious of their own statesmen as being inclined toward tyranny, but, remembering the generalship of Timoleon the Corinthian,¹ assumed that leaders from abroad would honestly devote themselves to the common cause. The envoys, when they arrived in Laconia, found that Acrotatus, the son of King Cleomenes, had given offence to many of the younger men and for this reason was eager for activity away from home. This was because, when the Lacedaemonians after the battle against Antipater relieved from ignominy those who had survived the defeat,² he alone opposed the decree. He thus gave offence to many others and in particular to those who were subject to the penalties of the laws ; indeed, these persons gathered together and gave him a beating, and they were constantly plotting against him. Being therefore anxious for a foreign command, he gladly accepted the invitation of the men from Acragas. Taking his departure from the state without the consent of the ephors, he set sail elect a Corinthian to lead them in foreign wars (Plutarch, *Timoleon*, 38. 2).

² The battle at Megalopolis in 331 B.C., in which King Agis III of Sparta was defeated and lost his life (Book 17. 62-63).

7 ὀλίγαις, ὡς διαρῶν¹ ἐπ' Ἀκράγαντος. ἀπενεχθεὶς
 δ' ὑπ' ἀνέμων εἰς τὸν Ἀδρίαν κατῆρε μὲν εἰς τὴν
 τῶν Ἀπολλωνιατῶν χώραν, καταλαβὼν δὲ τὴν
 πόλιν πολιορκουμένην ὑπὸ Γλαυκίου τοῦ βασιλέως
 τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν ἔλυσε τὴν πολιορκίαν, πείσας τὸν
 8 βασιλέα συνθήκας ποιήσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀπολ-
 λωνιάτας. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ πλεύσας εἰς Τάραντα καὶ
 παρακαλέσας τὸν δῆμον συνελευθεροῦν Συρακο-
 σίους, ἔπεισε ψηφίσασθαι ναυσὶν εἴκοσι βοηγεῖν.
 διὰ γὰρ τὴν συγγένειαν καὶ τὸ τῆς οἰκίας σχῆμα
 προσένεμον² τοῖς λόγοις αὐτοῦ πίστιν τε μεγάλην
 καὶ βάρος.

71. Τῶν δὲ Ταραντίνων περὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν
 ὄντων αὐτὸς αὐτόθεν ἐκπλεύσας³ εἰς τὸν Ἀκρά-
 γαντα παρέλαβε τὴν στρατηγίαν καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 μετεωρήσας τὰ πλήθη μεγάλαις ἐλπίσι παρεστή-
 σατο πάντας προσδοκᾶν σύντομον κατάλυσιν τοῦ
 2 τυράννου, τοῦ δὲ χρόνου προϋόντος πρᾶξιν μὲν οὐδε-
 μίαν οὔτε τῆς πατρίδος οὔτε τῆς περὶ τὸ γένος
 ἐπιφανείας ἀξίαν διεπράξατο, τὸνναντίον δὲ φονι-
 κὸς ὢν καὶ τῶν τυράννων ὠμότερος προσέκοπτε
 3 τοῖς πλήθεσι. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τὴν πάτριον δίκαιαν
 μετέβαλεν καὶ ταῖς ἡδοναῖς ἐνετρύφησεν οὔτως
 ἀσελγῶς ὥστε Πέρσην εἶναι δοκεῖν καὶ οὐ Σπαρ-
 4 τιάτην. ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν προσόδων τὸ πλεῖον μέρος
 ἀνῆλωσεν τὰ μὲν πολιτευόμενος, τὰ δὲ διανοσφιζό-
 μενος τέλος Σωσίστρατον, ἐπιφανέστατον τῶν φυ-

¹ διαρῶν Dindorf: διαίρων MSS. followed by Fischer.

² προσένεμον Dindorf: προσενόουν RX, προσέπεσθαι F.

³ αὐτόθεν ἐκπλεύσας Carps: συνεκπλεύσας.

¹ Almost certainly identical with the Sostratus of chaps. 3-5. He was leader of the oligarchical party in Syracuse

with a few ships as if to cross to Acragas. He was, ^{314 B.C.} however, carried by the winds into the Adriatic and landed in the territory of Apollonia. Finding that city besieged by Glaucias, the king of the Illyrians, he brought the siege to an end, persuading the king to make a treaty with the people of Apollonia. Thence he sailed to Tarentum, where he urged the people to join in freeing the Syracusans; and he persuaded them to vote to assist with twenty ships; for because of ties of kinship and on account of the dignity of his family, they ascribed to his words a high degree of sincerity and great importance.

71. While the Tarentines were engaged in their preparations, Acrotatus immediately sailed to Acragas where he assumed the office of general. At first he buoyed up the common people with great expectations and caused all to anticipate a speedy overthrow of the tyrant; however, as time advanced, he accomplished nothing worthy either of his fatherland or of the distinction of his family, but on the contrary, being bloodthirsty and more cruel than the tyrants, he continually gave offence to the common people. Moreover, he abandoned his native manner of living and devoted himself so unrestrainedly to pleasure that he seemed to be a Persian and not a Spartan. When he had squandered the larger part of the revenue, partly by his public activity, partly by private speculation, he finally invited to dinner Sosistratus,¹ who was the most distinguished of the

and one of the Six Hundred at the time when Agathocles became tyrant, escaping death by flight. In chap. 3. 3, Diodorus, following some democratic source, describes him as one who "had spent the greater part of his life in plots, murders, and great impieties," in sharp contrast to the praise given him in this passage, probably based on Timaeus.

γάδων, πολλάκις δυνάμεων ἀφηγησάμενον, ἐπὶ τὸ
 δεῖπνον παραλαβὼν ἐδολοφόνησεν, ἐγκαλέσαι μὲν
 ἀπλῶς οὐδ' ὅτιοι ἔχων, ἐκ ποδῶν δὲ ποιήσασθαι
 σπεύδων¹ δραστικὸν ἄνδρα καὶ δυνάμενον ἐφεδρεῦσαι
 5 τοῖς κακῶς προῖσταμένοις τῆς ἡγεμονίας. διαβοη-
 θείσης δὲ τῆς πράξεως εὐθύς οἱ τε φυγάδες συν-
 ἔτρεχον ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ πάντες οἱ λοιποὶ διετέθησαν
 ἁλλοτρίως καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπέστησαν αὐτὸν τῆς
 στρατηγίας, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ καὶ βάλλειν τοῖς λίθοις
 ἐπεχείρησαν· διόπερ φοβηθεὶς τὴν τοῦ πλήθους
 ὄρμην νυκτὸς ἔφυγε καὶ λαθὼν διήρεν εἰς τὴν
 6 Λακωνικὴν. τούτου δ' ἀπαλλαγέντος Ἰαπωνοὶ
 μὲν ἀπεσταλκότες εἰς Σικελίαν τὸν στόλον μετ-
 επέμφαντο, Ἀκραγαντῖνοι δὲ καὶ Γελῶι καὶ Μεσ-
 σήνιοι κατέλυσαν τὸν πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα πόλεμον,
 μεσιτεύσαντος τὰς συνθήκας Ἀμίλκου τοῦ Καρχη-
 7 δονίου. ἦσαν δὲ τὰ κεφάλαια τῶν συντεθέντων
 τοιάδε, τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν
 Ἡράκλειαν μὲν καὶ Σελινούντα καὶ πρὸς ταύταις
 Ἰμέραν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίοις τετάχθαι, καθὰ καὶ
 προῦπῆρχον, τὰς δ' ἄλλας πάσας αὐτονόμους εἶναι,
 τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐχόντων Συρακοσίων.

72. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὁρῶν ἔρημον
 οὔσαν τὴν Σικελίαν στρατοπέδων πολεμίων ἀδεῶς
 προσήγετο τὰς πόλεις καὶ τὰ χωρία. ταχὺ δὲ πολ-
 λῶν ἐγκρατῆς γενόμενος ἰσχυρὰν κατεσκευάσατο
 τὴν δυναστείαν· καὶ γὰρ συμμαχῶν πλῆθος καὶ
 προσόδους ἀδράς καὶ στρατόπεδον ἀξιόλογον περι-

¹ σπεύδων added by Fischer, cp. chap. 55. 4.

¹ But in chap. 102. 1 we are told that Messenê was excluded from the peace.

exiles and had often commanded armies, and treacherously killed him, not having any charge whatever to bring against him and yet being eager to put out of the way a man who was accustomed to act and who was capable of keeping under surveillance those who misused positions of leadership. When this deed became known, the exiles at once began to join forces against Acrotatus, and all the rest were alienated from him. First they removed him from his generalship, and soon afterwards they attempted to stone him, whereupon, terrified by the popular uprising, he took flight by night and sailed secretly to Laconia. After his departure the Tarentines, who had sent their fleet to Sicily, recalled it; and the peoples of Acragas, Gela, and Messenê¹ brought their war against Agathocles to an end, Hamilcar² the Carthaginian acting as mediator in making the treaty. The chief points of the agreement were as follows: of the Greek towns in Sicily, Heraclea, Selinus, and Himera were to be subject to the Carthaginians as they had been before, and all the others were to be autonomous under the hegemony of Syracuse.

72. Afterwards,³ however, when Agathocles perceived that Sicily was clear of hostile armies, he began unhampered to subject the cities and strongholds to himself. Mastering many of them quickly, he made his power secure; in fact, he built up for himself a host of allies, ample revenues, and a

² He had previously shown himself favourable to Agathocles (Justin, 23. 2. 6). He is possibly to be identified with the Hamilcar who had fought against Timoleon (Plutarch, *Timoleon*, 25).

³ It is probable that the events narrated in this paragraph belong, at least in part, to the following year, in the account of which Sicily is not mentioned.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

2 ἐποιήσατο. χωρὶς γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων καὶ τῶν ἐκ Συρακουσσῶν καταγραφέντων εἰς τὴν στρατείαν μισθοφόρους ἐπιλέκτους εἶχε πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ τρισχιλίους πεντήκοντα. ἐποιήσατο δὲ καὶ παρασκευὴν ὀπλων καὶ βελῶν παντοδαπῶν, εἰδὼς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἐπιτετιμηκότας τῷ Ἀμίλκα περὶ τῶν συνθηκῶν συντόμως δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν τὸν πόλεμον ἐξοίσοντας.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις τοῖς χρόνοις τοιαύτην ἔσχε τὴν κατάστασιν.

3 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Σαμνῖται διαπολεμοῦντες Ῥωμαίοις ἔτη πλείονα περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας Πληστικὴν μὲν φρουρὰν ἔχουσιν Ῥωμαϊκὴν ἐξεπολιόρκησαν, Σωρανούς δ' ἔπεισαν κατασφάξαι μὲν τοὺς παρ' αὐτοῖς Ῥωμαίους, συμμαχίαν δὲ πρὸς Σαμνί-
4 τας συνθέσθαι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ῥωμαίων Σατικόλαν πολιορκούντων ἐπεφάνησαν μετὰ δυνάμειος ἀδρᾶς, σπεύδοντες λῦσαι τὴν πολιορκίαν· γενομένης οὖν μάχης ἰσχυρᾶς πολλοὶ μὲν παρ' ἀμφοτέρων ἀνῆρέθησαν, τέλος δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ προτερήματος ἐγένοντο Ῥωμαῖοι. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ἐκπολιορκήσαντες τὴν πόλιν ἐπήρσαν ἀδεῶς τὰ πλησίον
5 πολίσματα καὶ χωρία προσαγόμενοι. τοῦ δὲ πολέμου περὶ τὰς ἐν Ἀπουλίᾳ πόλεις συνεστῶτος οἱ μὲν Σαμνῖται πάντας τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ¹ στρατείας ὄντας καταγράψαντες ἐστρατοπέδευαν πλησίον τῶν
6 πολεμίων, ὡς περὶ τῶν ὅλων κριθησόμενοι. ἃ δὲ πυθόμενος ὁ δῆμος τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ διαγωνιάσας

¹ ἡλικία Hertlein : ἡλικίαις.

¹ Hamilcar was accused of treason but died before the trial was completed (Justin, 22. 3. 2-7).

² Continued in chap. 102.

BOOK XIX. 72. 1-6

considerable army. Indeed, without counting the ^{314 B.C.} allies and those of the Syracusans who had enlisted for military service, he had a picked mercenary force comprising ten thousand foot soldiers and thirty-five hundred horse. Moreover, he prepared a store of weapons and of missiles of all kinds, since he knew that the Carthaginians, who had censured Hamilcar for the terms of peace,¹ would shortly wage war against him.

This was the situation of Sicilian affairs at this time.²

In Italy ³ the Samnites, fighting bitterly against the Romans for supremacy in a struggle lasting many years, took by siege Plesticê,⁴ which had a Roman garrison, and persuaded the people of Sora to slay the Romans who were among them and to make an alliance with themselves. Next, as the Romans were besieging Saticula, the Samnites suddenly appeared with a strong army intent on raising the siege. A great battle then took place in which many were slain on both sides, but eventually the Romans gained the upper hand. After the battle the Romans carried the siege of the city to completion and then advanced at will, subjecting the near-by towns and strongholds. Now that the struggle for the cities of Apulia ⁵ had been joined, the Samnites enrolled all who were of age for military service and encamped near the enemy as if intending to decide the whole issue. When the Roman people learned

³ Continued from chap. 65. 7 ; cp. Livy, 9. 21-23.

⁴ The location of this town, called Plistica or Postia in the MSS. of Livy, is not known.

⁵ So the MSS., but Sora is in south-eastern Latium, Saticula on the frontier between Campania and Samnium, and Laustolae covers the shore road from Latium to Campania. Perhaps we should read "Campania."

DIODORUS OF SICILY

περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος δύναμιν προέπεμψε πολλήν.
 εἰωθότες δ' ἐν τοῖς ἐπικινδύνοις καιροῖς αὐτο-
 κράτορα τοῦ πολέμου καθιστᾶν τινὰ τῶν ἀξιολόγων
 ἀνδρῶν προεχειρίσαντο τότε Κόιντον Φάβιον καὶ
 7 μετ' αὐτοῦ Κόιντον Αὔλιον¹ ἵππαρχον. οὗτοι δὲ
 τὰς δυνάμεις παραλαβόντες παρετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς
 Σαμνίτας περὶ τὰς καλουμένας Λαυστόλας καὶ πολ-
 λούς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέβαλον. τροπῆς δὲ γενο-
 μένης καθ' ἅπαν τὸ στρατόπεδον ὁ μὲν Αὔλιος
 καταισχυνθεὶς ἐπὶ τῇ φυγῇ μόνος ὑπέστη τῷ²
 πλήθει τῶν πολεμίων, οὐ κρατήσκειν ἐλπίζων, ἀλλ'
 αἰτήτητον τὴν πατρίδα τὸ καθ' αὐτὸν μέρος ἀπο-
 8 δεικνύων. οὗτος μὲν οὖν οὐ μετασχὼν τοῖς
 πολίταις τῆς κατὰ τὴν φυγὴν αἰσχύνης ἰδίᾳ περι-
 ποιήσατο θάνατον ἔνδοξον· οἱ δὲ Ἰωμιαῖοι
 φοβηθέντες μὴ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀπουλίαν πράγματα
 τελέως ἀποβάλωσιν, ἀποικίαν ἐξέπεμψαν εἰς Λου-
 κερίαν³ πόλιν ἐπιφανεστάτην τῶν ἐν τοῖς τόποις. ἐκ
 ταύτης δὲ ὁρμώμενοι διεπολέμουν τοῖς Σαμνίταις,
 9 οὐ κακῶς τῆς ἀσφαλείας προνοησάμενοι· διὰ γὰρ
 ταύτην τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πολέμῳ
 προετέρησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ⁴ τοὺς μετὰ ταῦτα
 γενομένους ἕως τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων διετέλεσαν
 ὁρμητηρίῳ χρώμενοι κατὰ τῶν πλησίον ἐθνῶν.

¹ Αὔλιον Rhodoman, cp. Livy, 9. 22: "Ἰλιον RX, Αἴλιον F.

² τε after τῷ omitted by Rhodoman.

³ Λουκερίαν Stephanus: Λοκρίαν RX, Λουκρίαν F.

⁴ κατὰ added by Stephanus.

¹ Called Lautulae by Livy (9. 23. 4-5), who says that this was a drawn battle, but admits that some of his sources called it a defeat in which Aulius lost his life. According to Livy, Fabius a few days later won a great victory, but this second battle is unknown to our other historians.

this, they became anxious about what was impending 314 B.C. and sent out a large army. As it was their custom in a dangerous crisis to appoint as military dictator one of their eminent men, they now elected Quintus Fabius and with him Quintus Aulus as master-of-horse. These, after assuming command of the army, took the field and fought against the Samnites at Laustolae,¹ as it is called, losing many of their soldiers. As panic spread through the whole army, Aulus, in shame at the flight, stood alone against the mass of the enemy, not that he hoped to prevail, but he was maintaining his fatherland undefeated as far as he was concerned. Thus he, by not sharing with his fellow citizens in the disgrace of flight, gained a glorious death for himself alone; but the Romans, fearing that they might completely lose control throughout Apulia, sent a colony to Luceria, which was the most noteworthy of the cities of that region. Using it as a base, they continued the war against the Samnites, having made no mean provision for their future security; for not only were the Romans victorious in this war because of this city, but also in the wars that have subsequently taken place down to our own time they have continued to use Luceria as a base of operations against the neighbouring peoples.²

² Livy (9. 26. 1-5) places the establishment of this colony under the next consuls, that is in 314 B.C. by the conventional Roman chronology, 313 B.C. according to Diodorus. Luceria served as a Roman base in the Second Punic War, remaining loyal in the darkest days of the conflict (Livy, 22. 9. 5; 23. 37. 13; 24. 3. 16, etc.); and in the Civil War Pompey used it for a time as his headquarters (Caesar, *Civil War*, 1. 24). For the possible bearing of this passage on the date of Diodorus' source for Roman history, see the Introduction to Vol. IX, page ix. The account of Italian affairs is continued in chap. 76.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

73. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν πράξεων τέλος ἔχουσῶν Ἀθήνησι μὲν παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν Θεόφραστος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὑπατοὶ κατεστάθησαν Μάρκος Πόπλιος καὶ Γάιος Σουλπίκιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Καλλαντιανοὶ κατοικοῦντες ἐν τοῖς ἐν ἀριστερᾷ μέρεσι τοῦ Πόντου καὶ φρουρὰν ἔχοντες παρὰ Λυσιμάχου ταύτην ἐξέβαλον καὶ τῆς αὐτονομίας ² ἀντείχοντο. ὡσαύτως δὲ τὴν τε τῶν Ἰστριανῶν πόλιν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας τὰς πλησιοχώρους ἐλευθερώσαντες συνέθεντο συμμαχίαν ὡς κοιῇ πολεμεῖν τῷ δυνάστῃ· προσελάβοντο δ' εἰς τὴν φιλίαν τῶν τε Ὑρακῶν καὶ Σκυθῶν τοὺς ὁμοροῦντας, ὥστε τὸ πᾶν εἶναι σύστημα βάρους ἔχον καὶ δυνάμιον ἀδραῖς ³ δυνάμεσιν ἀντιτάσσεσθαι. ὁ δὲ Λυσίμαχος πυθόμενος τὰ πεπραγμένα μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀφεστηκότας. ποιούμενος δὲ τὴν πορείαν διὰ τῆς Θράκης καὶ τὸν Αἰμιον ὑπερβαλὼν κατεστρατοπέδευσε πλησίον τῆς Ἰδησσοῦ. πολιορκίαν δὲ συστήσάμενος ταχὺ τοὺς ἔνδον κατεπλήξατο καὶ ⁴ δι' ὁμολογίας παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῷ παραπλησίῳ τρόπῳ τοὺς Ἰστριανοὺς ἀνακτησάμενος ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ Καλλαντιανούς. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον ἦκον οἱ τε Σκύθαι καὶ Ὑραῖκες σὺν πολλῇ δυνάμει βοηθήσαντες τοῖς συμμαχοῖς κατὰ τὰς ⁵ συνθήκας. οἷς ἀπαντήσας Λυσίμαχος καὶ συμβαλὼν ἐξ ἐφόδου τοὺς μὲν Ὑραῖκας καταπληξάμενος ἔπεισε μεταθέσθαι, τοὺς δὲ Σκύθας ἐκ παρατάξεως νικήσας καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνελὼν τούτων μὲν τοὺς ὑπολειφθέντας ἐδίωξεν ἐκτὸς τῶν ὄρων, τὴν δὲ τῶν

¹ Theophrastus was archon in 313/12 B.C. In the *Fasti Capitolini* the consuls for 314 B.C. are M. Poutelius Libo

BOOK XIX. 73. 1-5

73. When the activities of this year had come to 313 B.C. an end, Theophrastus obtained the archonship in Athens, and Marcus Publius and Gaius Sulpicius became consuls in Rome.¹ While these were in office, the people of Callantia, who lived on the left side of the Pontus² and who were subject to a garrison that had been sent by Lysimachus, drove out this garrison and made an effort to gain autonomy. In like manner they freed the city of the Istrians and the other neighbouring cities, and formed an alliance with them binding them to fight together against the prince. They also brought into the alliance those of the Thracians and Scythians whose lands bordered upon their own, so that the whole was a union that had weight and could offer battle with strong forces. As soon, however, as Lysimachus learned what had taken place, he set out with his army against the rebels. After marching through Thrace and crossing the Haemus Mountains, he encamped near Odessus. Beginning a siege, he quickly frightened the inhabitants and took the city by capitulation. Next, after recovering the Istrians in a similar way, he set out against the Callantians. At this very time the Scythians and the Thracians arrived with large forces to aid their allies in accordance with the treaty. Lysimachus, meeting them and engaging them at once, terrified the Thracians and induced them to change sides; but the Scythians he defeated in a pitched battle, slaying many of them and pursuing the survivors beyond the frontiers.

and C. Sulpicius Longus for the third time (*CIL*, 1, p. 130; cp. Livy, 9. 24. 1).

² *i.e.* on the left as one enters the Euxine from the Bosphorus. The city is called *Callatis* by Strabo, 7. 5. 12. The narrative is continued from chap. 69.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Καλλαντιανῶν πόλιν περιστρατοπεδεύσας συνεστή-
 σατο πολιορκίαν, φιλοτιμούμενος ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου
 6 κολάσαι τοὺς αἰτίους τῆς ἀποστάσεως. περὶ
 ταῦτα δ' ὄντος αὐτοῦ παρῆσαν τινες ἀπαγγέλλοντες
 ὅτι δύο δυνάμεις ἀπέσταλκεν Ἀντίγονος ἐπὶ βοή-
 θειαν τοῖς Καλλαντιανοῖς, τὴν μὲν πεζῇ, τὴν δὲ
 κατὰ θάλασσαν, καὶ διότι τῷ μὲν στόλῳ Λύκων ὁ
 στρατηγὸς παραπέπλευκεν εἰς τὸν Πόντον, Παν-
 σανίας δ' ἔχων οὐκ ὀλίγους στρατιώτας περὶ τὸ
 7 καλούμενον Ἱερὸν κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. ἐφ' οἷς ὁ
 Λυσίμαχος διαταραχθεὶς ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς πολιορκίας
 ἀπέλιπεν τοὺς ἱκανοὺς στρατιώτας, τὸ δὲ κράτιστον
 τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναλαβὼν αὐτὸς ἡπείγετο, σπεύδων
 8 συνάψαι τοῖς πολεμίοις. παραγενόμενος δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν
 κατὰ τὸν Αἰμον ὑπερβολὴν εὔρε Σεύθην τὸν βασιλέα
 τῶν Θρακῶν ἀφεστηκότα πρὸς Ἀντίγονον μετὰ
 πολλῶν στρατιωτῶν φυλάσσοντα τὰς παρόδους.
 9 συνάψας δ' αὐτῷ μάχην ἐφ' ἱκανὸν χρόνον τῶν τε
 ἰδίων ἀπέβαλεν οὐκ ὀλίγους καὶ τῶν πολεμίων
 10 ἀνελὼν παμπληθεὶς ἐβιάσατο τοὺς βαρβάρους. ἐπι-
 φανεῖς δὲ καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Πausανίαν καὶ κατα-
 λαβὼν αὐτοὺς εἰς δυσχωρίας συμπεφευγότας ταύτας
 τ' ἐξεπολιόρκησε καὶ Πausανίαν ἀνελὼν τῶν στρα-
 τιωτῶν οὓς μὲν ἐλύτρωσεν, οὓς δὲ εἰς τὰς ἰδίας
 τάξεις διένειμεν.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν περὶ Λυσίμαχον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

74. Ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος ἀποτυχὼν ταύτης τῆς ἐπι-
 βολῆς ἐξέπεμψε Τελεσφόρον εἰς Πελοπόννησον,
 δοὺς αὐτῷ πεντήκοντα ναῦς καὶ στρατιώτας τοὺς

¹ *i.e.* the Temple, or Sacred Place. The exact location is not known.

Then, encamping about the city of the Callantians, 313 B.C. he laid siege to it, since he was very eager to chastise in every way those who were responsible for the revolt. While he was thus engaged, there came certain men bringing word that Antigonus had sent two expeditions to the support of the Callantians, one by land and one by sea, that the general Lycon with the fleet had sailed through into the Pontus, and that Pausanias with a considerable number of soldiers was in camp at a place called Hieron.¹ Perturbed at this, Lysimachus left an adequate body of soldiers to carry on the siege²; but with the strongest part of the army he himself pushed on, intent on making contact with the enemy. When, however, he reached the pass over the Haemus, he found Seuthes, the Thracian king, who had gone over to Antigonus, guarding the crossing with many soldiers. Engaging him in a battle that lasted a considerable time, Lysimachus lost not a few of his own men; but he destroyed a vast number of the enemy and overpowered the barbarians. He also came suddenly upon the forces of Pausanias, catching them after they had taken refuge in a place difficult of access. This he captured; and, after slaying Pausanias, he dismissed some of the soldiers on receiving ransom and enrolled others in his own army.

This was the situation of Lysimachus.

74. Antigonus, after he had failed in this undertaking, dispatched Telesphorus³ into the Peloponnesus, giving him fifty ships and a suitable force of

² We do not know the outcome of the siege. In 310 B.C. the Callantians are still resisting Lysimachus although hard pressed (Book 20. 25. 1).

³ Probably a nephew of Antigonus (Dionysius Laertius, 5. 79; cp. Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*, I. 1. 1, note 3).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἱκανούς, καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐλευθεροῦν ἐνετείλατο·
 τοῦτο γὰρ πράξας ἡλπίζε πίστιν κατασκευάζειν
 παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ὅτι πρὸς ἀλήθειαν φροντίζει
 τῆς αὐτονομίας αὐτῶν· καὶ ἅμα γινώσκειν ὕπ-
 2 ἔβαλε¹ τὰ Κασάνδρου πρίγματα. ὁ δὲ Τελεσφόρος
 ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Πελοπονήησον,
 ἐπῆλθε τὰς ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου φρουρουμένας πόλεις
 καὶ πάσας ἡλευθέρωσε πλὴν Σικυῶνος καὶ Κορίν-
 θου· ἐν ταύταις γὰρ Πολυπέρχων διέτριβεν δυνάμεις
 ἀδράς ἔχων καὶ πιστεύων ταύταις τε καὶ ταῖς τῶν
 3 τόπων ὀχυρότησιν. ἅμα δὲ τούτοις πραιτομένους
 Φίλιππος ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου πεμφθεὶς στρατηγὸς εἰς
 τὸν πρὸς Αἰτωλοὺς πόλεμον, ὥς τάχισθ' ἦκεν εἰς
 τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 ἐπεχείρει λεηλατεῖν τὴν Αἰτωλίαν, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ
 πυθόμενος Αἰακίδην τὸν Ἡπειρώτην εἰς τὴν βασι-
 λείαν κατεληλυθότα² καὶ δύνάμιν ἀδρὰν συνηθροι-
 κότα ταχέως ὥρμησεν ἐπ' αὐτόν· ἔσπευδε γὰρ
 κατ' ἰδίαν διαγωνίσασθαι πρὶν ἢ συμμῖξαι τὴν τῶν
 4 Αἰτωλῶν δύνάμιν. εὐρῶν δὲ τοὺς Ἡπειρώτας
 ἐτοίμους εἰς μάχην ἐξ ἐφόδου συνηψεν εἰς χεῖρας
 καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνείλεν, οὐκ ὀλίγους δ' ἐζώγρησεν,
 ἐν οἷς συνέβαινεν εἶναι καὶ τῶν αἰτίων τῆς τοῦ

¹ ὑπέβαλε Post: υπέλαβε.

² κατεληλυθότα Reiske: διεληλυθότα.

¹ Alexander, son of Polyperchon, was dead, but his wife still held certain cities, cp. chap. 67. 1-2.

infantry, and he ordered him to free the cities, for 313 B.C. he hoped by doing this to establish among the Greeks the belief that he truly was concerned for their independence; and at the same time he gave him a hint to note the activities of Cassander. As soon as Telesphorus had reached port in the Peloponnesus, he advanced upon the cities that were occupied by Alexander's garrisons¹ and freed all of them except Sicyon and Corinth; for in these cities Polyperchon had his quarters, maintaining strong forces and trusting in these and in the strength of the positions. While this was being done, Philip,² who had been sent by Cassander to the war against the Aetolians as commander, immediately on arriving in Acarnania with his army undertook to plunder Aetolia, but soon, hearing that Aeacides³ the Epirote had returned to his kingdom and had collected a strong army, he set out very quickly against him, for he was eager to bring this struggle to an end separately before the army of the Aetolians joined forces with the king. Although he found the Epirotes ready for battle, he attacked them at once, slaying many and taking captive no small number, among whom there chanced to be about fifty of those responsible

² This is probably the younger brother of Cassander, who, as one of Alexander's cupbearers, was charged by Olympias with having given him poison (Justin, 12. 14. 6). After this campaign he returns to obscurity; a son, Antipater, was king of Macedonia for 45 days in 281-280 B.C. (Porphyrus, *FGrH*, 260. 3. 10).

³ He was exiled with his father by Philip but returned to power by aid of Olympias. After Alexander's death he supported Olympias and Polyperchon (chap. 11. 2), his zeal finally turning his own people against him and leading to a second exile (chap. 36. 2-4). He appears to have returned to Aetolia with Polyperchon in 316 B.C. (chap. 52. 6).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

βασιλέως καθόδου περὶ πεντήκοντα τὸν ἀριθμόν,
 5 οὓς δῆσας ἀπέστειλε πρὸς Κάσανδρον. τῶν δὲ περὶ
 τὸν Αἰακίδην ἀθροισθέντων ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς καὶ τοῖς
 Αἰτωλοῖς συμμιξάντων πάλιν ἐπελθὼν ὁ Φίλιππος
 μάχῃ ἐκράτησεν καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνείλεν, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ
 6 Αἰακίδης ὁ βασιλεὺς. ἐν ὀλίγαις δ' ἡμέραις τηλι-
 καῦτα ποιήσας προτερήματα κατεπλήξατο πολλοὺς
 τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὥστε τὰς ἀνοχύρους
 πόλεις ἐκλιπεῖν, εἰς δὲ τὰ δυσβατώτατα τῶν ὀρῶν
 συμφυγεῖν μετὰ τέκνων καὶ γυναικῶν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδαπραχθέντα τοιοῦτον
 ἔσχε τὸ τέλος.

75. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἀσανδρος¹ ὁ τῆς Καρίας
 κυριεύων πιεζούμενος τῷ πολέμῳ διελύσατο πρὸς
 Ἀντίγονον ἐφ' ᾧ τοὺς μὲν στρατιώτας παραδώσει
 πάντας Ἀντιγόνῳ, τὰς δ' Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις αὐτο-
 νόμους ἀφήσει, τὴν δὲ σατραπείαν ἣν πρότερον
 εἶχε δωρεὰν καθέξει,² βέβαιος ὢν φίλος Ἀντιγόνῳ.
 2 δούς δὲ περὶ τούτων ὄμηρον Ἀγάθωνα τὸν ἀδελφὸν
 καὶ μετ' ὀλίγας ἡμέρας μεταμεληθεὶς ἐπὶ ταῖς
 συνθήκαις τὸν μὲν ἀδελφὸν ἐξέκλεψεν ἐκ τῆς ὀμη-
 ρίας πρὸς δὲ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον διαπρεσ-
 3 βευσάμενος ἡξίου βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχίστην. ἐφ' οἷς
 Ἀντίγονος δεινοπαθήσας δύναμιν ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ
 τὴν ἐλευθέρωσιν τῶν πόλεων καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ
 κατὰ θάλασσαν, τοῦ μὲν στόλου ναύαρχον ἀποδείξας

¹ Ἀσανδρος Wesseling (cp. Book 18. 3. 1): Κάσανδρος MSS., Fischer.

² τὴν δὲ σατραπείαν ἣν πρότερον εἶχε δωρεὰν καθέξει F 2d

for the return of the king ; these he bound and sent ^{313 B.C.} to Cassander.¹ As Aeacides and his men rallied from the fight and joined the Aetolians, Philip again advanced and overpowered them in battle, slaying many, among whom was King Aeacides² himself. By gaining such victories in a few days Philip so terrified many of the Aetolians that they abandoned their unfortified cities and fled to the most inaccessible of their mountains with their children and their women.

Such was the outcome of the campaign in Greece.³

75. In Asia, Asander,⁴ the ruler of Caria, being hard pressed by the war, came to terms with Antigonus, agreeing to transfer to him all his soldiers, to relinquish the Greek cities and leave them autonomous, and to hold as a grant the satrapy that he had formerly had, remaining a steadfast friend of Antigonus. Having given his brother Agathon as a hostage for the fulfilment of these terms and then after a few days having repented of the agreement, he secretly removed his brother from custody and sent emissaries to Ptolemy and Seleucus, begging them to aid him as soon as possible. Antigonus, enraged at this, dispatched a force both by sea and by land to liberate the cities, appointing Medius

¹ Pausanias (1. 11. 4) tells us that this battle was fought at Oeniadae.

² His son Pyrrhus, the later king of Epirus, was adopted and reared by Glaucias, king of Illyria, who seems to have been related to him in some way (Plutarch, *Pyrrhus*, 3; Justin, 17. 3. 16-19).

³ Continued in chap. 75. 6.

⁴ He had been sent to Caria in the preceding year by Cassander (chap. 68. 4-7).

hand: τὰς δὲ σατραπείας ὡς πρότερον εἶχε δωρεὰν καθέξειν F,
τὰς δὲ σατραπείας δωρεὰς ὡς πρότερον εἶχε καθέξει RX.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Μήδιον, τοῦ δὲ στρατοπέδου καταστήσας στρατη-
 4 γὸν Δόκιμον. οὗτοι δὲ παραγενόμενοι πρὸς τὴν
 πόλιν τῶν Μιλησίων τοὺς τε πολίτας ἐκάλουν ἐπὶ
 τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν φρουρούμενην ἄκραν ἐκ-
 πολιορκήσαντες εἰς αὐτονομίαν ἀποκατέστησαν τὸ
 5 πολίτευμα. περὶ ταῦτα δ' ὄντων τούτων Ἀντί-
 γονος Τράλλεις ἐξεπολιόρκησεν· εἰς δὲ Καῦνον
 παρελθὼν καὶ τὸν στόλον μεταπεμφάμενος εἶλε καὶ
 ταύτην τὴν πόλιν πλὴν τῆς ἄκρας· ταύτην δὲ περι-
 χαρακώσας, καθ' ὃ μέρος ἦν προσμάχεσθαι, συν-
 εχεῖς προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο. ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν Ἰασὸν πόλιν
 ἐκπεμφθεὶς Πτολεμαῖος μετὰ δυνάμειος ἱκανῆς
 6 ἠνάγκασε¹ προσθέσθαι τοῖς περὶ Ἀντίγονον. αὗται
 μὲν οὖν τῆς Καρίας οὔσαι τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ὑπέ-
 σταγήσαν Ἀντιγόνῳ. μετ' ὀλίγας δ' ἡμέρας
 ἐλθόντων πρὸς αὐτὸν πρεσβευτῶν παρ' Αἰτωλῶν
 καὶ Βοιωτῶν πρὸς μὲν τούτους συμμαχίαν συνέ-
 θετο, τῷ δὲ Κασάνδρῳ συνελθὼν εἰς λόγους ὑπὲρ
 εἰρήνης περὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἀπῆλθεν ἄπρακτος,
 οὐ δυναμένων αὐτῶν οὐδαμῶς συμφωνῆσαι. διόπερ
 ὁ Κάσανδρος ἀπογνοὺς τὰς διαλύσεις διέγνω τῶν
 κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πάλιν πραγμάτων ἀντέχεσθαι.
 7 ἀναξεύξας οὖν μετὰ τριάκοντα νεῶν εἰς Ὠρεὸν
 ἐπολιόρκει τὴν πόλιν. ἐνεργῶς δ' αὐτοῦ ταῖς
 προσβολαῖς χρωμένου καὶ τοῦ πολίσματος ἥδη
 κατὰ κράτος ἀλικομένου παρεγένετο βοηθήσων
 τοῖς Ὠρεῖταις Τελεσφόρος μὲν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου
 μετὰ νεῶν εἴκοσι καὶ στρατιωτῶν χιλίων, Μήδιος
 8 δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἔχων ναῦς ἑκατόν. οὗτοι δ'
 ὁρῶντες ἐφορμούσας τῷ λιμένι τὰς τοῦ Κασάνδρου

¹ ἠνάγκασε Wesseling : ἠναγκάσθη.

admiral of the fleet and making Docimus general 313 B.C.
of the army.¹ These men, coming to the city of the Milesians, encouraged the citizens to assert their freedom; and, after taking by siege the citadel, which was held by a garrison, they restored the independence of the government. While they were thus engaged, Antigonus besieged and took Tralles; then, proceeding to Caunus and summoning the fleet, he captured that city also except for its citadel. Investing this, he kept making continuous attacks on the side where it was most easily assailed. Ptolemaeus,² who had been sent to Iasus with an adequate force, compelled that city to support Antigonus. In this way, then, these cities, which were in Caria, were made subject to Antigonus. A few days later, when ambassadors came to the latter from the Actolians and the Boeotians, he made an alliance with them; but, when he entered into negotiations with Cassander about peace in the Hellespontine region, he accomplished nothing since they could in no way agree. For this reason Cassander gave up hope of settlement and decided to play a part once more in the affairs of Greece. Setting out for Oreüs,³ therefore, with thirty ships, he laid siege to the city. While he was vigorously attacking and was already at the point of taking the city by storm, reinforcements appeared for the people of Oreüs: Telesphorus from the Peloponnesus with twenty ships and a thousand soldiers, and Medius from Asia with a hundred ships. They saw the ships of Cassander blockading the harbour and threw fire

¹ For Medius cp. chap. 69. 3 and note. Nothing is known of the earlier career of Docimus.

² The nephew of Antigonus, cp. chap. 68. 5.

³ At the northern end of Euboea.

ναῦς πῦρ ἐνήκαν καὶ τέσσαρας μὲν κατέκαυσαν, παρ' ὀλίγον δὲ καὶ πάσας διέφθειραν· τοῖς δ' ἐλαττουμένοις παραγενομένης βοηθείας ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ἐπέπλευσαν οἱ περὶ Κάσανδρον καταφρονουσί τοῖς πολεμίοις. συμβαλόντες δ' αὐτοῖς μίαν μὲν κατέδυσαν, τρεῖς δ' αὐτάνδρους ἔλαβον.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὸν Πόντον τοιαῦτ' ἦν.

76. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Σαμνῖται μὲν μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως ἐπῆσαν πορθοῦντες τῶν κατὰ Καμπανίαν¹ πόλεων ὅσαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις συνηγωνίζοντο, οἱ δ' ὑπατοὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων μετὰ στρατοπέδου παραγενόμενοι παραβοηθεῖν ἐπειρῶντο τοῖς
 2 κινδυνεύουσιν τῶν συμμάχων. ἀντεστρατοπεδεύσαντο δὲ τοῖς πολεμίοις περὶ Ταρακίαν² πόλιν καὶ ταύτην μὲν εὐθὺς ἐρύσαντο τῶν ἐπικειμένων φόβων, μετ' ὀλίγας δ' ἡμέρας ἐκταξάντων ἀμφοτέρων τὰς δυνάμεις ἐγένετο μάχη καρτερὰ καὶ συχνοὶ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις ἔπεσον. τὸ δὲ τέλος οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι βιασάμενοι κατὰ κράτος περιεγένοντο τῶν πολεμίων, ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον χρησάμενοι τῷ διωγμῷ πλείους
 3 τῶν μυρίων ἀνεῖλον. καὶ τῆς μάχης ἀγνοουμένης ἔτι Καμπανοὶ μὲν καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀπέστησαν, ὁ δὲ δῆμος εὐθὺς δύνάμιν τε τὴν ἰκαιήν ἐξέπεμψεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ στρατηγὸν αὐτοκράτορα Γάιον Μάνιον καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὸ πάτριον ἔθος
 4 Μάνιον Φούλβιον ἵππαρχον.³ τούτων δὲ πλησίον τῆς Καπύης καταστρατοπεδευσάντων οἱ Καμπανοὶ

¹ Καμπανίαν Binneboessel: Ἰταλίαν MSS., Fischer (who calls the reading *certe mendosum*),

into them, burning four and almost destroying them 318 B.C.
all; but when reinforcements for the defeated came
from Athens, Cassander sailed out against the enemy,
who were off their guard. When they met, he sank
one ship and seized three with their crews.¹

Such were the activities in Greece and the Pontus.²

76. In Italy,³ the Samnites were advancing with
a large army, destroying whatever cities in Campania⁴
were supporting their enemies; and the Roman
consuls, coming up with an army, were trying to aid
those of their allies who were in danger. They took
the field against the enemy near Tarracina⁵ and at
once relieved that city from its immediate fears;
then a few days later, when both sides had drawn
up their armies, a hard-fought battle took place and
very many fell on both sides. Finally the Romans,
pressing on with all their strength, got the better of
their enemies and, pushing the pursuit for a long
time, slew more than ten thousand. While this battle
was still unknown to them, the Campanians, scorning
the Romans, rose in rebellion; but the people at
once sent an adequate force against them with the
dictator Gaius Manius as commander and accompany-
ing him, according to the national custom, Manius
Fulvius as master-of-horse. When these were in
position near Capua, the Campanians at first en-

¹ The fleet from Athens was commanded by Thymochares
(*Herod.*, 2. 1. 682). ² The narrative is continued in chap. 77.

³ Continued from chap. 72. 9. Cp. Livy, 9. 26-27.

⁴ But cp. the critical note.

⁵ But cp. the critical note. No such battle as the one here
described is recorded by Livy among the events of this year
(Livy, 9. 26-27).

² Ταράκιναν Burger: Κίνναν MSS., Fischer.

³ ἱππαρχον added by editors.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεχείρουν ἀγωνίζεσθαι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πυθόμενοι τὴν τῶν Σαμνιτῶν ἥτταν καὶ νομίσαντες πάσας τὰς δυνάμεις ἤξειν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς
 5 διελύσαντο πρὸς Ῥωμαίους· τοὺς γὰρ αἰτίους τῆς ταραχῆς ἐξέδωκαν, οἱ προτεθείσης κρίσεως οὐ περι-
 μείναντες τὴν ἀπόφασιν αὐτοὺς ἀνέϊλαν. αἱ δὲ πόλεις τυχοῦσαι συγγνώμης εἰς τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν συμμαχίαν ἀποκατέστησαν.

77. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διελθόντος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Πολέμων, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὑπῆρχον ὕπατοι Λεύκιος Παπείριος τὸ πέμπτον καὶ Γάιος Ἰούνιος, ἤχθη δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπιάς κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἐβδόμη πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν καὶ δέκα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα
 2 στάδιον Παρμενίων Μιτυληναῖος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων τῶν χρόνων Ἀντίγονος ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα στρατηγὸν Πτολεμαῖον¹ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας ἐλευθερώ-
 σοντα, συνέπεμψε δ' αὐτῷ ναὺς μὲν μακρὰς ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα, Μήδιον ἐπιστήσας ναύαρχον, στρα-
 τιώτας δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν πεντακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ
 3 πεντακοσίους. ἐποίησατο δὲ καὶ πρὸς Ῥοδίους συμμαχίαν καὶ προσελάβετο παρ' αὐτῶν ναὺς ἐξηρτισμένας πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον δέκα πρὸς τὴν τῶν
 4 Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθέρωσιν. ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος μετὰ παντὸς τοῦ στόλου καταπλεύσας τῆς Βοιωτίας εἰς τὸν Βαθὺν καλούμενον λιμένα παρὰ μὲν τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Βοιωτῶν προσελάβετο στρατιώτας πεζοὺς μὲν δισχιλίους διακοσίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους τριακο-
 σίους. μετεπέμψατο δὲ καὶ τὰς ἐξ Ὠρεοῦ ναὺς καὶ

¹ Πτολεμαῖον Palmer : Πολέμωνα.

¹ For this revolt cp. Livy, 9. 26. 5-7, where, however,
 44

deavoured to fight ; but afterwards, hearing of the defeat of the Samnites and believing that all the forces would come against themselves, they made terms with the Romans. They surrendered those guilty of the uprising, who without awaiting the judgement of the trial that was instituted killed themselves. But the cities gained pardon and were reinstated in their former alliance.¹ 313 B.C.

77. When this year had passed, Polemon was archon in Athens, and in Rome the consuls were Lucius Papirius for the fifth time and Gaius Iunius² ; and in this year the Olympic Games were celebrated for the one hundred and seventeenth time, Parmenion of Mitylenê winning the footrace. In this year³ Antigonus ordered his general Ptolemaeus into Greece to set the Greeks free and sent with him one hundred and fifty warships, placing Medius in command of them as admiral, and an army of five thousand foot and five hundred horse. Antigonus also made an alliance with the Rhodians and received from them for the liberation of the Greeks ten ships fully equipped for war. Ptolemaeus, putting in with the entire fleet at the harbour of Boeotia known as Bathys,⁴ received from the Boeotian League two thousand two hundred foot soldiers and one thousand three hundred horse. He also summoned his ships

the dictator and master-of-horse are called respectively C. Maenius and M. Folius. The account of Roman affairs is continued in chap. 101.

² Polemon was archon in 312/11 B.C. In the *Fasti Capitolini* the consuls for 313 B.C. are L. Papirius Cursor for the fifth time and C. Iunius Bubulcus Brutus for the second time (*CIL*, 1, p. 130 ; cp. Livy, 9. 28. 2). The events related in chaps. 77-80. 2 still belong to the year 313 B.C.

³ The narrative is continued from chap. 75. 8.

⁴ *i.e.* "Deep," on the Euripus near Aulis.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τειχίσας τὸν Σαλγανέα¹ συνήγαγεν ἐνταῦθα πᾶσαν
 τὴν δύναμιν· ἤλπιζε γὰρ προσδέξασθαι τοὺς Χαλ-
 κιδεῖς, οἵπερ μόνοι τῶν Εὐβοέων ὑπὸ τῶν πολε-
 5 μίων ἐφρουροῦντο. ὁ δὲ Κάσανδρος ἀγωνιῶν ὑπὲρ
 τῆς Χαλκίδος τὴν Ὠρεοῦ πολιορκίαν ἔλυσεν, εἰς
 δὲ τὴν Χαλκίδα παρήλθεν καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις μετ-
 επέμπετο. Ἀντίγονος δὲ πυθόμενος περὶ τὴν
 Εὐβοίαν ἐφεδρεύειν ἀλλήλοις τὰ στρατόπεδα, μετ-
 επέμψατο τὸν Μήδιον εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν μετὰ τοῦ
 στόλου, εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις ἀναλιβὼν προ-
 ἦγεν ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντῳ κατὰ τάχος, ὥς διαβησόμε-
 νος εἰς Μακεδονίαν, ὅπως ἢ μένοντος Κασσιάνδρου
 περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν αὐτὸς ἔρημοι καταλάβῃ Μακεδο-
 νίαν τῶν ἀμυνομένων ἢ τῇ βασιλείᾳ βοηθῶν ἀποβάλλῃ
 6 τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πράγματα. ὁ δὲ Κάσανδρος
 συνιδὼν τὴν ἐπίνοιαν αὐτοῦ Πλείσταρχον μὲν ἀπ-
 ἔλιπεν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐν Χαλκίδι φρουρᾶς, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ
 πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναζεύξας Ὠρωπὸν μὲν κατὰ
 κράτος εἶλε, Θηβαίους δ' εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ συμμαχίαν
 κατέστησεν· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους Βοιωτοὺς ἀνοχὰς
 ποιησάμενος καὶ καταλιπὼν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος
 στρατηγὸν Εὐπόλεμον ἀπῆλθεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν,
 7 ἀγωνιῶν περὶ τῆς τῶν πολεμίων διαβάσεως. ὁ δ'
 Ἀντίγονος ἐπειδὴ κατήντησεν εἰς τὴν Προποντίδα,
 διεπρεσβεύσατο πρὸς Βυζαντίους ἀξίων μετέχειν
 τῆς συμμαχίας. παραγενομένων δὲ καὶ παρὰ
 Λυσιμάχου πρεσβευτῶν καὶ παρακαλούντων μηδὲν
 ποιεῖν μήτε κατ' αὐτοῦ μήτε κατὰ Κασσιάνδρου τοῖς
 μὲν Βυζαντίοις ἔδοξε μένειν ἐφ' ἡσυχίας καὶ τηρεῖν
 τὴν πρὸς ἀμφοτέρους εἰρήνην ἅμα καὶ φιλίαν. ὁ
 δ' Ἀντίγονος δυσχρηστούμενος ἐπὶ τούτοις, ἅμα

¹ Σαλγανέα Palmer : Σαλγονέu R X, Σαλμονέα F.

from Oreüs, fortified Salganeus,¹ and gathered there 313 B.C. his entire force ; for he hoped to be admitted by the Chalcidians, who alone of the Euboeans were garrisoned by the enemy. But Cassander, in his anxiety for Chalcis, gave up the siege of Oreüs, moved to Chalcis, and summoned his forces. When Antigonus heard that in Euboea the armed forces were watching each other, he recalled Medius to Asia with the fleet, and at once with his armies set out at top speed for the Hellespont as if intending to cross over into Macedonia, in order that, if Cassander remained in Euboea, he might himself occupy Macedonia while it was stripped of defenders, or that Cassander, going to the defence of his kingdom, might lose his supremacy in Greece. But Cassander, perceiving Antigonus' plan, left Pleistarchus² in command of the garrison in Chalcis and setting out himself with all his forces took Oropus by storm and brought the Thebans into his alliance. Then, after making a truce with the other Boeotians and leaving Eupolemus as general for Greece, he went into Macedonia, for he was apprehensive of the enemy's crossing. As for Antigonus, when he came to the Propontis, he sent an embassy to the Byzantines, asking them to enter the alliance. But there had arrived envoys from Lysimachus also who were urging them to do nothing against either Lysimachus or Cassander ; and the Byzantines decided to remain neutral and to maintain peace and friendship toward both parties. Antigonus, because he had been foiled in these undertakings and also because the winter season

¹ A town on the east coast of Boeotia, commanding the northern entrance of the Euripus (Strabo, 9. 2. 9).

² A son of Antipater and brother of Cassander (Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 31, 5 ; cp. Book 20. 112 ; Pausanias, 1. 15. 1).

δὲ καὶ τῆς χειμερινῆς ὥρας συγκλειούσης διέδωκε τοὺς στρατιώτας κατὰ πόλιν εἰς τὴν χειμασίαν.

78. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Κορκυραῖοι μὲν βοηθήσαντες Ἀπολλωνιάταις καὶ τοῖς Ἐπιδamnίοις τοὺς μὲν στρατιώτας Κασάνδρου ὑποσπόνδους ἀφῆκαν, τῶν δὲ πόλεων Ἀπολλωνίαν μὲν ἡλευθέρωσαν, Ἐπίδαμνον δὲ Ἰλαυκία τῷ τῶν
 2 Ἰλλυριῶν βασιλεῖ παρέδωκαν. ὁ δ' Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸς Πτολεμαῖος χωρισθέντος εἰς Μακεδονίαν Κασάνδρου καταπληξάμενος τοὺς φρουροῦντας τὴν Χαλκίδα παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς Χαλκιδικῆς ἀφῆκεν ἀφρουρήτους, ὥστε γενέσθαι φανερόν ὡς πρὸς ἀλήθειαν Ἀντίγονος ἐλευθεροῦν προήρηται τοὺς Ἕλληνας· ἐπικαιρὸς γὰρ ἡ πόλις ἐστὶ τοῖς
 3 βουλομένοις ἔχειν ὁρμητήριον πρὸς τὸ¹ διαπολεμεῖν περὶ τῶν ὅλων. ὁ δ' οὖν Πτολεμαῖος² ἐκπολιορκήσας Ὠρωπὸν παρέδωκε τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καὶ τοὺς Κασάνδρου στρατιώτας ὑποχειρίους ἔλαβε. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἐρετριεῖς καὶ Καρυστίους εἰς τὴν συμμαχίαν προσλαβόμενος ἐστράτευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως ἐπιστατοῦντος τῆς
 4 πόλεως. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον λάθρῃ διεπέμποντο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἀξιοῦντες ἐλευθερώσai τὴν πόλιν· τότε δὲ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου παραγεννηθέντος πλησίον τῆς πόλεως θαρρήσαντες ἠνάγκασαν τὸν Δημήτριον ἀνοχὰς ποιήσασθαι καὶ πρεσβείας ὑπο-
 5 στέλλειν πρὸς Ἀντίγονον περὶ συμμαχίας. ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος ἀναζεύξας ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν τὴν τε Καδμεῖαν εἴλε καὶ τὴν φρουρὰν ἐκβαλὼν ἡλευθέρωσε τὰς Θήβας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα

¹ πρὸς τὸ added by Kallenberg.

² Πτολεμαῖος Palmer : Πολέμων.

was closing in upon him, distributed his soldiers 813 B.C. among the cities for the winter.¹

78. While these things were going on, the Corcyraeans,² who had gone to the aid of the people of Apollonia and Epidamnus, dismissed Cassander's soldiers under a truce ; and of these cities they freed Apollonia, but Epidamnus they gave over to Glaucias, the king of the Illyrians. After Cassander had departed for Macedonia, Antigonus' general Ptolemaeus, striking fear into the garrison that was holding Chalcis, took the city ; and he left the Chalcidians without a garrison in order to make it evident that Antigonus in very truth proposed to free the Greeks, for the city is well placed for any who wish to have a base from which to carry through a war for supremacy.³ However that may be, when Ptolemaeus had taken Oropus by siege, he gave it back to the Boeotians and made captive the troops of Cassander.⁴ Thereafter, having received the people of Eretria and Carystus into the alliance, he moved into Attica, where Demetrius of Phalerum was governing the city. At first the Athenians kept sending secretly to Antigonus, begging him to free the city ; but then, taking courage when Ptolemaeus drew near the city, they forced Demetrius to make a truce and to send envoys to Antigonus about an alliance. Ptolemaeus, moving from Attica into Boeotia, took the Cadmea, drove out the garrison, and freed Thebes. After this he advanced into Phocis

¹ The winter of 313/12 B.C.

² Cp. chaps. 67. 6 ; 70. 7.

³ Philip V of Macedonia named Chalcis one of the " three fetters of Greece " (Polybius, 18. 11 ; Livy, 32. 37. 3).

⁴ *i.e.* the troops left in Oropus by Cassander as a garrison, cp. chap. 77. 6.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

πορευθεῖς εἰς τὴν Φωκίδα καὶ τὰς μὲν πλείους τῶν πόλεων προσαγόμενος ἐξέβαλε πανταχόθεν τὰς Κασάνδρου φρουράς· ἐπῆλθε δὲ καὶ τὴν Λοκρίδα καὶ τῶν Ὀπουντίων τὰ Κασάνδρου φρονούντων συνεστήσατο πολιορκίαν καὶ συνεχεῖς προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο.

79. Τῆς δ' αὐτῆς θερίας οἱ¹ Κυρηναῖοι μὲν ἀποστάντες Πτολεμαίου τὴν ἄκραν περιεστρατοπέδευσαν, ὡς αὐτίκα μάλα τὴν φρουρὰν ἐκβαλοῦντες, παραγενομένων δὲ πρεσβευτῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ παρακαλούντων παύσασθαι τῆς φιλοτιμίας τούτους μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, τὴν δ' ἄκραν
2 ἐνεργέστερον ἐπολιόρκουν. ἐφ' οἷς παροξυνθεὶς ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἀπέστειλεν Ἄγιν στρατηγὸν μετὰ δυνάμεως πεζῆς, ἐξέπεμψε δὲ καὶ στόλον τὸν συλληψόμενον τοῦ πολέμου, ναύαρχον ἐπιστήσας Ἑπαι-
3 νετόν. ὁ δὲ Ἄγισ ἐνεργῶς διαπολεμήσας τοῖς ἀφεστηκόσιν ἐκυρίευσεν κατὰ κράτος τῆς πόλεως καὶ τοὺς μὲν αἰτίους τῆς ἀποστάσεως δῆσας ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὰ ἄπλα παρελόμενος καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν διοικήσας ὡς ποτ' ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ συμφέρειν ἐπαινῆσθαι εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον.

4 Πτολεμαῖος δέ, τῶν περὶ Κυρήνην αὐτῷ κατὰ νοῦν ἀπηντηκότων, διῆρει ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου μετὰ δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Κύπρον ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀπειθοῦντας τῶν βασιλέων. Πυγμαλίωνα δὲ εὐρὼν διαπρεσβευόμενον πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἀνείλε, Πράξιππον δὲ τὸν τῆς Λαπιθίας βασιλέα καὶ² τὸν τῆς Κερυνίας δυ-

¹ οἱ added by Carps.

where he won over most of the cities and from all ^{313 B.C.} of these expelled the garrisons of Cassander. He also marched against Locris ; and, since the Opuntians belonged to the party of Cassander, he began a siege and made continuous attacks.¹

79. In that same summer² the people of Cyrenê revolted from Ptolemy, invested the citadel, and seemed on the point of immediately casting out the garrison ; and, when envoys came from Alexandria and bade them cease from their sedition, they killed them and continued the attack on the citadel with greater vigour. Enraged at them, Ptolemy dispatched Agis as general with a land army and also sent a fleet to take part in the war, placing Epaenetus in command. Agis attacked the rebels with vigour and took the city by storm. Those who were guilty of the sedition he bound and sent to Alexandria ; and then, after depriving the others of their arms and arranging the affairs of the city in whatever way seemed best to himself, he returned to Egypt.

But Ptolemy, now that the matter of Cyrenê had been disposed of according to his wishes, crossed over with an army from Egypt into Cyprus against those of the kings who refused to obey him. Finding that Pygmalion was negotiating with Antigonus, he put him to death ; and he arrested Praxippus, king of Lapithia and ruler of Cerynia,³ whom he suspected of

¹ Opus was probably taken, but no statement to the effect survives in our sources. Diodorus returns to Greek affairs in chap. 87.

² The summer of 313 B.C.

³ It is quite probable that the name of the ruler of Cerynia has been lost from the MSS. Lapithia and Cerynia are near the middle of the north coast of Cyprus.

² Fischer suspects the loss of a proper name after καί.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

νάστην ὑποπτεύσας ἄλλοτρίως ἔχειν συνέλαβε, καὶ
 Στασιόικον τὸν τῶν Μαριέων¹. καὶ τὴν μὲν πόλιν
 κατέσκαψε, τοὺς δ' ἐνοικοῦντας² μετήγαγεν εἰς
 5 Πάφον. ταῦτα δὲ διαπραξάμενος τῆς μὲν Κύπρου
 κατέστησε στρατηγὸν Νικοκρέοντα, παραδοὺς τὰς
 τε πόλεις καὶ τὰς προσόδους τῶν ἐκπεπτωκότων
 6 βασιλέων, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐκπλεύσας
 ἐπὶ Συρίας τῆς ἄνω καλουμένης Πουσείδιον καὶ
 Ποταμοὺς Καρῶν ἐκπολιορκήσας διήρπαισεν. ἐτοί-
 μως δὲ πλεύσας ἐπὶ Κιλικίας Μάilon εἶλε καὶ τοὺς
 ἐγκαταληφθέντας ἐλαφυροπώλησεν. ἐπόρθησε δὲ
 καὶ τὴν ἐγγὺς χώραν καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὠφελεῖν
 7 ἐμπλήσας ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Κύπρον. ἐπολιτεύ-
 ετο δὲ πρὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας οὕτως, ἐκκαλού-
 μενος αὐτῶν τὰς προθυμίας εἰς τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους
 κινδύνους.

80. Δημήτριος δὲ ὁ Ἀντιγόνου διέτριβεν αἰὲν
 περὶ Κοίλην Συρίαν, ἐφεδρεύων ταῖς τῶν Αἰγυ-
 πτίων δυνάμεσιν. ὥς δ' ἤκουσε τὰς τῶν πόλεων
 ἀλώσεις Πίθωνα μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων κατέλιπε
 στρατηγόν, δοὺς αὐτῷ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας καὶ τὰ βαρέα
 τῶν ταγμάτων, αὐτὸς δ' ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς τε ἵππεῖς
 καὶ τὰ ψιλικὰ τάγματα προῆγεν ἐπὶ Κιλικίας συν-
 2 τόμως, βοηθήσων τοῖς κινδυνεύουσιν. ὑστερήσας
 δὲ τῶν καιρῶν καὶ καταλαβὼν ἀποπεπλευκότας
 τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπαινήθη συντόμως ἐπὶ τὸ στρατό-

¹ καὶ Στασιόικον τὸν τῶν Μαριέων Rhodoman, *op. char.* 62. 6: Στασιόικον τοῦ Μαλιέως RX, καὶ Στασιόικον τὸν τοῦ Μαλιέως F. ² ἐνοικοῦντας Dindorf: οἰκοῦντες.

¹ Stasioecus, king of Marion on the west coast of Cyprus, had first supported Antigonos and then Ptolemy (*char.* 62. 6), and now seems to have turned against Ptolemy.

being ill disposed toward himself, and also Stasioecus,¹ 318 B.C. ruler of Marion, destroying the city and transporting the inhabitants to Paphos.² After accomplishing these things, he appointed Nicocreon³ as general of Cyprus, giving him both the cities and the revenues of the kings who had been driven out; but he himself with his army, sailing toward Upper Syria, as it is called, captured and sacked Poseidium and Potami Caron.⁴ Sailing without delay to Cilicia, he took Malus and sold as booty those who were captured there. He also plundered the neighbouring territory and, after sating his army with spoil, sailed back to Cyprus. His playing up to the soldiers in this way was designed to evoke enthusiasm in face of the encounters that were approaching.

80. Now Antigonus' son Demetrius was staying on in Coelê Syria lying in wait for the Egyptian armies.⁵ But when he heard of the capture of the cities, he left Pithon as general in charge of the region, giving him the elephants and the heavy-armed units of the army; and he himself, taking the cavalry and the light-armed units, moved rapidly toward Cilicia to give aid to those who were in danger. Arriving after the opportunity had passed and finding that the enemy had sailed away, he went rapidly

² The text of this sentence is unsatisfactory, and a lacuna is suspected. Paphos is on the south-west coast of Cyprus.

³ Nicocreon, king of Salamis on the south coast of Cyprus, had been with Alexander at Tyre in 332/31 B.C. (Arrian, *Anabasis*, 2. 22. 2; Plutarch, *Alexander*, 29. 2). After Alexander's death he supported Ptolemy (chap. 59. 1). For his treachery and death in 310 B.C. cp. Book 20. 21.

⁴ There is a promontory called Poseidium on the coast of Cilicia. No city by the name of Potami Caron (Rivers of the Carians) is known.

⁵ Cp. chap. 69.

πεδον, ἀποβεβληκῶς τῶν ἵππων τοὺς πλείους κατὰ τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν· διέτεινε γὰρ ἕξ ἡμέραις ἐπὶ¹ Μάλου σταθμοὺς εἴκοσι καὶ τέσσαρας, ὥστε διὰ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς κακοπαθίας μήτε σκευοφόρον ἀκολουθῆσαι μηδένα μήτε τοὺς ἵπποκόμους.

- 3 Ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος, κατὰ νοῦν αὐτῷ τῶν πραγμάτων ἀπηντηκότων, τότε μὲν ἀπῆρεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ χρόνον παροξυνόμενος ὑπὸ Σελεύκου διὰ τὴν πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἀλλοτριότητα διέγνω στρατεύειν ἐπὶ Κοίλην Συρίαν καὶ παρα-
4 τάττεσθαι τοῖς περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον. συναγαγὼν οὖν πανταχόθεν τὰς δυνάμεις ἀνέξευξεν ἀπὸ Ἀλεξανδρείας εἰς Πηλούσιον, ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίους ὀκτακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ τετρακισχιλίους, ὧν ἦσαν οἱ μὲν Μακεδόνες, οἱ δὲ μισθοφόροι, Αἰγυπτίων δὲ πλῆθος, τὸ μὲν κομίζον βέλη καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευήν, τὸ δὲ καθωπλισμένον καὶ πρὸς μάχην
5 χρήσιμον. ἀπὸ δὲ Πηλουσίου διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου διελθὼν κατεστρατοπέδευσε πλησίον τῶν πολεμίων περὶ τὴν παλαιὰν Γάζαν τῆς Συρίας. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ Δημήτριος μεταπεμφόμενος πανταχόθεν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς χειμασίας στρατιώτας εἰς τὴν παλαιὰν Γάζαν ὑπέμεινε τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων ἔφοδον.

81. Τῶν δὲ φίλων αὐτῷ συμβουλευόντων μὴ παρατάττεσθαι πρὸς ἡγεμόνα τηλικούτου καὶ δύναμιν μείζω, τούτοις μὲν οὐ προσεῖχεν, εἰς δὲ τὸν κίνδυνον παρεσκευάζετο τεθαρρηκῶς, καίπερ² νέος ὢν παντελῶς καὶ τηλικαύτην μάχην μέλλων ἀγ-

¹ ἐπὶ Geer : ἀπὸ.

² καίπερ Fischer : καὶ γὰρ.

¹ Cp. the critical note. The forced march must have been the one from his base in Coelē Syria toward Malus in Cilicia. The length of the stage or distance between posting stations

back to his camp, having lost most of his horses ^{313 B.C.} during the march; for in six days' march towards Malus¹ he covered twenty-four stages, with the result that on account of the excessive hardship not one of his sutlers or of his grooms kept up the pace.

Ptolemy, since his undertakings had turned out ^{312 B.C.} as he wished, now sailed away to Egypt; but after a little while, spurred on by Seleucus because of his hostility toward Antigonus, he decided to make a campaign into Coelê Syria and take the field against the army of Demetrius. He therefore gathered together his forces from all sides and marched from Alexandria to Pelusium with eighteen thousand foot and four thousand horse. Of his army some were Macedonians and some were mercenaries, but a great number were Egyptians, of whom some carried the missiles and the other baggage but some were armed and serviceable for battle. Marching through the desert from Pelusium, he camped near the enemy at Old Gaza in Syria.² Demetrius, who had likewise summoned his soldiers to Old Gaza from their winter quarters³ on all sides, awaited the approach of his opponents.

81. Although his friends were urging him not to take the field against so great a general and a superior force, Demetrius paid no heed to them but confidently prepared for the conflict even though he was very young and was about to engage in so great a battle

on the Persian roads was not uniform. If we take 17 miles as an average, the army covered some 400 miles in 6 days, but the distance seems actually to have been very much less.

² According to Strabo (16. 2. 30), Alexander had destroyed Gaza; but the city clearly retained its importance at least as a fortress (Arrian, *Anabasis*, 2. 26-27).

³ The winter of 313/12 B.C.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

- 2 *ωνίξεσθαι χωρὶς τοῦ πατρός. συναγαγόντος δ' ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐκκλησίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ σπάντος ἐπὶ τινος ἀναστήματος μετὰ ἀγωνίας καὶ διατροπῆς ὁ μὲν ὄχλος ἀνεβόησε μιᾷ φωνῇ θαρρεῖν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ τὸν κήρυκα καταπαῦσαι τοὺς θορυβοῦντας ἅπαντες σιω-*
- 3 *πὴν παρείχοντο. οὔτε γὰρ στρατιωτικὸν ἔγκλημα ὑπῆρχε περὶ αὐτὸν οὔτε πολιτικόν, ἅτε προσφάτως ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένοι· ὅπερ εἶωθε γίνεσθαι τοῖς παλαιοῖς στρατηγοῖς ὅταν ἐκ πολλῶν προφάσεων ἐν ἔγκλημα πρὸς ἓνα καιρὸν ἀθροίζηται· τὸ γὰρ πλῆθος αἰεὶ δυσάρεστον ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν μένον καὶ πᾶν τὸ μὴ πλεονάζον κεχαρισμένην ἔχει τὴν μεταβολήν· τοῦ τε πατρὸς ἤδη γεγηρακότες αἱ τῆς βασιλείας ἐλπίδες εἰς τὴν τούτου διαδοχὴν ἦγον*
- 4 *ἅμα τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ τὴν τῶν ὄχλων εὐνοίαν. ἦν δὲ καὶ τῷ κάλλει καὶ τῷ μεγέθει διάφορος, ἔτι δὲ κεκοσμημένος ὅπλοις βασιλικοῖς εἶχε πολλὴν ὑπεροχὴν καὶ κατάπληξιν, δι' ἧς εἰς ἐλπίδας ἀδράς ἦγε τοὺς πολλούς· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις πρῶτης τις ἦν περὶ αὐτόν, ἀρμόζουσα νέῳ βασιλεῖ, δι' ἧς εἰς προθυμίαν ἐξεκαλεῖτο πάντας, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς ἐκτὸς τάξεως συνδραμεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόασιν, συναγωνιῶντας τῇ νεότητι καὶ τῇ μελλούσῃ γίνεσθαι κρίσει*
- 5 *διὰ τῆς παρατάξεως. οὐ μόνον γὰρ πρὸς πλείονας ἤμελλε διακινδυνεύειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς ἡγεμόνας σχεδὸν μεγίστους, Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον· οὗτοι γὰρ πάντας τοὺς πολέμους Ἀλεξάνδρῳ συστρατευσάμενοι καὶ πολλάκις καθ' αὐτοὺς δυνάμεων*

¹ In the late summer of 314 B.C., when he was sent to Syria, he was 22 years old (chap. 69. 1). For the following

apart from his father.¹ When he had called together 312 B.C.
 an assembly under arms and, anxious and agitated,
 had taken his position on a raised platform, the
 crowd shouted with a single voice, bidding him be
 of good courage; and then, before the herald bade
 the shouting men cease their tumult, they all became
 silent. For, because he had just been placed in
 command, neither soldiers nor civilians had for
 him any ill will such as usually develops against
 generals of long standing when at a particular time
 many minor irritations are combined in a single
 mass grievance; for the multitude becomes exacting
 when it remains under the same authority, and
 every group that is not preferred welcomes change.
 Since his father was already an old man, the hopes
 of the kingdom, centring upon his succession, were
 bringing him the command and at the same time
 the goodwill of the multitude. Moreover, he was
 outstanding both in beauty and in stature, and
 also when clad in royal armour he had great distinc-
 tion and struck men with awe, whereby he created
 great expectations in the multitude. Furthermore,
 there was in him a certain gentleness becoming
 to a youthful king, which won for him the devotion
 of all, so that even those outside the ranks ran
 together to hear him, feeling sympathetic anxiety on
 account of his youth and the critical struggle that
 impended. For he was about to fight a decisive
 battle not only against more numerous forces, but
 also against generals who were almost the greatest,
 Ptolemy and Seleucus. Indeed, these generals, who
 had taken part with Alexander in all his wars and had

battle cp. the brief accounts in Justin, 15. 1. 6-9, and Plutarch,
Demetrius, 5.

ἡγησάμενοι μέχρι τῶν καιρῶν τούτων ὑπῆρχον
 6 ἀνίκητοι. ὁ δ' οὖν Δημήτριος παρακαλέσας τὰ
 πλήθη τοῖς οἰκείοις λόγοις καὶ δωρεάς τε δώσειν
 κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν καὶ τὰ λάφυρα συγχωρήσειν ἐπαγ-
 γειλάμενος ἐξέταξε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὴν μάχην.

82. Ἐπὶ μὲν οὖν τὸ λαὸν κέρας ἔταξε,¹ καθ' ὃ
 τὸν κίνδυνον αὐτὸς ἤμελλε ποιεῖσθαι, πρώτους μὲν
 τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν ἵππεῖς ἐπιλέκτους διακοσίους, ἐν
 οἷς ἦσαν οἱ τε ἄλλοι φίλοι πάντες καὶ Πίθων
 ὁ συνεστρατευμένος μὲν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, συγκαθιστά-
 μενος δὲ ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸς καὶ τῶν ὄλων
 2 μέτοχος. πρόταγμα δὲ τρεῖς εἴλας ἵππέων ἔταξεν
 καὶ πλαγιοφυλάκους τὰς ἴσας καὶ χωρὶς ἕξω τοῦ
 κέρατος ἀπολελυμένας τρεῖς Ἰαραντίνων, ὥστ' εἶ-
 ναι τοὺς περὶ τὸ σῶμα τεταγμένους ἵππεῖς ξυστο-
 φόρους μὲν πεντακοσίους Ἰαραντίνους δὲ ἑκατόν.
 3 ἐξῆς δ' ἔταξε τῶν ἵππέων τοὺς καλουμένους
 μὲν ἐταίρους, ὄντας δὲ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὀκτακοσίους,
 μετὰ δὲ τούτους παντοδαποὺς ἵππεῖς οὐκ ἐλάττους
 τῶν χιλίων πεντακοσίων. πρὸ παντὸς δὲ τοῦ κέ-
 ρατος ἔστησε τῶν ἐλεφάντων τριάκοντα καὶ τὰ
 διαστήματα αὐτῶν ἐπλήρωσε τοῖς ψιλικοῖς τάγ-
 μασιν, ὧν ἦσαν ἀκοντισταὶ μὲν καὶ τοξόται χίλιοι,
 4 σφενδονῆται δὲ Πέρσαι πεντακόσιοι. τὸ μὲν οὖν
 εὐώνυμον κέρας οὕτω κατασκευάσας διανοεῖτο
 τούτῳ κρίνειν² τὴν μάχην. ἐχομένην δ' ἔστησε τὴν
 τῶν πεζῶν φάλαγγα, συνεστῶσαν ἐξ ἀνδρῶν μυ-
 ρίων χιλίων· τούτων δὲ ἦσαν Μακεδόνες μὲν δισχί-

¹ ἔταξε editors : ἐξέταξε.

² κρίνειν Sintenis : κρινεῖν, κινεῖν.

often led armies independently, were unconquered ^{312 B.C.} up to this time. At all events, Demetrius, after encouraging the crowd with words suitable to the occasion and promising to give gifts to them as they were deserved and to yield the booty to the soldiers, drew up his army for the battle.

82. On the left wing, where he himself was going to take part in the battle, he placed first the two hundred selected horsemen of his guard, among whom were all his other friends and, in particular, Pithon, who had campaigned with Alexander and had been made by Antigonos co-general and partner in the whole undertaking.¹ As an advanced guard he drew up three troops of cavalry and the same number as guards on the flank, and in addition to these and stationed separately outside the wing, three troops of Tarentines²; thus those that were drawn up about his person amounted to five hundred horsemen armed with the lance and one hundred Tarentines. Next he posted those of the cavalry who were called the Companions, eight hundred in number, and after them no less than fifteen hundred horsemen of all kinds. In front of the whole wing he stationed thirty of his elephants, and he filled the intervals between them with units of light-armed men, of whom a thousand were javelin-throwers and archers and five hundred were Persian slingers. In this fashion then he formed the left wing, with which he intended to decide the battle. Next to it he drew up the infantry phalanx composed of eleven thousand men, of whom two thousand were Macedonians,

¹ Cp. chap. 69. 1 and note.

² Light cavalry armed with javelins. The origin of the name and the connection, if any, with Tarentum, are unknown. Cp. chap. 29. 2.

λίοι, Λύκιοι δὲ καὶ Παμφύλιοι χίλιοι, μισθοφόροι δ' ὀκτακισχίλιοι. ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρασ ἔταξε τοὺς λοιποὺς ἵππεῖς χιλίους πεντακοσίους, ὧν Ἀνδρόνικος ἡγείτο. τούτῳ δ' ἦν συντεταγμένοι λοξῇ φυλάττειν τὴν στάσιν καὶ φυγομαχεῖν, караδοκοῦντα τὴν δι' αὐτοῦ γινομένην κρίσιν. τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς τῶν ἐλεφάντων τρεῖσκαίδεκα ἔστησε πρὸ τῆς τῶν πεζῶν φάλαγγος, μίξας εἰς τὰ¹ διαστήματα τῶν ψιλῶν τοὺς ἱκανοὺς. Δημήτριος μὲν οὖν διεκόσμησε τὴν ἰδίαν δύναμιν τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον.

83. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔταξαν ἰσχυρὰν τὴν εὐώνυμον τάξιν, ἀγνοοῦντες τῶν ἐναντίων τὴν ἐπιβολήν· μαθόντες δὲ παρὰ τῶν κατασκόπων τὸ γεγονὸς ταχέως ἐξέταξαν τὴν δύναμιν ὅπως τὸ δεξιὸν κέρασ ἰσχὺν ἔχον καὶ δύναμιν τὴν κρατίστην διαγωνίσηται πρὸς τοὺς μετὰ Δημητρίου τεταγμένους ἐν τοῖς εὐωνύμοις μέρεσιν. ἔταξαν δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ κέρατος τούτου² τῶν ἵππέων τοὺς κρατίστους τρισχιλίους, ἐν οἷς καὶ² αὐτοὶ διεγνώκεισαν ἀγωνίσασθαι. προέταξαν δὲ τῆς στάσεως ταύτης τοὺς κομίζοντας χάρακα σεσιδηρωμένον καὶ δεδεμένον ἀλύσεσιν, ὃν παρεσκευάσαντο πρὸς τὴν τῶν ἐλεφάντων ἔφοδον· ταθέντος γὰρ τούτου ῥάδιον ἦν εἶργειν τὰ θηρία

¹ εἰς τὰ Dindorf: εἰς τινα.

² τούτου second hand in R: τοῦ.

¹ As a military term *χάραξ* elsewhere means either a pointed stake to be used in making a palisade or the palisade itself, and this passage is cited in I.S.J. as an example of the latter meaning. However, here it is certainly a device with upright spikes on which the elephants step (chap. 84). In the defence of Megalopolis, knowing that Polyperchon would send his

one thousand were Lycians and Pamphylians, and 312 B.C.
 eight thousand were mercenaries. On the right wing he drew up the rest of his cavalry, fifteen hundred men commanded by Andronicus. This officer was ordered to hold his line back at an angle and avoid fighting, awaiting the outcome of the conflict fought by Demetrius. The thirteen other elephants he stationed in front of the phalanx of the infantry with the normal complement of light troops in the intervals. In this manner, then, Demetrius arrayed his army.

83. Ptolemy and Seleucus at first made strong the left part of their line, not knowing the intention of the enemy; but when they learned from scouts the formation he had adopted, they quickly reformed their army in such a way that their right wing should have the greatest strength and power and be matched against those arrayed with Demetrius on his left. They drew up on this wing the three thousand strongest of their cavalry, along with whom they themselves had decided to fight. In front of this position they placed the men who were to handle the spiked devices¹ made of iron and connected by chains that they had prepared against the onset of the elephants; for when this contrivance had been stretched out, it was easy to prevent the beasts

elephants through a breach in the wall, Damis (who had served with Alexander and knew the nature of the elephant) studded many frames with sharp nails and, after placing them with their points upwards in the way the elephants would necessarily follow, covered them with loose earth (Book 18. 71. 2-6). In the present battle, since the point of attack would not be known long in advance, a portable device was needed. Perhaps we should think of planks with spikes driven through them, connected by chains. Kromayer, referring to our passages, speaks of "Fuszangeln," i.e. caltrops or crowfeet (Kromayer and Veith, *Heerwesen u. Kriegsführung*, 141).

3 τῆς εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πορείας. προέταξαν δὲ τοῦ κέρατος τούτου καὶ τὰ ψιλικὰ τάγματα, παραγγείλαντες τοῖς τε ἀκοντιαταῖς καὶ τοξόταις συνεχῶς κατατιτρώσκειν τὰ θηρία καὶ τοὺς ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἀναβεβηκότας. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν τρόπον ὀχυρwsάμενοι τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην δύναμιν ἐκτάξαντες ἐνδεχομένως ἐπήγον τοῖς πολεμίοις μετὰ πολλῆς κραυγῆς.

Ἀντεπαγόντων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐναντίων τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπ' ἄκρων τῶν κεράτων ἵππομαχίᾳ συνέστη τῶν προτεταγμένων ἱππέων, ἐν οἷς πολὺ προ-
4 ἐτέρουν οἱ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον. μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον περιπνευσάντων τὸ κέρας καὶ βιαίότερον ἐπενεχθέντων ὀρθίαις¹ ταῖς εἵλαις συνέστη καρτερὰ μάχη διὰ τὰς ἐκατέρων
5 προθυμίας. κατὰ μὲν οὖν τὴν πρώτην ἔφοδον τοῖς ξυστοῖς ἀγωνισάμενοι τούτων τε τὰ πλεῖστα συνέτριψαν καὶ τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων οὐκ ὀλίγους κατέτραυμάτισαν· κατὰ δὲ τὴν δευτέραν ἀναστροφὴν² εἰς τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ ξίφους μάχην ὤρμησαν καὶ συμπλεκόμενοι πολλοὺς ἀλλήλων ἀνῆρουν, οἳ τε ἡγεμόνες αὐτοὶ πρὸ πάντων κινδυνεύοντες προ-
ετρέποντο τοὺς ὑποτεταγμένους εὐρώστως ὑπο-
μένειν τὸ δεινόν, οἳ τ' ἐπὶ τῶν κεράτων ἱππεῖς, ἅπαντες ἐπιλελεγμένοι κατ' ἀρετὴν, ἡμιλλῶντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους, θεατὰς ἔχοντες τῆς ἀνδρείας τοὺς συναγωνιζομένους στρατηγούς.

84. Ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον τῆς ἵππομαχίας οὔσης ἐφαιμίλλου τὰ θηρία διὰ τῶν Ἰνδῶν εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα παρορμηθέντα μέχρι μὲν τινος προῆγεν καταπληκτικῶς, ὥς οὐδενὸς ὑποστησομένου· ὥς δ' ἐπὶ τὸν

¹ ὀρθίαις Kromayer (cp. Suidas s.v. ὀρθία): ὀρθαῖς.

from moving forward. In front of this wing they also stationed their light-armed units, ordering the javelin-men and archers to shoot without ceasing at the elephants and at those who were mounted upon them.^{312 B.C.} When they had made their right wing strong in this manner and had drawn up the rest of their army as circumstances permitted, they advanced upon the enemy with a great shout.

Their opponents also advanced; and first there was a cavalry action on the extreme wings between the troops of the advance guards in which the men of Demetrius had much the better of it. But after a little, when Ptolemy and Seleucus had ridden around the wing and charged upon them more heavily with cavalry drawn up in depth, there was severe fighting because of the zeal of both sides. In the first charge, indeed, the fighting was with spears, most of which were shattered, and many of the antagonists were wounded; then, rallying again, the men rushed into battle at sword's point, and, as they were locked in close combat, many were slain on each side. The very commanders, endangering themselves in front of all, encouraged those under their command to withstand the danger stoutly; and the horsemen upon the wings, all of whom had been selected for bravery, vied with each other since as witnesses of their valour they had their generals, who were sharing the struggle with them.

84. After the cavalry battle had continued for a long time on equal terms, the elephants, urged on into the combat by their Indian mahouts, advanced for a certain distance in a way to inspire terror, just as if no one were going to withstand them. When,

² ἐπιστροφήν editors except Fischer.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

σεσιδηρωμένον χάρακα κατήντησε, τὸ μὲν πλήθος
 τῶν ἀκοντιστῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν συνεχῶς βαλλόντων
 κατετίτρωσκε τὰ σώματα τῶν ἐλεφάντων καὶ τοὺς
 2 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἀναβεβηκότας· βιαζομένων δὲ τῶν
 Ἰνδῶν καὶ κολαζόντων τὰ θηρία τινὰ μὲν αὐτῶν
 περιεπείροντο τῷ φιλοτεχνηθέντι χάρακι, καὶ ταῖς
 πληγαῖς καὶ πυκνότησι τῶν τιτρωσκόντων περιώ-
 3 δυνα γινόμενα ἐποίει θόρυβον. τὸ γὰρ γένος τοῦτο
 κατὰ μὲν τοὺς ὁμαλοὺς καὶ μαλακοὺς τόπους ἀν-
 υποστάτον παρέχεται κατὰ στόμα τὴν ῥώμην, ἐν δὲ
 τοῖς τραχέσι καὶ δυσβάτοις τελέως ἄπρακτον ἔχει
 4 τὴν ἀλκὴν διὰ τὴν τῶν ποδῶν μαλακότητα. διὸ καὶ
 τότε, τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαῖον συνετῶς προεωραμένων
 τὸ μέλλον ἐκ τοῦ χάρακος τῆς πήξεως,¹ ἄπρακτον
 ἐποίει τὴν βίαν αὐτῶν. τέλος δὲ τῶν πλείστων
 Ἰνδῶν κατακοντισθέντων ὑποχειρίους συνέβη γενέ-
 5 σθαι πάντας τοὺς ἐλέφαντας. οὐδὲν τελεσθέντος οἱ
 πολλοὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἱππέων καταπλα-
 γέντες πρὸς φυγὴν ὥρμησαν· αὐτὸς δὲ μετ' ὀλίγων
 ἀπολειφθεὶς καὶ δεόμενος ἐκάστου στήναι καὶ μὴ
 καταλιπεῖν αὐτόν, ὥς οὐδεὶς προσεῖχε, συναποχω-
 6 ρεῖν ἤναγκάζετο. μέχρι μὲν οὖν Γάζης οἱ πολλοὶ
 τῶν ἱππέων συνακολουθοῦντες ὑπήκουον καὶ κατ-
 ἔστησαν εἰς τάξεις, ὥστε μηδένα ῥαδίως τολμᾶν
 προσάγειν τῶν εἰκῇ διωκόντων· τὸ γὰρ πεδῖον εὐ-
 ρύχωρον ὃν καὶ μαλακὸν συνήργει τοῖς βουλομένοις
 7 ἐν τάξει ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἀποχώρησιν. συνείποντο δὲ
 καὶ πεζῶν οἱ βουλευθέντες λιπεῖν τὰς τάξεις καὶ

¹ For τῆς πήξεως Fischer in his apparatus suggests ἡ πήρωσις.

¹ Cp. Book 18. 71. 6, where πληγή is clearly used of the wounds caused by the spikes.

however, they came up to the barrier of spikes, the 312 B.C.
 host of javelin-throwers and archers, who were sending their missiles unremittingly, began to wound severely the elephants themselves and those who were mounted upon them; and while the mahouts were forcing the beasts forward and were using their goads, some of the elephants were pierced by the cleverly devised spikes and, tormented by their wounds¹ and by the concentrated efforts of the attackers, began to cause disorder. For on smooth and yielding ground these beasts display in direct onset a might that is irresistible, but on terrain that is rough and difficult their strength is completely useless because of the tenderness of their feet. Thus, too, on this occasion, since Ptolemy shrewdly foresaw what would result from the setting up of the spikes, he rendered the power of the elephants un-availing.² The final outcome was that, after most of the mahouts had been shot down, all the elephants were captured. When this happened, most of Demetrius' horsemen were panic-stricken and rushed into flight; and he himself was left with a few and then, since no one heeded him when he begged them each to stand and not desert him, was forced to leave the field with the rest. Now as far as Gaza most of the cavalry who were following with him listened to orders and remained in formation, so that no one of those who were pursuing at random lightly risked attacking; for the plain was open and yielding, and favourable to men who wished to withdraw in formation. There followed also those of the infantry who preferred to

² Or. ; "Thus on this occasion also, as Ptolem saw would happen, the wounds caused by the etc."

χωρὶς τῶν ὀπλων διασώζειν ἑαυτοὺς ἐλαφροῦς.
 παραλλάσσοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ Γάζαν περὶ ἡλίου δύσιν
 ἀπολιπόντες τῶν ἱππέων τινὲς παρήλθον εἰς τὴν
 8 πόλιν, ἐκκομίσαι βουλόμενοι τὰς ἀποσκευάς. ἀνοι-
 χθεισῶν οὖν τῶν πυλῶν καὶ πλήθους ὑποζυγίων
 ἀθροισθέντος, ἔτι δ' ἐκάστου πρώτου σπεύδοντος
 ἐξαγαγεῖν τὰ σκευοφόρα τοσοῦτον θόρυβον γενέσθαι
 συνέβη περὶ τὰς πύλας ὥστε τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαῖον
 ἐπιόντων μηδένα δύνασθαι φθάσαι συγκλείσαντα.
 διόπερ εἰσπесόντων τῶν πολεμίων ἐντὸς τοῦ τεί-
 χους ἢ πόλις ὑποχείριος ἐγένετο τοῖς περὶ Πτολε-
 μαῖον.

85. Τῆς δὲ μάχης τοιοῦτο τὸ τέλος λαβούσης
 Δημήτριος μὲν διέτεινεν εἰς Ἀζωτον περὶ μέσας
 νύκτας, διελθὼν σταδίους ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ δια-
 κοσίους. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ κήρυκα περὶ τῆς τῶν νεκρῶν
 ἀναιρέσεως ἐξέπεμψεν, σπεύδων ἐκ παντὸς τρό-
 που τῆς ἐπιβαλλούσης κηδείας ἀξιῶσαι τοὺς τε-
 2 τελευτηκότας· ἐτύγχανον γὰρ οἱ πλείστοι τῶν
 φίλων πεπτωκότες, ὧν ἦσαν ἐπιφανέστατοι Πίθων
 τε ὁ μετέχων τῆς στρατηγίας ἐπ' ἴσης αὐτῷ καὶ
 Βοιωτὸς πολὺν χρόνον συνεζηκῶς Ἀντιγόνῳ τῷ
 3 πατρὶ καὶ μετεσχηκῶς παντὸς ἀπορρήτου· κατὰ δὲ
 τὴν παράταξιν ἔπεσον μὲν πλείους τῶν πεντακο-
 σίων, ὧν ἦσαν οἱ πλείους ἱππεῖς τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἀν-
 δρῶν, ἐάλωσαν δ' ὑπὲρ ὀκτακισχιλίου. οἱ δὲ περὶ
 Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον δόντες τὴν ἀναίρεσιν τῶν
 νεκρῶν τὴν τε ἀλοῦσαν βασιλικὴν ἀποσκευὴν καὶ
 τῶν αἰχμαλώτων τοὺς περὶ τὴν αὐλὴν εἰωθότας δια-
 τρίβειν χωρὶς λύτρων ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς Δημήτριον·

leave their lines and, abandoning their heavy arms, ^{312 B.C.} save themselves by travelling light. But as Demetrius was passing Gaza at about sunset, some of the cavalry dropped out and entered the city since they wished to carry away their baggage. Then, when the gates were opened and a large number of pack animals were gathered together and when each man tried to lead out his own beasts first, there arose such confusion around the gates that when the troops of Ptolemy came up no one was able to close the gates in time. Hence the enemy dashed within the walls, and the city came into the possession of Ptolemy.

85. After the battle had ended in this fashion, Demetrius reached Azotus about the middle of the night, covering two hundred and seventy stades.¹ Thence he sent a herald about the burial of the dead since he was very anxious at any cost to honour those who had perished with the funeral that was their due ; for it happened that most of his friends had fallen, the most distinguished of whom were Pithon, who had shared the command on equal terms with himself, and Boeotus, who for a long time had lived with his father Antigonus and had shared in all his state secrets. In the battle there had fallen more than five hundred men,² the majority of whom were cavalry and men of distinction ; and more than eight thousand had been captured. Ptolemy and Seleucus permitted the recovery of the dead, and they returned to Demetrius without ransom the royal baggage, which had been captured, and those of the prisoners who had been accustomed to be in attendance at the

¹ About 31 miles.

² Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 5. 2, says that 5000 men were slain.

οὐ γὰρ περὶ τούτων ἔφασαν διαφέρεισθαι πρὸς Ἀντίγονον, ἀλλ' ὅτι τοῦ πολέμου γενομένου κοινοῦ πρότερον μὲν πρὸς Περδίκκαν, ὕστερον δὲ πρὸς Εὐμενῇ τὰ μέρη τῆς δορικτήτου χώρας οὐκ ἀποδοίη τοῖς φίλοις καὶ συνιθέμενος φιλίαν¹ πρὸς αὐτὸν τοῦναντίον ἀφέλοιτο τὴν σατραπείαν τῆς Βαβυλωνίας
 4 Σελεύκου παρὰ πάντα τὰ δίκαια. ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος τοὺς μὲν ἀλόντας στρατιώτας ἀποστείλας εἰς Αἴγυπτον προσέταξεν ἐπὶ τὰς νομαρχίας² διελεῖν, αὐτὸς δὲ θάψας τῶν ἰδίων τοὺς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τελευτήσαντας ἅπαντας μεγαλοπρεπῶς μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπήει τῶν κατὰ Φοινίκην πόλεων τὰς μὲν πολιορκῶν, τὰς
 5 δὲ πειθοῖ προσαγόμενος. Δημήτριος δὲ δύναμιν οὐκ ἔχων ἀξιόχρεων πρὸς μὲν τὸν πατέρα βυβλιαφόρον ἀπέστειλεν, ἀξιῶν βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχίστην· αὐτὸς δὲ παρελθὼν εἰς Τρίπολιν τῆς Φοινίκης μετεπέμπετό τε τοὺς ἐκ Κιλικίας στρατιώτας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι παρεφύλαττον ἢ πόλεις ἢ φρούρια μακρὰν ἀφεστῶτα τῶν πολεμίων.

86. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ κρατῶν τῶν ὑπαίθρων Σιδῶνα μὲν προσηγάγετο, τῆς δὲ Τύρου πλησίον στρατοπεδεύσας παρεκάλεσεν Ἀνδρόνικον τὸν φρούραρχον παραδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν καὶ δωρεάς τε
 2 καὶ τιμὰς ἀδράς ἐπηγγείλατο δοῦναι. ὁ δὲ φήσας μηδενὶ τρόπῳ προδώσειν τὴν δεδομένην ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημητρίου πίστιν, ἐλοιδόρησε φορτικῶς τὸν Πτολεμαῖον. ὕστερον δὲ στασιασάντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐκπεσὼν ἐκ Τύρου καὶ γενόμενος ὑποχείριος προσεδόκα μὲν τιμωρίας τεύξεσθαι διὰ τε

¹ φιλίαν Hertlein : πάλιν.

² νομαρχίας Wesseling; ναυαρχίας.

court ; for, they said, it was not about these that ^{312 B.C.} they were at variance with Antigonus but because, although he and they had made war in common, first against Perdiccas and later against Eumenes, he had not turned over to his companions their share of the captured territory, and again because, after making a compact of friendship with Seleucus, he had nevertheless taken away from him his satrapy of Babylonia contrary to all right. Ptolemy sent the captured soldiers off into Egypt, ordering them to be distributed among the nomes ; but he himself, after giving a magnificent burial to all those of his own men who had died in the battle, went with his forces against the cities of Phoenicia, besieging some of them and winning others by persuasion. But Demetrius, since he did not have a sufficiently strong army, sent a messenger to his father, asking him to aid him as quickly as possible. He himself, moving to Tripolis in Phoenicia, summoned the soldiers from Cilicia and also those of his other men who were guarding cities or strongholds far removed from the enemy.

86. Ptolemy, after he had gained control of the open country, first won Sidon to his side ; and then, camping near Tyre, he summoned Andronicus,¹ the commander of the garrison, to surrender the city, and he promised to give him gifts and abundant honours. Andronicus, however, said that he would in no wise betray the trust that had been placed in him by Antigonus and Demetrius, and he vilely insulted Ptolemy. Later, when his soldiers mutinied and he was expelled from the city and fell into the hands of Ptolemy, he expected to receive punishment both

¹ Cp. chap. 69. 1.

τὴν γενομένην λαιδορίαν καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ βεβουλήσθαι
τὴν Τύρον παραδοῦναι· οὐ μὴν ὃ γε Πτολεμαῖος
ἐμνησικάκησεν, ἀλλὰ τὸναντίον δούς δωρεὰς εἶχε
περὶ αὐτόν, ἓνα τῶν φίλων ποιησάμενος καὶ προ-
3 ἀγων ἐντίμως. ἦν γὰρ ὁ δυνάστης οὗτος καθ'
ὑπερβολὴν ἐπικεικὴς καὶ συγγνωμονικός, ἔτι δ'
εὐεργετικός. ὅπερ καὶ μάλιστα αὐτὸν ἠϋξήσε καὶ
4 πολλοὺς ἐποίησεν ἐπιθυμεῖν κοινωνῆσαι τῆς φιλίας.
καὶ γὰρ τὸν Σέλευκον ἐκ τῆς Βαβυλωνίας ἐκπε-
σόντα φιλοτίμως ὑπεδέξατο καὶ κοινὴν παρείχετο
τούτῳ τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις φίλοις τὴν περὶ αὐτόν¹
5 εὐδαιμονίαν. διὸ καὶ τότε παρακαλοῦντος αὐτόν
Σελεύκου δοῦναι στρατιώτας τοὺς ἀναβησομένους
εἰς Βαβυλῶνα προθύμως ὡμολόγησε καὶ προσ-
επηγγείλατο πάντα συμπράξειν μέχρι ἀνακτήσαιο
τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν σατραπείαν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

87. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Εὐρώπην Τελεσφόρος μὲν ὁ
Ἀντιγόνου ναύαρχος διατρίβων περὶ Κόρινθον,
ἐπειδὴ Πτολεμαῖον ἑώρα μᾶλλον ἑαυτοῦ προαγό-
μενον καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πραγμάτων πι-
στευόμενον ἀπάντων, ἐγκαλέσας Ἀντιγόνῳ περὶ
τούτων τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἃς εἶχεν ἀπέδοτο, τῶν δὲ
στρατιωτῶν τοὺς βουλομένους κοινωνεῖν τῆς προ-
2 αιρέσεως ἀναλαβὼν ἴδια πράγματα συνίστατο. παρ-
ελθὼν γὰρ εἰς Ἡλιν ὡς ἔτι φυλάττων τὴν
πρὸς Ἀντίγονον φιλίαν, τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἐνετείχισε
καὶ τὴν πόλιν κατεδουλώσατο. ἐσύλησεν δὲ καὶ τὸ
ἱερὸν τὸ κατὰ τὴν Ὀλυμπίαν καὶ συναγαγὼν ἀρ-
γυρίου πλείω τῶν πεντήκοντα ταλάντων ξένους
3 ἐμισθοῦτο. Τελεσφόρος μὲν οὖν ζηλοτυπήσας τὴν

¹ αὐτόν editors: αὐτόν Fischer, MSS.

for the insults and for his unwillingness to surrender 312 B.C. Tyre. But in truth Ptolemy bore no malice ; on the contrary, he gave him gifts and kept him in his court, making him one of his friends and advancing him in honour. For indeed, that prince was exceptionally gentle and forgiving and inclined toward deeds of kindness. It was this very thing that most increased his power and made many men desire to share his friendship.¹ For example, when Seleucus had been driven from Babylonia, he received him with friendship² ; and he used to share his own prosperity with him and with his other friends. Therefore on this occasion also, when Seleucus asked him to give him soldiers for an expedition into Babylonia, he readily consented ; and in addition, he promised to aid him in every way until he should regain the satrapy that had formerly been his.

Such was the situation of affairs in Asia.³

87. In Europe,⁴ Antigonus' admiral Telesphorus, who was tarrying near Corinth, when he saw Ptolemaeus preferred to himself and entrusted with all affairs throughout Greece, charged Antigonus with this, sold what ships he had, enlisted such of the soldiers as volunteered to join his cause, and organized an enterprise of his own. Entering Elis as if still preserving his friendship for Antigonus, he fortified the citadel and enslaved the city. He even plundered the sacred precinct at Olympia and, after collecting more than five hundred talents of silver, began hiring mercenaries. In this manner then, Telesphorus,

¹ Cp. Book 18. 28. 5-6.

² Cp. chap. 55. 5.

³ Continued in chap. 90. 1.

⁴ Continued from chap. 78. Telesphorus was probably a nephew of Antigonus (chap. 74. 1), and Ptolemaeus certainly was (chap. 68. 5).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

προαγωγὴν Πτολεμαίου τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐγένετο
 προδότης τῆς πρὸς Ἀντίγονον φιλίας. Πτολεμαῖος
 δ' ὁ Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸς ἦν μὲν τεταγμένος ἐπὶ
 τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πραγμάτων, πυθόμενος δὲ
 τὴν ἀπόστασιν τὴν Τελεσφόρου καὶ τὴν κατάληψιν
 τῆς Ἡλείων πόλεως, ἔτι δὲ τὴν σύλησιν τῶν κατὰ
 τὴν Ὀλυμπίαν χρημάτων παρῆλθεν εἰς Πελοπόν-
 νησον μετὰ δυνάμεως. καταντήσας δ' εἰς Ἡλιν
 καὶ τὴν ἐντετειχισμένην ἀκρόπολιν κατασκάψας τὴν
 τε ἐλευθερίαν ἀπέδωκε τοῖς Ἡλείοις καὶ τὰ χρή-
 ματα ἀποκατέστησεν τῷ θεῷ. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὸν
 Τελεσφόρον πείσας παρέλαβεν τὴν Κυλλήνην, φρου-
 ρομένην ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ τοῖς Ἡλείοις ἀποκα-
 τέστησεν.

88. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πρassoμένοις Ἡπειρῶται
 τελευτήσαντος Αἰακίδου τοῦ βασιλέως αὐτῶν Ἀλ-
 κέτα τὴν βασιλείαν παρέδωκαν, ὅς ἦν πεφυγαδευ-
 μένος μὲν ὑπὸ Ἀρύμβου¹ τοῦ πατρός, ἀλλοτρίως δὲ
 2 διακείμενος πρὸς Κάσανδρον. διὸ καὶ Λυκίσκος
 ὁ τεταγμένος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ
 Κασάνδρου παρῆλθε μετὰ δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Ἡπει-
 ρον, ἐλπίδας ἔχων ῥαδίως τὸν Ἀλκέταν ἀποστήσειν
 τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀσυντάκτων ἔτι τῶν κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν
 3 ὄντων. καταστρατοπεδεύσαντος δ' αὐτοῦ περὶ
 Κασσωπίαν πόλιν Ἀλκέτας τοὺς μὲν υἱοὺς Ἀλέξ-
 ανδρον καὶ Τεῦκρον ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις,
 διακελευσάμενος στρατολογεῖν ὡς πλείστους, αὐτὸς
 δὲ μεθ' ἧς εἶχε δυνάμεως ἀναζεύξας, ἐπειδὴ πλησίον
 ἐγένετο τῶν πολεμίων, ἀνέμενε τὴν τῶν υἱῶν
 72

because he was jealous of the advancement of Pto- 312 B.C.
lemaeus, betrayed the friendship of Antigonus. Ptolemaeus, the general of Antigonus, had been placed in charge of affairs throughout Greece; and he, on hearing of the revolt of Telesphorus, the capture of the city of the Eleans, and the plundering of the wealth of Olympia, moved into the Peloponnesus with an army. When he had come into Elis and levelled the citadel that had been fortified, he gave the Eleans back their freedom and restored the treasure to the god. Then by winning Telesphorus' consent he recovered Cyllenê, which the latter had garrisoned, and restored it to the Eleans.

88. While this was happening, the Epirotes, their king Aeacides being dead, gave the kingship to Alcetas,¹ who had been banished by his father Arymbus and who was hostile to Cassander. For this reason, Lyciscus,² who had been placed as general over Acarnania by Cassander, entered Epirus with an army, hoping to remove Alcetas easily from his throne while the affairs of the kingdom were still in disorder. While Lyciscus was in camp before Cassopia, Alcetas sent his sons Alexander and Teucer to the cities, ordering them to levy as many soldiers as possible; and he himself, taking the field with what force he had, came near the enemy and awaited the return of his sons. However, since

¹ Alcetas, an older brother of Aeacides, had been banished because of his unbridled passions (Pausanias, 1. 11. 5).

² Lyciscus was placed in command of Epirus by Cassander in 316 B.C. (chap. 36. 5), and of Acarnania in 314 B.C. (chap. 67. 5); but in 313 B.C. he seems to have been replaced for a time by Philip (chap. 74. 3).

4 παρουσίαν. τῶν δὲ περὶ Λυκίσκον ἐπικειμένων καὶ
πολὺ τοῖς πλήθεσιν ὑπερεχόντων οἱ μὲν Ἑπειρῶται
καταπλαγέντες προσεχώρησαν τοῖς πολεμίοις, ὁ δ'
Ἀλκέτας καταλειφθεὶς κατέφυγεν εἰς Εὐρυμενᾶς
5 πόλιν Ἑπειρωτικὴν. ἐνταῦθα δ' αὐτοῦ πολιορκου-
μένου παρεγενήθησαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον βοή-
θειαν φέροντες τῷ πατρί. γενομένης οὖν μάχης
ἰσχυρᾶς ἀνηρέθησαν πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ἐν οἷς
ἦσαν ἄλλοι τέ τινες τῶν¹ ἀνδρῶν καὶ Μίκυθος ὁ
στρατηγὸς καὶ Λύσανδρος Ἀθηναῖος ὁ κατασταθεὶς
6 ἐπὶ τῆς Λευκάδος ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
Δεινίου βοηθήσαντος τοῖς ἐλαττουμένοις ἐγένετο
δευτέρα μάχη, καθ' ἣν οἱ μὲν περὶ Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ
Τεῦκρον ἡττηθέντες ἔφυγον εἰς τι χωρίον ἐρυμνὸν
μετὰ τοῦ πατρός, ὁ δὲ Λυκίσκος Εὐρυμενᾶς ἐκ-
πολιορκήσας καὶ διαρπάσας κατέσκαψε.

89. Καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον Κασάνδρος ἀκηκοὺς μὲν
τὴν τῶν ἰδίων ἥτταν, ἀγνοῶν δὲ τὸ μετὰ ταῦτα
γεγονὸς εὐτύχημα κατὰ σπουδὴν ἤκεν εἰς τὴν
Ἑπειρον βοηθήσων τοῖς περὶ Λυκίσκον. κατα-
λαβὼν δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ προτερήματος γεγονότας
πρὸς μὲν Ἀλκέταν διαλυσάμενος φιλίαν συνέθετο,
τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως μέρος ἀναλαβὼν ἀνέβη εἰς τὸν
Ἀδρίαν πολιορκήσων Ἀπολλωνιάτας, ὅτι τὴν
φρουρὰν ἐκβαλόντες τὴν αὐτοῦ προσέθεντο τοῖς Ἰλ-
2 λυριοῖς. οὐ μὲν οἷ γε ἐν τῇ πόλει κατεπλάγησαν,
ἀλλὰ βοήθειαν μεταπεμφάμενοι παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων
συμμάχων πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν παρετάξαντο. γενο-
μένης δὲ καρτερᾶς μάχης ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον οἱ μὲν
Ἀπολλωνιάται τοῖς πλήθεσιν ὑπερέχοντες τοὺς

¹ Fischer adds ἀξιολόγων after τῶν, cp. chap. 47. 4.

the forces of Lyciscus were at hand and were far ^{312 B.C.} superior in number, the Epirotes were frightened and went over to the enemy ¹; and Alcetas, deserted, fled for refuge to Eurymenae, a city of Epirus. While he was being besieged there, Alexander came up bringing reinforcements to his father. A violent battle took place in which many of the soldiers were slain, among whom were certain others of the followers of Lyciscus and in particular the general Micythus and Lysander, an Athenian who had been put in charge of Leucas by Cassander. But afterwards, when Deinias ² brought reinforcements to the defeated army, there was another battle, in which Alexander and Teucer were defeated and fled with their father to a certain stronghold, while Lyciscus took Eurymenae, plundered it, and destroyed it.

89. At this time Cassander, who had heard of the defeat of his forces but did not know of the victory that had followed, moved into Epirus in haste to assist Lyciscus. On finding that the latter had gained the upper hand, he made terms and established friendship with Alcetas; and then, taking a part of his army, he moved to the Adriatic to lay siege to Apollonia because the people of that city had driven out his garrison and gone over to the Illyrians. Those in the city, however, were not frightened, but summoned aid from their other allies and drew up their army before the walls. In a battle, which was hard fought and long, the people of Apollonia, who were superior in number, forced their opponents

¹ According to Pausanias (1. 11. 5), Alcetas so angered the Epirotes by his cruelty that, immediately after his return, they rose against him and slew him.

² Deinias, a general of Cassander, had taken Tempê in 317 B.C. (chap. 35. 3).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἀντιτεταγμένους φυγεῖν ἠνάγκασαν, ὁ δὲ Κάσανδρος πολλοὺς στρατιώτας ἀποβαλὼν καὶ δύναμιν μὲν οὐκ ἔχων περὶ αὐτὸν ἀξιόχρεω τὴν δὲ χειμερινὴν ὥραν
 3 θεωρῶν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν. τούτου δὲ χωρισθέντος Λευκάδιοι προσλαβόμενοι βοήθειαν παρὰ Κορκυραίων ἐξέβαλον τὴν φρουρὰν τοῦ Κασάνδρου. οἱ δ' Ἑπειῶται χρόνον μὲν τινα διέμενον ὑπ' Ἀλκέτου βασιλευόμενοι, χρωμένου δ' αὐτοῦ χαλεπώτερον τοῖς πλήθεσιν αὐτόν τε κατέσφαξαν καὶ δύο τῶν υἱῶν παῖδας ὄντας τὴν ἡλικίαν Ἡσιονέα καὶ Νίσον.

90. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν Σέλευκος μετὰ τὴν γενομένην ἥτταν Δημητρίῳ περὶ Γάζαν τῆς Συρίας ἀναλαβὼν παρὰ Πτολεμαίου πεζοὺς μὲν οὐ πλείους τῶν ὀκτακοσίων ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ διακοσίους ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνος, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον μεμετεωρισμένος ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ὥστ' εἰ καὶ μηδεμίαν εἶχε δύναμιν τὸ παράπαν, μετὰ τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἰδίων παίδων τὴν εἰς τοὺς ἄνω τόπους ἀνάβασιν ποιεῖσθαι· ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ τοὺς μὲν Βαβυλωνίους διὰ τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν εὐνοίαν ἐτοίμως αὐτῷ προσθήσεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ περὶ Ἀντίγονον μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως μακρὰν ἀπεσπασμένους παραδεδωκέναι καιρὸν οἰκεῖον ταῖς
 2 ἰδίαις ἐπιβολαῖς. τοιαύτης δ' οὔσης τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν ὁρμῆς οἱ συνόντες φίλοι θεωροῦντες ὅτι μετ' αὐτῶν μὲν εἰσι παντελῶς ὀλίγοι συστρατεύοντες, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις ἐφ' οὓς προάγουσι καὶ δυνάμεις ὑπάρχουσιν ἔτοιμοι μεγάλοι καὶ χορηγίαι λαμπραὶ καὶ
 3 συμμάχων πλήθος, οὐ μετρίως ἠθύμουν. οὓς ὁρῶν καταπεπληγμένους ὁ Σέλευκος παρεκάλει, διδάσ-

to flee ; and Cassander, who had lost many soldiers, 312 B.C., since he did not have an adequate army with him and saw that the winter was at hand,¹ returned into Macedonia. After² his departure, the Leucadians, receiving help from the Coreyraeans, drove out Cassander's garrison. For some time the Epirotes continued to be ruled by Alcetas ; but then, since he was treating the common people too harshly, they murdered him and two of his sons, Esioneus and Nisus, who were children.³

90. In Asia,³ after the defeat of Demetrius at Gaza in Syria, Seleucus, receiving from Ptolemy no more than eight hundred foot soldiers and about two hundred horse,⁴ set out for Babylon. He was so puffed up with great expectations that, even if he had had no army whatever, he would have made the expedition into the interior with his friends and his own slaves ; for he assumed that the Babylonians, on account of the goodwill that had previously existed, would promptly join him, and that Antigonus, by withdrawing to a great distance with his army, had given him a suitable opportunity for his own enterprises. While such was his own enthusiasm, those of his friends who accompanied him were no little disheartened when they saw that the men who were making the campaign with them were very few and that the enemy against whom they were going possessed large armies ready for service, magnificent resources, and a host of allies. When Seleucus saw that they were terror-stricken, he encouraged

¹ The winter of 312/11 B.C.

² But compare the note on chap. 88. 4. The narrative is continued in chap. 105.

³ Continued from chap. 86. 5.

⁴ Appian, *Syrian Wars*, 9. 54, says 1000 foot and 300 horse.

κων ὅτι τοὺς Ἀλεξάνδρῳ συνεστρατευκότας καὶ δι' ἀρετὴν ὑπ' ἐκείνου προηγμένους προσήκει μὴ πάντως δυνάμει καὶ χρήμασι πεπρωτότας ἀντέχεσθαι πραγμάτων, ἀλλ' ἐμπειρία καὶ συνέσει, δι' ὧν καὶ ἐκεῖνος τὰ μεγάλα καὶ παρὰ πᾶσι θαυμαζόμενα κατειργάσατο. πιστεύειν δὲ δεῖν καὶ ταῖς τῶν θεῶν προρρήσεσι τὸ τέλος ἔσσεσθαι τῆς στρατείας
 4 ἄξιον τῆς ἐπιβολῆς· ἐν μὲν γὰρ Βραγχίδαις αὐτοῦ χρηστηριαζομένου τὸν θεὸν προσαγορευοίην Σέλευκον βασιλέα, τὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον καθ' ὕπνιον ἐπιστάντα φανερώς διασημᾶναι περὶ τῆς ἐσομένης ἡγεμονίας, ἧς δεῖ τυχεῖν αὐτὸν προϊόντος τοῦ χρό-
 5 νου. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἀπεφαίνεται διότι πάντα γίνεται τὰ καλὰ καὶ παρ' ἀνθρώποις θαυμαζόμενα διὰ πόνων καὶ κινδύνων. ἐπολιτεύετο δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς συστρατεύοντας καὶ κατεσκεύαζεν αὐτὸν ἴσον ἅπασιν, ὥσθ' ἕκαστον αἰδεῖσθαι καὶ τὸ παράβολον τῆς τόλμης ἐκουσίως ὑπομένειν.

91. Ἐπεὶ δὲ προάγων κατήντησεν εἰς Μεσοποταμίαν, τῶν ἐν Κάραις κατωκισμένων Μακεδόνων οὓς μὲν ἔπεισεν, οὓς δ' ἐβιάσατο συστρατεύειν αὐτῷ. ὥς δ' εἰς τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν ἐνέβαλεν, οἱ πλείους τῶν ἐγχωρίων ἀπήντων καὶ προστιθέμενοι
 2 πᾶν ἔφασαν αὐτῷ τὸ δοκοῦν συμπράξειν· τετραετὴ γὰρ χρόνον γεγωνὺς σατράπης τῆς χώρας ταύτης πᾶσι προσετήνεκτο καλῶς, ἐκκαλούμενος τὴν εὐνοίαν τοῦ πλήθους καὶ πόρρωθεν προπαρασκευαζόμενος τοὺς συμπράξοντας, ἐὰν αὐτῷ δοθῇ καιρὸς

¹ Cp. also chap. 55. 7, where we are told that the astrologers warned Antigonos to expect danger from Seleucus. Other signs and omens of Seleucus' future greatness are given by Appian, *Syrian Wars*, 9. 56.

them, saying that men who had campaigned with ^{312 B.C.} Alexander and had been advanced by him because of their prowess ought not to rely solely on armed force and wealth when confronting difficult situations, but upon experience and skill, the means whereby Alexander himself had accomplished his great and universally admired deeds. He added that they ought also to believe the oracles of the gods which had foretold that the end of his campaign would be worthy of his purpose ; for, when he had consulted the oracle in Branchidae, the god had greeted him as King Seleucus, and Alexander standing beside him in a dream had given him a clear sign of the future leadership that was destined to fall to him in the course of time.¹ Moreover, he pointed out that everything that is good and admired among men is gained through toil and danger. But he also sought the favour of his fellow soldiers and put himself on an equality with them all in such a way that each man respected him and willingly accepted the risk of the daring venture.

91. When in his advance he entered Mesopotamia, he persuaded some of the Macedonians who were settled at Carae² to join his forces, and compelled the rest. When he pushed into Babylonia, most of the inhabitants came to meet him, and, declaring themselves on his side, promised to aid him as he saw fit ; for, when he had been for four years satrap of that country, he had shown himself generous to all, winning the goodwill of the common people and long in advance securing men who would assist him if an opportunity should ever be given him to make

² Probably the same as Carrhae, and not to be identified with the Carae of Book 17. 110. 3 ; 19. 12. 1.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

3 ἀμφισβητεῖν ἡγεμονίας. προσεχώρησε δ' αὐτῷ
 καὶ Πολύαρχος, τεταγμένος ἐπὶ τινος διοικήσεως,
 μετὰ στρατιωτῶν πλειόνων ἢ χιλίων. οἱ δὲ δια-
 φυλάττοντες τὴν πρὸς Ἀντίγονον φιλίαν, ὁρῶν-
 τες ἀκατάσχετον οὖσαν τὴν τοῦ πλήθους ὁρμήν,
 συνέφευγον εἰς τὴν ἄκραν, ἧς φύλαξ ἀπεδέδεικτο
 4 Δίφιλος. ὁ δὲ Σέλευκος συστησάμενος πολιορκίαν
 καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἐλὼν τὴν ἄκραν ἐκομίσαστο τὰ
 φυλαττόμενα σώματα τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν παίδων,
 ὅσοι παρεδόθησαν εἰς φυλακὴν παρ' Ἀντιγόνου
 μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἀποχώρησιν.
 5 ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων γενόμενος στρατιώτας συνηγάγει
 καὶ συναγοράσας ἵππους ἀνεδίδου τοῖς δυναμένοις
 χρᾶσθαι. πᾶσι δὲ φιλανθρώπως ὁμιλῶν καὶ καθ-
 ιστὰς εἰς ἀγαθὰς ἐλπίδας ἐτοίμους εἶχε καὶ προ-
 θύμους ἐν πάσῃ περιστάσει τοὺς συγκινδυνεύοντας.
 Σέλευκος μὲν οὖν τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἀνεκτίσαστο
 τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν.

92. Νικάνορος δὲ τοῦ περὶ Μηδίαν στρατηγοῦ
 συναγαγόντος ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐκ τε Μηδίας καὶ Περσίδος
 καὶ τῶν σύνεγγυς τόπων στρατιώτας πεζοὺς μὲν
 πλείους τῶν μυρίων ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ ἑπτακισχιλίους
 ὥρμησεν κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀπαντήσων τοῖς πολεμίοις.
 2 εἶχε δὲ τοὺς σύμπαντας πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν
 τρισχιλίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ τετρακοσίους. διαβάς δὲ
 τὸν Τίγριν ποταμὸν καὶ πυνθανόμενος ὀλίγων ἡμε-
 ρῶν ὁδὸν ἀπέχειν τοὺς πολεμίους, ἔκρυψε τοὺς
 στρατιώτας ἐν τοῖς πλησίον ἔλεσι, διανοούμενος
 3 ἀπροσδόκητον ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἐπίθεσιν. ὁ δὲ
 Νικάνωρ ἐπειδὴ παραγεννηθεὶς ἐπὶ τὸν Τίγριν ποτα-
 μὸν οὐχ ἠῦρισκε τοὺς πολεμίους, κατεστρατοπέ-
 δευσε πρὸς τινι βασιλικῷ σταθμῷ, νομίζων αὐτοὺς

a bid for supreme power. He was joined also by ^{312 B.C.} Polyarchus, who had been placed in command of a certain district, with more than a thousand soldiers. When those who remained loyal to Antigonus saw that the impulse of the people could not be checked, they took refuge together in the citadel, of which Diphilus had been appointed commander. But Seleucus, by laying siege to the citadel and taking it by storm, recovered the persons of all those of his friends and slaves who had been placed there under guard by the order of Antigonus after Seleucus' own departure from Babylon into Egypt. When he had finished this, he enlisted soldiers, and, having bought up horses, he distributed them to those who were able to handle them. Associating with all on friendly terms and raising high hopes in all, he kept his fellow adventurers ready and eager under every condition. In this way, then, Seleucus regained Babylonia.

92. But when Nicanor, the general in Media, gathered against him from Media and Persia and the neighbouring lands more than ten thousand foot soldiers and about seven thousand horse, Seleucus set out at full speed to oppose the enemy. He himself had in all more than three thousand foot and four hundred horse. He crossed the Tigris River; and, on hearing that the enemy were a few days' march distant, he hid his soldiers in the adjacent marshes, intending to make his attack a surprise. When Nicanor arrived at the Tigris River and did not find the enemy, he camped at one of the royal stations,

DIODORUS OF SICILY

πεφευγέναι μακρότερον. ἐπιγενομένης δὲ νυκτὸς
 καὶ τῶν περὶ Νικάνορα καταπεφρονηκότως¹ καὶ
 ῥαθύμως ἐχόντων τὰ περὶ τὰς φυλακὰς ἐπιπεσὼν ὁ
 Σέλευκος ἄφνω πολλὴν ταραχὴν καὶ κατάπληξιν
 4 κατεσκεύασε· συναψάντων γὰρ μάχην τῶν Περσῶν
 συνέβη τὸν τε σατράπην αὐτῶν Εὐάγροιν πεσεῖν καὶ
 τινὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἡγεμόνων. οὗ συμβάντος οἱ
 πλείους τῶν στρατιωτῶν τὰ μὲν τὸν κίνδυνον κατα-
 πεπληγμένοι, τὰ δὲ προσκρόπτοντες τοῖς ὑπ' Ἀντι-
 γόνου πραττομένοις μετεβίβλουντο πρὸς Σέλευκον.
 5 ὁ δὲ Νικάνωρ μετ' ὀλίγων ἀπολειφθεὶς καὶ δεδιὼς
 μὴ παραδοθῇ τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἔφυγε μετὰ τῶν φίλων
 διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου. Σέλευκος δὲ δυνάμεως ἀδρᾶς
 κυριεύσας καὶ φιλανθρώπως πᾶσι προσφερόμενος
 ῥαδίως προσηγάγετο τὴν τε Σουσιανὴν καὶ Μηδίαν
 καὶ τινὰς τῶν σύνεγγυς τόπων· περὶ τε τῶν διωκη-
 μένων ἔγραψε πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους
 φίλους, ἔχων ἤδη βασιλικὸν ἀνάστημα καὶ δόξαν
 ἀξίαν ἡγεμονίας.

93. Ἀμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Πτολεμαῖος
 μὲν διέτριβε περὶ Κοίλην Συρίαν, νενικηκὼς Δη-
 μήτριον τὸν Ἀντιγόνου παρατάξει μεγάλη. ὃν
 πυνθανόμενος ἐκ Κιλικίας ἀνεστραφέναι καὶ στρα-
 τοπεδεύειν περὶ τὴν ἄνω Συρίαν, προεχειρίσατο
 2 τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν φίλων Κίλλην τὸν Μακεδόνα· τούτῳ
 δὲ δοὺς δύναμιν ἱκανὴν προσέταξεν ἐκδιῶξαι τὸν
 Δημήτριον τὸ παράπαν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας ἢ περικατα-
 λαβόντα συντρίψαι. τούτου δ' ὄντος κατὰ πορείαν
 Δημήτριος διὰ τῶν σκοπῶν ἀκούσας τὸν Κίλλην
 82

believing that they had fled to a greater distance ^{312 B.C.} than was the case. When night was come and the army of Nicanor was keeping a perfunctory and negligent guard, Seleucus fell on them suddenly, causing great confusion and panic ; for it happened that when the Persians had joined battle, their satrap Evager ¹ fell together with some of the other leaders. When this occurred, most of the soldiers went over to Seleucus, in part because they were frightened at the danger but in part because they were offended by the conduct of Antigonus. Nicanor, who was left with only a few men and feared lest he be delivered over to the enemy, took flight with his friends through the desert. But Seleucus, now that he had gained control of a large army and was comporting himself in a way gracious to all, easily won over Susianê, Media, and some of the adjacent lands ; and he wrote to Ptolemy and his other friends about his achievements, already possessing a king's stature and a reputation worthy of royal power.

93. Meanwhile Ptolemy remained in Coelê Syria after having conquered Antigonus' son Demetrius in a great battle.² On hearing that Demetrius had returned from Cilicia and was encamped in Upper Syria, he chose from the friends who were with him Cilles the Macedonian ; and, giving him an adequate army, he ordered him to drive Demetrius completely out of Syria or to entrap and crush him.³ While Cilles was on the way, Demetrius, hearing from spies that he

¹ Possibly to be identified with the Evagoras who is mentioned in chap. 48. 2 as satrap of Aria.

² For the victory of Ptolemy at Gaza cp. chaps. 83 ff.

³ Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 6. 1-2.

¹ καταπεφρονηκότως Stephanus : καταπεφρονηκότων.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

στρατοπεδεύειν καταπεφρονηκότως περὶ Μυοῦντα, τὴν μὲν ἀποσκευὴν ἀπέλιπε, τοὺς δὲ στρατιώτας εὐζώνους παραλαβὼν νυκτὸς πορείαν σύντομον ἐποίησατο, προσπεσὼν δὲ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐωθινήs φυλακῆs ἄφνω τῆs τε δυνάμεως ἄνευ μάχης ἐκυρίευσεν καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐζώγρησε. τηλικούτου δ' εὐτυχήματος γεγεννημένου τὴν ἦτταν
 3 ἀναμαχήσασθαι διειλήφει. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ὑπολαμβάνων ἤξειν ἐπ' αὐτὸν μετὰ πίσιs τῆs δυνάμεως, ἐστρατοπέδευσε προβλήματα τῆs παρεμβολῆs ποιησάμενος ἔλη καὶ λίμναις. ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν πατέρα περὶ τοῦ γεινομένου κατορθώματος, παρακαλῶν¹ αὐτὸν ἢ δύναμιν ἀποστεῖλαι τὴν ταχίστην ἢ καὶ αὐτὸν παραβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν
 4 Συρίαν. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος ἐτύγχανε μὲν ὦν ἐν Κελαιναῖs τῆs Φρυγίας, κομισάμενος δὲ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἐχάρη διαφερόντως ἐπὶ τῷ δοκεῖν τὸν υἱὸν νέον ὄντα κατωρθωκέναι δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ φαίνεσθαι βασιλείας ἄξιον. αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἀναλαβὼν ἀνέξευξεν ἐκ τῆs Φρυγίας καὶ τὸν Ταῦρον ὑπερβαλὼν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις συνέμιξε τοῖς περὶ τὸν
 5 Δημήτριον. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ πυθόμενος τὴν Ἀντιγόνου παρουσίαν καὶ συναγαγὼν τοὺς ἡγεμόνας καὶ φίλους ἐβουλεύετο πότερον συμφέρει μένειν καὶ ἀγωνίζεσθαι περὶ τῶν ὅλων κατὰ Συρίαν ἢ προάγειν εἰς Αἴγυπτον καὶ πολεμεῖν ἐκεῖθεν, καθάπερ
 6 καὶ πρότερον Περδίκκα. πάντες οὖν συνεβούλευον μὴ διακινδυνεύειν πρὸς δύναμιν πολλαπλασίονα καὶ θηρίων πληῆθος, ἔτι δὲ στρατηγὸν ἀήττητον.

¹ καὶ before παρακαλῶν omitted by Dindorf.

¹ Myus in Syria is otherwise unknown.

was carelessly encamped at Myus,¹ left his baggage 312 B.C. behind and with his soldiers in light equipment made a forced march; then, falling suddenly upon the enemy during the early morning watch,² he captured the army without a battle and took the general himself prisoner.³ By achieving such a success he believed that he had wiped out the defeat. Nevertheless, assuming that Ptolemy would march against him with all his army, he went into camp, using as the outworks of his defence swamps and marshes. He also wrote to his father about the success that had been gained, urging him either to send an army as soon as possible or to cross over into Syria himself. Antigonus chanced to be in Celaenae in Phrygia; and, on receiving the letter, he rejoiced greatly that his son, young as he was, seemed to have got out of his difficulties by himself and to have shown himself worthy to be a king. He himself with his army set out from Phrygia, crossed the Taurus, and within a few days joined Demetrius. Ptolemy, however, on hearing of the arrival of Antigonus, called together his leaders and friends and took counsel with them whether it was better to remain and reach a final decision in Syria or to withdraw to Egypt and carry on the war from there as he had formerly done against Perdiccas.⁴ Now all advised him not to risk a battle against an army that was many times stronger and had a larger number of elephants as well as against an unconquered general; for, they said, it would

² *i.e.* the last watch of the night.

³ This victory is minimized by Pausanias, 1. 6. 5. According to Plutarch (*Demetrius*, 6. 3), Demetrius restored Cilicia and his staff to Ptolemy alive, thus repaying Ptolemy for his generosity after Gaza (chap. 85. 3).

⁴ Cp. Book 18. 33-35.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

εὐχερέστερον γὰρ πολλῶ διαγωνιεῖσθαι κατὰ τὴν Αἴγυπτον, ταῖς τε χορηγίαις ὑπερέχοντα καὶ τόπων
 7 ὀχυρότητι πιστεύοντα. διὸ καὶ κρίνας ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν Συρίαν κατέσκαψε τὰς ἀξιολογωτάτας τῶν κεκρατημένων πόλεων, "Ακην μὲν τῆς Φοινίκης Συρίας, Ἰόππην δὲ καὶ Σαμάρειαν καὶ Γάζαν τῆς Συρίας, αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἀναλαβὼν καὶ τῶν χρημάτων ὅσα δυνατὸν ἦν ἄγειν ἢ φέρειν ἐπανήλθεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον.

94. Ἀντίγονος δ' ἀκινδύνως ἀνικτησάμενος τὴν τε Συρίαν πᾶσαν καὶ Φοινίκην ἐπεβάλετο στρατεῖ-
 εῖν ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν τῶν Ἀράβων τῶν καλουμένων Ναβαταίων. κρίνας γὰρ τὸ ἔθνος τοῦτο τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων ἀλλότριον εἶναι, προεχειρίσατο τῶν αὐτοῦ φίλων Ἀθηναίων, δοὺς δ' αὐτῷ πεζοὺς μὲν εὐζώνους τετρακισχίλους, ἵππεῖς δὲ τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους εἰς δρόμον ἑξακοσίους συνέταξεν ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς βαρβάροις ἄφνω καὶ τὴν λεῖαν πᾶσαν ἀπο-
 τεμέσθαι.

- 2 Χρήσιμον δ' ἐστὶ τῶν ἀγνοούντων ἔνεκα διελθεῖν τὰ νόμιμα τῶν Ἀράβων τούτων, οἷς χρώμενοι δοκοῦσι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν διαφυλάττειν. ἔχουσι τοίνυν τὸν βίον ὑπαίθριον, πατρίδα καλοῦντες τὴν αἰοίκητον τὴν μήτε ποταμοὺς ἔχουσιν μήτε κρήνας δαψιλεῖς ἐξ ὧν δυνατὸν στρατόπεδον πολέμιον
 3 ὑδρεύσασθαι. νόμος δ' ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς μήτε σῖτον σπείρειν μήτε φυτεύειν μηδὲν φυτὸν καρποφόρον μήτε οἴνῳ χρῆσθαι μήτε οἰκίαν κατασκευάζειν· ὅς δ' ἂν παρὰ ταῦτα ποιῶν εὕρισκῃται, θάνατον αὐτῷ

¹ δ' added by Dindorf.

be much easier for him to settle the war in Egypt ^{312 B.C.} where he had plenty of supplies and could trust to the difficulty of the terrain. Deciding, therefore, to leave Syria, he razed the most noteworthy of the cities that he had captured: Akê in Phoenician Syria, and Ioppê, Samaria, and Gaza in Syria; then he himself, taking the army and what of the booty it was possible to drive or carry, returned into Egypt.¹

94. Now that Antigonus without a fight had gained possession of all Syria and Phoenicia, he desired to make a campaign against the land of the Arabs who are called Nabataeans.² Deciding that this people was hostile to his interests, he selected one of his friends, Athenaeus, gave him four thousand light foot-soldiers and six hundred horsemen fitted for speed, and ordered him to set upon the barbarians suddenly and cut off all their cattle as booty.

For the sake of those who do not know, it will be useful to state in some detail the customs of these Arabs, by following which, it is believed, they preserve their liberty. They live in the open air, claiming as native land a wilderness that has neither rivers nor abundant springs from which it is possible for a hostile army to obtain water. It is their custom neither to plant grain, set out any fruit-bearing tree, use wine, nor construct any house; and if anyone is found acting contrary to this, death is his penalty.³

¹ Cp. Pausanias, 1. 6. 5.

² This was clearly a preliminary step to the invasion of Egypt itself which he already had in mind. Cambyses before invading Egypt made terms with the Arabs (Herodotus, 3. 4-9). For these Arabs cp. Strabo, 16. 4 *passim* (particularly § 26); and also Diodorus' own earlier description of them (Book 2. 48).

³ Cp. the description of the Rechabites in Jeremiah, 35. 6-10.

- 4 πρόστιμον εἶναι. χρώνται δὲ τῷ νόμῳ τούτῳ δια-
 λαμβάνοντες τοὺς ταῦτα κτωμένους ἀναγκασθήσε-
 σθαι ῥαδίως ὑπὸ τῶν δυνατῶν ἕνεκα τῆς τούτων
 χρείας ποιεῖν τὸ προστασσόμενον. τρέφουσι δ'
 αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν καμήλους, οἱ δὲ πρόβατα, τὴν ἔρημον
 ἐπινέμοντες. οὐκ ὀλίγων δ' ὄντων Ἀραβικῶν ἔθ-
 νων τῶν τὴν ἔρημον ἐπινεμόντων οὗτοι πολὺ τῶν
 ἄλλων προέχουσι ταῖς εὐπορίαις, τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὄντες
 5 οὐ πολὺ πλείους τῶν μυρίων· εἰώθασι γὰρ αὐτῶν
 οὐκ ὀλίγοι κατάγειν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν λιβανωτὸν τε
 καὶ σμύρναν καὶ τὰ πολυτελέστατα τῶν ἡρωμάτων,
 διαδεχόμενοι παρὰ τῶν κομιζόντων ἐκ τῆς Εὐδαί-
 6 μωνος καλουμένης Ἀραβίας. φιλελεύθεροι δὲ εἰσι
 διαφερόντως καὶ ὅταν πολεμίων δύναμις ἀδρὰ
 προσίῃ, φεύγουσιν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον, ταύτῃ χρώμενοι
 ὀχυρώματι· ἄνδρος γὰρ οὕσα τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις
 ἀνεπιβάτος ἐστὶ, τούτοις δὲ κατεσκευακόςιν ἀγγεῖα
 κατὰ γῆς ὀρυκτὰ κεκοιναμένα μόνοις παρέχεται τὴν
 7 ἀσφάλειαν. τῆς γὰρ γῆς οὕσης τῆς μὲν ἀργιλ-
 λώδους, τῆς δὲ πέτραν ἐχούσης μαλακὴν ὀρύγματα
 μεγάλα ποιοῦσιν ἐν αὐτῇ, ὣν τὰ μὲν στόμια μικρὰ
 παντελῶς κατασκευάζουσι, κατὰ βάθους δ' αἰὲ
 μᾶλλον εὐρυχωρῇ ποιοῦντες τὸ τελευταῖον τηλικούτ'
 ἵποτελοῦσι τὸ μέγεθος ὥστε γίνεσθαι πλευρὰν ἐκά-
 8 στην πλέθρου. ταῦτα δὲ τὰ ἀγγεῖα πληροῦντες
 ὕδατος ὀμβρίου τὰ στόματ' ἐμφράττουσι καὶ ποιοῦν-
 τες ἰσόπεδον τῇ λοιπῇ χώρᾳ σημεῖα καταλείπουσιν
 ἑαυτοῖς μὲν γινγνωσκόμενα, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις ἀνεπι-
 9 νόητα. ποτίζουσι δὲ καὶ τὴν λείαν δι' ἡμερῶν
 τριῶν, ὅπως ἐν ταῖς ἀνδρίαις καὶ φυγαῖς μὴ προσ-

¹ i.e. Arabia the Fortunate (Arabia Felix), the south-
 western part of the peninsula (cp. Book 2. 49).

They follow this custom because they believe that 312 B.C. those who possess these things are, in order to retain the use of them, easily compelled by the powerful to do their bidding. Some of them raise camels, others sheep, pasturing them in the desert. While there are many Arabian tribes who use the desert as pasture, the Nabataeans far surpass the others in wealth although they are not much more than ten thousand in number; for not a few of them are accustomed to bring down to the sea frankincense and myrrh and the most valuable kinds of spices, which they procure from those who convey them from what is called Arabia Eudæmon.¹ They are exceptionally fond of freedom; and, whenever a strong force of enemies comes near, they take refuge in the desert, using this as a fortress²; for it lacks water and cannot be crossed by others, but to them alone, since they have prepared subterranean reservoirs lined with stucco, it furnishes safety. As the earth in some places is clayey and in others is of soft stone, they make great excavations in it, the mouths of which they make very small, but by constantly increasing the width as they dig deeper, they finally make them of such size that each side has a length of one plethrum.³ After filling these reservoirs with rain water, they close the openings, making them even with the rest of the ground, and they leave signs that are known to themselves but are unrecognizable by others. They water their cattle every other day, so that, if they flee through waterless places, they may not need a continuous

² In Book 2. 48. 5 Diodorus states that the kings of the Assyrians and of the Medes and Persians vainly sent large forces against these Arabs.

³ About 100 feet.

δέωνται συνεχῶν ὑδάτων. αὐτοὶ δὲ χρῶνται τροφῇ κρέασι καὶ γάλακτι καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς
 10 φυομένων τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις· φύεται γὰρ παρ' αὐτοῖς τὸ πέπερι καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων¹ μέλι πολὺ τὸ καλούμενον ἄγριον, ᾧ χρῶνται ποτῶ μεθ' ὕδατος. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλα γένη τῶν Ἀράβων, ὧν ἓνια καὶ γεωργεῖ μινύμενα τοῖς φορολογουμένοις καὶ μετέχει τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς Σύροις πλὴν τοῦ κατασκευοῦν ἐν οἰκίαις.

95. Τὰ μὲν οὖν νόμιμα τῶν Ἀράβων τοιαῦτ' εἶναι συμβέβηκεν. ὑπογύου δ' αὐτοῖς οὔσης πανηγύρεως, εἰς ἣν εἰώθασιν οἱ περίουκοι καταντᾶν οἱ μὲν ἀποδωσόμενοι τῶν φορτίων, οἱ δ' ἀγορεύοντες τι τῶν αὐτοῖς χρησίμων, εἰς ταύτην ἐπορεύθησαν, ἀπολιπόντες ἐπὶ τιος πέτρας τὰς κτήσεις καὶ τοὺς
 2 πρεσβυτάτους, ἔτι δὲ τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας. τὸ δὲ χωρίον ὑπῆρχεν ὄχυρόν μὲν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ἀτείχιστον δέ, καὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἀπέχον δυεῖν ἡμερῶν ὁδόν.

Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀθήναιον παρατηρήσαντες τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν εὗζωνον ἔχοντες τὴν δύναμιν· διανύσαντες δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰδουμαίας ἐπαρχίας ἐν ἡμέραις τρισὶ καὶ νυξὶ ταῖς ἴσαις σταδίοις δισχιλίους καὶ διακοσίους ἔλαθον τοὺς Ἀραβας περὶ μέσας νύκτας καταλαβόμενοι τὴν
 3 πέτραν. εὐθύς δὲ τῶν ἐγκατελημμένων οὓς μὲν ἀνήρουν, οὓς δ' ἐζώγρουν, ἐνίους δὲ τραυματίας

¹ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων Wesseling : ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων καὶ.

¹ Perhaps the so-called tamarisk-manna, a sweet gum which exudes from the slender branches of *Tamarix gallica* when these have been punctured by a certain insect. This
 90

supply of water. They themselves use as food flesh ^{812 B.C.} and milk and those of the plants that grow from the ground which are suitable for this purpose; for among them there grow the pepper and plenty of the so-called wild honey from trees,¹ which they drink mixed with water. There are also other tribes of Arabs, some of whom even till the soil, mingling with the tribute-paying peoples, and have the same customs as the Syrians, except that they do not dwell in houses.

95. It appears that such are the customs of the Arabs. But when the time draws near for the national gathering at which those who dwell round about are accustomed to meet, some to sell goods and others to purchase things that are needful to them, they travel to this meeting, leaving on a certain rock² their possessions and their old men, also their women and their children. This place is exceedingly strong but unwallled, and it is distant two days' journey from the settled country.

After waiting for this season, Athenaeus set out for the rock with his army in light marching order. Covering the twenty-two hundred stades³ from the district of Idumaea in three days and the same number of nights, he escaped the attention of the Arabs and seized the rock at about midnight. Of those that were caught there, some he slew at once, some he took as prisoners, and others who were

is thought by some to be the manna of Exodus 16. Cp. Herodotus, 7. 31.

² This natural stronghold may be the later Petra.

³ About 250 miles; but the number must be corrupt. In chap. 98. 1 the distance from the rock to the Dead Sea, "which lies along the middle of Idumaea," is given as 300 stades, about 34 miles.

ἀπέλιπον καὶ τοῦ μὲν λιβανωτοῦ καὶ τῆς σμύρνης
 συνεσκευάσαντο τὸ πλεῖον μέρος, ἀργυρίου δὲ περὶ
 πεντακόσια τάλαντα. ἐνδιατρίψαντες δ' οὐ πλείω
 χρόνον φυλακῆς ἐωθινῆς¹ εὐθὺς ἀνέστρεψαν κατὰ
 σπουδὴν, διαλαμβάνοντες ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων διωχ-
 θήσεσθαι. διατείναντες δὲ σταδίους διακοσίους
 κατεστρατοπέδευσαν, ὄντες κατάκοποι καὶ ῥαθύμως
 ἔχοντες τὰ περὶ τὰς φυλακάς, ὥς ἂν νομίζοντες μὴ
 πρότερον δύνασθαι τοὺς πολεμίους ἐλθεῖν δυεῖν ἢ
⁴ τριῶν ἡμερῶν. οἱ δ' Ἀραβες πυθόμενοι παρὰ τῶν
 ἑωρακότων τὸ στρατόπεδον παραχρῆμα ἠθροίσθη-
 σαν καὶ τὴν πανήγυριν ἀπολιπόντες ἦκον ἐπὶ τῇ
 πέτρᾳ· παρὰ δὲ τῶν τραυματιῶν μαθόντες τὰ γε-
⁵ γονότα κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐδίωκον τοὺς Ἑλλήνας. τῶν
 δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀθηναίων στρατοπεδευσάντων κατα-
 πεφρονηκότως καὶ διὰ τὸν κόπον ἐν ὕπνῳ καθεστῶ-
 των ἔλαθόν τινες τῶν αἰχμαλώτων διαδράντες, παρ'
 ὧν οἱ Ναβαταῖοι μαθόντες τὰ κατὰ τοὺς πολεμίους
 ἐπέθεντο τῇ στρατοπεδείᾳ περὶ τρίτην φυλακὴν,
 ὄντες οὐκ ἐλάσσω ὀκτακισχιλίων. καὶ τοὺς πλεί-
 ους μὲν ἐν ταῖς κοίταις ὄντας ἔτι κατέσφαξαν,
 τοὺς δὲ διεγειρομένους καὶ χωροῦντας εἰς ὅπλα
 κατηκόντιζον· καὶ πέρας οἱ μὲν πεζοὶ πάντες ἀνη-
 ρέθησαν, τῶν δὲ ἱππέων διεσώθησαν εἰς πεντή-
 κοντα καὶ τούτων οἱ πλείους τραυματαῖα.

⁶ Οἱ μὲν οὖν περὶ τὸν Ἀθηναίων ἐν ἀρχῇ κατορθώ-
 σαντες ἐξ ὑστέρου διὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀβουλίαν τοῦτον
 τὸν τρόπον ἐσφάλησαν· ταῖς γὰρ εὐτυχίαις εἴωθεν
 ὥς ἐπίπαν ἀκολουθεῖν ῥαθυμία καὶ καταφρόνησις.

wounded he left behind ; and of the frankincense and ^{312 B.C.} myrrh he gathered together the larger part, and about five hundred talents of silver. Delaying no longer than the early morning watch,¹ he at once departed at top speed, expecting to be pursued by the barbarians. When he and his men had marched without pause for two hundred stades,² they made camp, being tired and keeping a careless watch as if they believed that the enemy could not come before two or three days. But when the Arabs heard from those who had seen the expedition, they at once gathered together and, leaving the place of assembly, came to the rock ; then, being informed by the wounded of what had taken place, they pursued the Greeks at top speed. While the men of Athenaeus were encamped with little thought of the enemy and because of their weariness were deep in sleep, some of their prisoners escaped secretly ; and the Nabataeans, learning from them the condition of the enemy, attacked the camp at about the third watch, being no less than eight thousand in number. Most of the hostile troops they slaughtered where they lay ; the rest they slew with their javelins as they awoke and sprang to arms. In the end all the foot-soldiers were slain, but of the horsemen about fifty escaped, and of these the larger part were wounded.

And so Athenaeus, after being successful at first, later because of his own folly failed in this manner ; for carelessness and indifference are, in general,

¹ *i.e.* the last watch of the night. If we follow the MSS. and omit *ἑωθινῆς*, we may translate : "Delaying no longer than a single watch, he departed at top speed . . ."

² About 22½ miles.

¹ *ἑωθινῆς* added by Kallenberg.

7 διόπερ ἔνιοι προσηκόντως ὑπολαμβάνουσιν εὐχερέστερον ὑπάρχειν συμφορὰς ἐνεγκεῖν ἐπιδεξίως ἢ τὰς εὐμεγέθεις εὐημερίας ἐμφρόνως· αἱ μὲν γὰρ διὰ τὸν περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος φόβον ἐπαναγκάζουσιν ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, αἱ δὲ διὰ τὸ προγεγονὸς εὐτύχημα προτρέπονται καταφρονεῖν πάντων.

96. Οἱ δὲ Ναβαταῖοι τοὺς πολεμίους κολάσαντες ἀνδρωδῶς αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐπανήλθον εἰς τὴν πέτρην τὰ σφέτερα κεκομισμένοι, πρὸς δ' Ἀντίγονον ἐπιστολὴν γράψαντες Συρίοις γράμμασι τῶν μὲν περὶ Ἀθηναίων κατηγοροῦν ὑπὲρ ἑαυτῶν δὲ ἀπελογούντο. 2 ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος ἀντέγραψεν αὐτοῖς, προσμαρτυρῶν ὥς δικαίως μὲν ἡμύναντο, τῶν δὲ περὶ Ἀθηναίων κατήγορει, φάσκων παρὰ τὰς δεδομένας ἐντολὰς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πεποιῆσθαι τὴν ἐπίβασιν. τοῦτο δ' ἔπραττε κρύπτων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ προαίρεσιν καὶ βουλόμενος ὑπαγαγέσθαι τοὺς βαρβάρους εἰς ῥαθυμίαν, ὅπως ἀνελπίστως ἐπιθέμενος κριατήσῃ τῆς ἐπιβολῆς· οὐ γὰρ ῥάδιον ἦν ἄνευ δόλου τινὸς ἀνδρῶν περιγενέσθαι νομάδα βίον ἐξηλωκότων καὶ 3 καταφυγὴν ἀπρόσιτον ἔχόντων τὴν ἔρημον. οἱ δ' Ἀραβες περιχαρεῖς μὲν ἦσαν ἐπὶ τῷ δοκεῖν ἀπολελύσθαι μεγάλων φόβων, οὐ μὴν παντελῶς ἐπιστευόν γε τοῖς Ἀντιγόπου λόγοις, ἀλλὰ τὰς ἐλπίδας ἔχοντες ἀμφιδοξουμένας σκοποὺς μὲν κατέστησαν ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων, ἀφ' ὧν ἦν ῥάδιον συνορᾶν πόρρωθεν τὰς εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐμβολάς, αὐτοὶ δὲ συνταξάμενοι τὰ περὶ ἑαυτοὺς προσηκόντως ἐκαπαδόκουν 4 τὸ ἀποβησόμενον. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος φιλοπονησάμενος χρόνον τινὰ τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ νομίσας αὐτοὺς ἐξηπατημένους παραδεδωκέναι τὸν καθ'

wont to follow success. For this reason some rightly 312 B.C. believe that it is easier to meet disaster with skill than very great success with discretion ; for disaster, because of the fear of what is to follow, forces men to be careful, but success, because of the previous good fortune, tempts men to be careless about everything.

96. When the Nabataeans had manfully punished the enemy they themselves returned to the rock with the property that they had recovered ; but to Antigonus they wrote a letter in Syrian characters in which they accused Athenaeus and vindicated themselves. Antigonus replied to them, agreeing that they had been justified in defending themselves ; but he found fault with Athenaeus, saying that he had made the attack contrary to the instructions that had been given. He did this, hiding his own intentions and desiring to delude the barbarians into a sense of security so that, by making an unexpected attack, he might accomplish his desire ; for it was not easy without some deception to get the better of men who zealously pursued a nomadic life and possessed the desert as an inaccessible refuge. The Arabs were highly pleased because they seemed to have been relieved of great fears ; yet they did not altogether trust the words of Antigonus, but, regarding their prospects as uncertain, they placed watchmen upon the hills from which it was easy to see from a distance the passes into Arabia, and they themselves, after having arranged their affairs in proper fashion, anxiously awaited the issue. But Antigonus, when he had treated the barbarians as friends for some time and believed that they had been thoroughly deceived and thus had given him

DIODORUS OF SICILY

αὐτῶν καιρόν, ἐξέλεξεν ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως πεζοὺς μὲν ψιλοὺς καὶ πρὸς δρόμον εἶ πεφυκότας τετρακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ πλείους τῶν τετρακισχιλίων καὶ τούτοις μὲν παρήγγειλε φέρειν ἄπυρα σῖτα πλειόνων ἡμερῶν, Δημήτριον δὲ τὸν υἱὸν καταστήσας ἡγεμόνα πρώτης φυλακῆς ἐξέπεμψε, προστάξας κολάσαι τοὺς "Αραβας καθ' ὃν ἂν δύνηται τρόπον.

97. Οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἐφ' ἡμέρας τρεῖς ἀνοδίῳ πορευόμενος ἔσπευδε λαθεῖν τοὺς βαρβάρους, οἱ δὲ σκοποὶ κατωνόησαντες πολεμίαν δύναμιν εἰσβεβληκυῖαν¹ ἐσήμηναν τοῖς Ναβαταίοις διὰ τῶν συγκειμένων πυρσῶν· διόπερ οἱ βάρβαροι νομίσαντες συντόμως ἦκειν τοὺς Ἑλληνας, εἰς μὲν τὴν πέτρην ἀπέθεντο τὰς ἀποσκευὰς καὶ φυλακὴν τὴν ἱκανὴν ἐπέστησαν, οὔσης μιᾶς ἀναβάσεως χειροποιήτου, αὐτοὶ δὲ διελόμενοι τὴν λείαν ἄλλοι κατ' ἄλλους
2 τόπους ἀπήλαννον εἰς τὴν ἔρημον. Δημήτριος δὲ παραγενόμενος εἰς τὴν πέτραν καὶ τὴν λείαν καταλαβὼν ἀπηλλαγμένην προσβολὰς συνεχεῖς ἐποιεῖτο τῷ χωρίῳ. ἀμυνομένων δὲ τῶν ἔνδον εὐρώστως καὶ περιγιγνομένων ῥαδίως διὰ τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τῶν τόπων τότε μὲν μέχρι δείλης ἀγωνισάμενος ἀνεκαλέσατο τῇ σάλπιγγι τοὺς στρατιώτας.
3 Ἐπὶ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ προσαγαγόντος αὐτοῦ τῇ πέτρᾳ τῶν βαρβάρων τις ἀνεβόησεν "Βασιλεῦ Δημήτριε, τί βουλόμενος ἢ τίνος ἀναγκάζοντος πολεμεῖς ἡμᾶς, οἰκοῦντας ἐν ἐρημίᾳ καὶ τόποις οὕθ' ὕδωρ ἔχουσιν οὔτε σῖτον οὔτε οἶνον οὔτ' ἄλλο τι ἀπλῶς οὐδὲν
96

his opportunity against themselves, selected from ^{312 B.C.} his whole force four thousand foot-soldiers, who were lightly armed and well fitted by nature for rapid marching, and more than four thousand mounted men. He ordered them to carry several days' supply of food that would not require cooking, and, after placing his son Demetrius in command, he sent them off during the first watch, ordering him to punish the Arabs in whatever way he could.

97. Demetrius, therefore, advanced for three days through regions with no roads, striving not to be observed by the barbarians ; but the lookouts, having seen that a hostile force had entered, informed the Nabataeans by means of prearranged fire signals. The barbarians, having thus learned at once that the Greeks had come, sent their property to the rock and posted there a garrison that was strong enough since there was a single artificial approach ; and they themselves divided their flocks and drove them into the desert, some into one place and some into another. Demetrius, on arriving at the rock and finding that the flocks had been removed, made repeated assaults upon the stronghold. Those within resisted stoutly, and easily had the upper hand because of the height of the place ; and so on, this day, after he had continued the struggle until evening, he recalled his soldiers by a trumpet call.

On the next day, however, when he had advanced upon the rock, one of the barbarians called to him, saying : “ King Demetrius, with what desire or under what compulsion do you war against us who live in the desert and in a land that has neither water nor grain nor wine nor any other thing whatever of those

¹ εἰσβεβηκυῖαν Dindorf : εἰσβεβηκυῖαν.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

4 τῶν παρ' ὑμῖν εἰς τὴν χρεῖαν ἀνηκόντων; ἡμεῖς
 γὰρ οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ προσιέμενοι δουλεύειν συμπε-
 φεύγαμεν εἰς χώραν σπανίζουσαν πάντων τῶν ἐν
 τοῖς ἄλλοις χρησίμων καὶ βίον ξιλόμεθα ζῆν ἔρημον
 καὶ θηριώδη παντελῶς, οὐδὲν ὑμᾶς βλάπτοντες.
 ἀξιοῦμεν οὖν καὶ σέ καὶ τὸν πατέρα μὴ ἀδικεῖν
 ἡμᾶς, ἀλλὰ λαβόντας δωρεὰς παρ' ἡμῶν ἀπαγαγεῖν
 τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ φίλους νομίζειν Ναβαταίους εἰς
 5 τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον. οὔτε γὰρ βουλόμενος δύνασαι
 μένειν ἐνταῦθα πλείους ἡμέρας, ἀπορούμενος
 ὕδατος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιτηδείων ἀπάντων, οὐδ' ἂν
 ἡμᾶς δύνασαι συναναγκάσαι βίον ζῆν ἕτερον, ἀλλὰ
 τινας αἰχμαλώτους ἕξεις δούλους ἀθύμους καὶ ζῆν
 6 οὐκ ἂν ὑπομείναντας ἐν ἄλλοις νομίμοις." ῥηθέν-
 των δὲ τοιούτων λόγων Δημήτριος μὲν ἀπαγα-
 γὼν τὴν στρατιὰν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις
 ἀποστέλλειν περὶ τούτων· οἱ δὲ Ἄραβες ἐξέ-
 πεμψαν τοὺς πρεσβυτάτους, οἱ παραπλήσια τοῖς
 προειρημένοις διελθόντες ἔπεισαν δεξάμενον δῶρα
 τὰ¹ πολυτελέστατα τῶν παρ' αὐτοῖς διαλύσασθαι.

98. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Δημήτριος λαβὼν ὁμήρους καὶ
 τὰς ὁμολογηθείσας δωρεὰς ἀνέβηξεν ἀπὸ τῆς πέ-
 τρας· διατείνας δὲ σταδίους τριακοσίους κατεστρα-
 τοπέδευσε πλησίον τῆς Ἀσφαλτίτιδος λίμνης, ἥς
 τὴν φύσιν οὐκ ἄξιον παραδραμεῖν ἀνεπισήμαν-
 τον. κεῖται γὰρ κατὰ μέσσην τὴν σατραπείαν τῆς
 Ἰδουμαίας, τῷ μὲν μήκει παρεκτείνουσα στα-
 δίους μάλιστα πρὸς πεντακοσίους, τῷ δὲ πλάτει
 περὶ ἑξήκοντα. τὸ δ' ὕδωρ ἔχει διάπικρον καὶ

¹ τὰ added by Hertlein.

¹ Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 7. 1.

that pertain to the necessities of life among you. ^{312 B.C.} For we, since we are in no way willing to be slaves, have all taken refuge in a land that lacks all the things that are valued among other peoples and have chosen to live a life in the desert and one altogether like that of wild beasts, harming you not at all. We therefore beg both you and your father to do us no injury but, after receiving gifts from us, to withdraw your army and henceforth regard the Nabataeans as your friends. For neither can you, if you wish, remain here many days since you lack water and all the other necessary supplies, nor can you force us to live a different life ; but you will have a few captives, disheartened slaves who would not consent to live among strange ways." When words such as these had been spoken, Demetrius withdrew his army and ordered the Arabs to send an embassy about these matters. They sent their oldest men, who, repeating arguments similar to those previously uttered, persuaded him to receive as gifts the most precious of their products and to make terms with them.¹

98. Demetrius received hostages and the gifts that had been agreed upon and departed from the rock. After marching for three hundred stades,² he camped near the Dead Sea,³ the nature of which ought not to be passed over without remark. It lies along the middle of the satrapy of Idumaea, extending in length about five hundred stades and in width about sixty.⁴ Its water is very bitter and of exceedingly

² About 34 miles, but cp. chap. 95. 2, and note.

³ Literally, the Asphaltic Lake. The rest of this chapter repeats Book 2. 48. 6-9, almost verbally.

⁴ About 57½ and 7 miles respectively. The actual length to-day is about 47 miles.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

καθ' ὑπερβολὴν δυσῶδες, ὥστε μήτ' ἰχθὺν δύνασθαι τρέφειν μήτ' ἄλλο τῶν καθ' ὕδατος εἰωθότων ζώων εἶναι.¹ ἐμβαλλόντων δ' εἰς αὐτὴν ποταμῶν μεγάλων τῇ γλυκύτητι διαφόρων τούτων μὲν περιγίνεται κατὰ τὴν δυσωδίαν, ἐξ αὐτῆς δὲ μέσης ἐκφυσᾷ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀσφάλτου στερεᾶς μέγεθος ποτὲ μὲν μεῖζον ἢ τρίπλεθρον, ἔστι δ' ὅτ' οὐ πολὺ λειπόμενον πλέθρου· ἐφ' ᾧ δὴ συνήθως οἱ περι-οικοῦντες βάρβαροι τὸ μὲν μεῖζον καλοῦσι ταῦροι, τὸ δὲ ἔλασσον μόσχον. ἐπιπλεούσης δὲ τῆς ἀσφάλτου πελαγίας ὁ τόπος φαίνεται τοῖς ἐξ ἀποστήματος θεωροῦσιν οἷονεῖ τις νῆσος. τὴν δ' ἔκπτωσιν φανεράν συμβαίνει γίνεσθαι πρὸ ἡμερῶν εἴκοσι· κύκλῳ γὰρ τῆς λίμνης ἐπὶ πολλοὺς σταδίους ὁσμή τῆς ἀσφάλτου προσπίπτει μετὰ² πνεύματος μοχθηροῦ καὶ πᾶς ὁ περὶ τὸν τόπον ἄργυρος καὶ χρυσὸς καὶ χαλκὸς ἀποβάλλει τὴν ιδιότητα τοῦ χρώματος. ἀλλ' αὕτη μὲν ἀποκαθίσταται πάλιν ἐπειδὴν ἀναφυσῇθῆναι συμβῇ πᾶσαν τὴν ἀσφαλτον· ὁ δὲ πλησίον τόπος ἔμπυρος ὢν καὶ δυσώδης ποιεῖ τὰ σώματα τῶν περιοικούντων ἐπίνοσα καὶ παντελῶς ὀλιγοχρόνια. ἀγαθὴ δ' ἐστὶ φοινικόφυτος ὅσην αὐτῆς συμβαίνει διειληφθαι ποταμοῖς χρησίμοις ἢ πηγαῖς δυναμέναις ἀρδεύειν. γίνεται δὲ περὶ τοὺς τόπους τούτους ἐν αὐλῶνί τινι καὶ τὸ καλούμενον βάλαμον, ἐξ οὗ πρόσοδον ἀδρὰν εἶναι συμβαίνει, οὐδαμοῦ μὲν τῆς ἄλλης οἰκουμένης εὕρισκομένου

¹ εἶναι added by Stephanus from Book 2. 48. 7.

² μετὰ added by Wesseling from Book 2. 48. 8.

¹ Here the plethrum is a surface measure of about 10,000 square feet. For such asphalt from lakes cp. Vitruvius, 8. 3. 8.

foul odour, so that it can support neither fish nor any ^{312 B.C.} of the other creatures usually found in water. Although great rivers whose waters are of exceptional sweetness flow into it, it prevails over these by reason of its foulness; and from its centre each year it sends forth a mass of solid asphalt, sometimes more than three plethra in area, sometimes a little less than one plethrum.¹ When this happens the barbarians who live near habitually call the larger mass a bull and the smaller one a calf. When the asphalt is floating on the sea, its surface seems to those who see it from a distance just like an island. It appears that the ejection of the asphalt is indicated twenty days in advance,² for on every side about the sea for a distance of many stades the odour of the asphalt spreads with a noisome exhalation, and all the silver, gold, and bronze in the region lose their proper colours. These, however, are restored as soon as all the asphalt has been ejected; but the neighbouring region is very torrid and ill smelling, which makes the inhabitants sickly in body and exceedingly short-lived. Yet the land is good for raising palm trees in whatever part it is crossed by serviceable rivers³ or is supplied with springs that can irrigate it. In a certain valley in this region there grows what is called balsam,⁴ from which there is a great income since nowhere else in the inhabited world is this plant

¹ Twenty-two days in Book 2. 48. 8.

² *i.e.* rivers that flow during the dry season. To-day the Jordan is the only perennial stream of any size entering the sea. There are, however, a number of oases about springs near the sea.

⁴ For the balsam cp. Theophrastus, *Enquiry into Plants*, 9. 6. 1-4; Pliny, *Natural History*, 12. 111-123; Strabo, 16. 2. 41.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τοῦ φυτοῦ, τῆς δ' ἐξ αὐτοῦ χρείας εἰς φάρμακα τοῖς ἰατροῖς καθ' ὑπερβολὴν εὐθετούσης.

99. Τὴν δ' ἐκπίπτουσιν ἄσφαλτον οἱ περιουκοῦν-
τες ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν μερῶν τὴν λίμνην διαρπά-
ζουσι πολεμικῶς διακείμενοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἄνευ
πλοίων ἰδιαζόντως τὴν κομιδὴν ποιούμενοι. παρα-
σκευασάμενοι γὰρ δέσμας καλάμων εὐμεγέθεις
ἐμβάλλουσιν εἰς τὴν λίμνην· ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων ἐπι-
κάθηνται οὐ πλείω τριῶν, ὧν δύο μὲν ἔχοντες
προσδεδεμένας πλάτας κωπηλατοῦσιν, εἰς δὲ φορῶν
τόξα τοὺς προσπλέοντας ἐκ τοῦ πέραν ἢ βυίζεσθαι
2 τολμῶντας ἀμύνεται. ὅταν δὲ πλησίον γένωνται
τῆς ἀσφάλτου, πελέκεις ἔχοντες ἐπιπηδῶσι καὶ καθ-
άπερ μαλακῆς πέτρας ἀποκόπτοντες γεμίζουσι
τὴν δέσμην, εἴτα ἀποπλέουσιν εἰς τοῦπίσω. ἂν δέ
τις αὐτῶν ἀποπέσῃ τῆς δέσμης διαλυθείσης μὴ
δυνάμενος νεῖν, οὐ καταδύεται καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς ἄλ-
λοις ὕδασιν, ἀλλὰ ἐπινήχεται τοῖς ἐπισταμένοις
3 ὁμοίως. φύσει γὰρ τοῦτο τὸ ὑγρὸν παραδέχεται
βάρος ὃ συμβαίνει μετέχειν αὐξήσεως ἢ πνεύματος,
ἔξω τῶν στερεῶν, ἃ τὴν πυκνότητα δοκεῖ παρα-
πλησίαν ἔχειν ἀργύρῳ καὶ χρυσῷ καὶ μολύβδῳ καὶ
τοῖς ὁμοίοις· καὶ ταῦτα μὲν πολὺ βραδύτερον
καταφέρεται τῶν αὐτῶν³ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις λίμναις
ρίπτουμένων. ταύτην δ' ἔχοντες οἱ βάρβαροι πρόσ-
οδον ἀπάγουσι τὴν ἄσφαλτον εἰς τὴν Λίγυπτον
καὶ πωλοῦσιν εἰς τὰς ταριχείας τῶν νεκρῶν· μὴ
μιγνυμένης γὰρ ταύτης τοῖς λοιποῖς ἀρώμασιν οὐ
δυνατὸν γενέσθαι τὴν τῶν σωμάτων φυλακὴν
πολυχρόνιον.

100. Ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος, ἐπανελθόντος τοῦ Δη-
μητρίου καὶ τὰ κατὰ μέρος τῶν πεπραγμένων

found, and its use as a drug is very important to 312 B.C.
physicians.

99. When the asphalt has been ejected, the people who live about the sea on both sides carry it off like plunder of war since they are hostile to each other, making the collection without boats in a peculiar fashion. They make ready large bundles of reeds and cast them into the sea. On these not more than three men take their places, two of whom row with oars, which are lashed on, but one carries a bow and repels any who sail against them from the other shore or who venture to interfere with them. When they have come near the asphalt they jump upon it with axes and, just as if it were soft stone, they cut out pieces and load them on the raft, after which they sail back. If the raft comes to pieces and one of them who does not know how to swim falls off, he does not sink as he would in other waters, but stays afloat as well as do those who do know. For this liquid by its nature supports heavy bodies that have the power of growth or of breathing, except for solid ones that seem to have a density like that of silver, gold, lead, and the like ; and even these sink much more slowly than do these same bodies if they are cast into other lakes. The barbarians who enjoy this source of income take the asphalt to Egypt and sell it for the embalming of the dead ; for unless this is mixed with the other aromatic ingredients, the preservation of the bodies cannot be permanent.

100. Antigonus, when Demetrius returned and made a detailed report of what he had done, rebuked

¹ ὧν added by Schaefer.

² ἀντὶ τῶν added by Capps.

ἀπαγγείλαντος, ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ συνθέσει τῇ πρὸς
 τοὺς Ναβαταίους ἐπετίμησεν αὐτῷ, λέγων ὅτι
 πολλῷ θραυστέρους πεποίηκε τοὺς βαρβάρους ἑάσας
 ἀτιμωρήτους· δόξειν γὰρ αὐτοὺς τετευχέναι συγ-
 γνώμης οὐ δι' ἐπιείκειαν ἀλλὰ δι' ἀδυναμίαν τοῦ
 κρατῆσαι· ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ κατασκέψασθαι τὴν λίμνην καὶ
 δοκεῖν εὐρηκέναι τινὰ τῇ βασιλείᾳ πρόσδοον ἐπαι-
 νέσας ἐπὶ μὲν ταύτης ἐπιμελητὴν ἔταξεν Ἱερώνυμον
 2 τὸν τὰς ἱστορίας συγγράψαντα, τούτῳ δὲ συνε-
 τέτακτο πλοῖα παρασκευάσασθαι καὶ πᾶσιν τὴν
 ἄσφαλτον ἀναλαβόντα συνάγειν εἰς τινα τόπον. οὐ
 μὴν ἀπέβη γε καὶ τὸ τέλος κατὰ τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῖς
 περὶ τὸν Ἀντίγονον· οἱ γὰρ Ἀραβες συστραφέντες
 εἰς ἑξακισχιλίους, ἐπιπλεύσαντες ἐν ταῖς δέσμασι
 ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς πλοίοις, σχεδὸν ἅπαντας κατ-
 3 ἐτόξευσαν. ἐξ οὗ δὴ συνέβη τὸν Ἀντίγονον ἀπο-
 γνῶναι τὰς προσόδους ταύτας διὰ τὸ γεγονὸς
 παράπτωμα καὶ διὰ τὸ τὸν νοῦν ἔχειν πρὸς ἑτέροις
 μείζουσι. παρεγένετο γὰρ κατὰ τούτους τοὺς και-
 ροὺς βυβλιαφόρος ἔχων ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ Νικάνορος
 τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῆς τε Μηδίας καὶ τῶν ἄνω¹ σατρα-
 πειῶν· ἐν ταύτῃ δ' ἦν γεγραμμένον περὶ τε τῆς
 ἀναβάσεως τῆς Σελεύκου καὶ τῶν γεγονότων περὶ
 4 αὐτὸν ἀτυχημάτων. διόπερ ἀγωνιῶν ὁ Ἀντίγονος
 περὶ² τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν ἐξέπεμψε Δημήτριον
 τὸν υἱὸν ἔχοντα πεζοὺς Μακεδόνας μὲν πεντακισ-
 χιλίους, μισθοφόρους δὲ μυρίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ τετρα-
 κισχιλίους· συνετέτακτο δ' αὐτῷ μέχρι Βαβυλῶνος

¹ ἄνω Dindorf: ἄλλων.

² καὶ before περὶ in all MSS., deleted by first hand in R and by editors. Perhaps we should read καὶ <περὶ τῆς Μηδίας καὶ> περὶ τῶν etc.

him for the treaty with the Nabataeans, saying that ^{312 B.C.} he had made the barbarians much bolder by leaving them unpunished, since it would seem to them that they had gained pardon not through his kindness but through his inability to overcome them; but he praised him for examining the lake and apparently having found a source of revenue for the kingdom. In charge of this he placed Hieronymus,¹ the writer of the history, and instructed him to prepare boats, collect all the asphalt, and bring it together in a certain place. But the result was not in accord with the expectations of Antigonus; for the Arabs, collecting to the number of six thousand and sailing up on their rafts of reeds against those on the boats, killed almost all of them with their arrows. As a result, Antigonus gave up this source of revenue because of the defeat he had suffered and because his mind was engaged with other and weightier matters. For there came to him at this time a dispatch-bearer with a letter from Nicanor, the general of Media and the upper satrapies. In this letter was written an account of Seleucus' march inland and of the disasters that had been suffered in connection with him.² Therefore Antigonus, worried about the upper satrapies,³ sent his son Demetrius with five thousand Macedonian and ten thousand mercenary foot-soldiers and four thousand horse; and he ordered him to go up as far as Babylon and then, after

¹ For Hieronymus cp. the Introduction to Vol. IX.

² Cp. chaps. 90-92. For the campaign that follows cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 7. 2-3. It should, perhaps, be placed in 311 B.C.

³ Or, reading *καὶ περὶ τῆς Μηδίας καὶ περὶ τῶν . . .*: "worried both about Media and about the upper satrapies."

ἀναβῆναι καὶ τὴν σατραπείαν ἀνακτησάμενον καταβαίνειν συντόμως ἐπὶ θάλασσαν.

- 5 Ὁ μὲν οὖν Δημήτριος ὀρμήσας ἐκ Δαμασκοῦ τῆς Συρίας τὸ συνταχθέν ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπετέλει μετὰ σπουδῆς· ὁ δὲ καθεσταμένος ὑπὸ Σελεύκου τῆς Βαβυλωνίας στρατηγὸς Πατροκλῆς πυθόμενος περὶ Μεσοποταμίαν εἶναι τοὺς πολεμίους, ὑπομῖναι μὲν τὴν ἔφοδον αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν, ὀλίγους ἔχων περὶ αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις προσέταξεν ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν διαβάντας¹ τὸν Εὐφράτην φυγεῖν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον, τοὺς δὲ περᾶσαντας τὸν Τίγριν ἀπελθεῖν εἰς τὴν Σουσιανὴν πρὸς
- 6 Εὐτελῆ² καὶ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν θάλατταν, αὐτὸς δὲ μεθ' ὧν εἶχε στρατιωτῶν προβολαῖς χρώμενος ρεύμασι³ ποταμῶν καὶ διώρυξιν ἀνεστρέφετο περὶ τὴν σατραπείαν, ἅμα μὲν ἐφεδρεύων τοῖς πολέμοις, ἅμα δὲ πέμπων πρὸς Σέλευκον εἰς Μηδίαν περὶ τῶν αἰὲ συντελουμένων καὶ παρακαλῶν βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχίστην.
- 7 Ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἐπειδὴ παραγενόμενος εἰς Βαβυλῶνα τὴν πόλιν ἐκλελειμμένην εὗρεν, πολιορκεῖν ἐπεχείρει τὰς ἀκροπόλεις. ὧν τὴν ἑτέραν ἐλὼν ἔδωκε τοῖς ἰδίοις στρατιώταις εἰς διαρπαγὴν· τὴν δ' ἑτέραν πολιορκήσας ἡμέρας τινάς, ἐπειδὴ χρόνου προσεδεῖτο, Ἀρχέλαον μὲν ἓνα τῶν φίλων ἀπέλιπε στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας, δούς αὐτῷ πεζοὺς μὲν πεντακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους, αὐτὸς δέ, τοῦ χρόνου συντρέχοντος ἐν ᾧ συντεταγμένον ἦν τὴν ἄφοδον αὐτῷ ποιήσασθαι,

¹ διαβάντας Rhodoman : ἐκλιπόντας.

recovering the satrapy, to come down to the sea at 312 B.C.
full speed.

So Demetrius, having set out from Damascus in Syria, carried out his father's orders with zeal. Patrocles, who had been established as general of Babylonia by Seleucus, hearing that the enemy was on the frontiers of Mesopotamia, did not dare await their arrival since he had few men at hand ; but he gave orders to the civilians to leave the city, bidding some of them cross the Euphrates and take refuge in the desert and some of them pass over the Tigris and go into Susianê to Euteles¹ and to the Red Sea² ; and he himself with what soldiers he had, using river courses and canals as defences, kept moving about in the satrapy, watching the enemy and at the same time sending word into Media to Seleucus about what was taking place from time to time and urging him to send aid as soon as possible. When Demetrius on his arrival at Babylon found the city abandoned, he began to besiege the citadels. He took one of these and delivered it to his own soldiers for plundering ; the other he besieged for a few days and then, since the capture required time, left Archelaüs, one of his friends, as general for the siege, giving him five thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry, while he himself, the time being close at hand at which he had been ordered to return,

¹ If the proper name is retained (cp. the critical note) we must suppose Euteles to be the commander established in Susianê by Seleucus (chap. 92. 5).

² *i.e.* the Persian Gulf.

² *πρὸς Εὐτέλῃ* deleted by earlier editors, restored by Fischer.

³ *ρεῦμασι* added by Fischer, cp. Book 17. 55. 1.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

μετὰ τῆς λοιπῆς δυνάμεως τὴν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν
κατάβασιν ἐποιεῖτο.

101. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις κατὰ μὲν τὴν
Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαίων διαπολεμούντων τὸν πρὸς Σα-
μνίτας πόλεμον συνεχεῖς ἐγίνοντο προνομαὶ τῆς
χώρας καὶ πολιορκίαι πόλεων καὶ δυνάμεων ἐν
ὑπαίθρῳ στρατοπεδεῖται· τὰ γὰρ μαχιμώτατα τῶν
κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐθνῶν περὶ ἡγεμονίας φιλοτιμού-
2 μενα παντοίους συνίσταντο κινδύνους. οἱ μὲν οὖν
τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὕπατοι μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναλα-
βόντες ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαν¹ ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων²
παρεμβολαῖς καὶ πρὸς μὲν μάχην καιρὸν ἐπετήρου-
οἰκεῖον, ταῖς δὲ συμμαχίσι πόλεσι παρείχοντο τὴν
3 ἀσφάλειαν. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν στρατόπεδον ἀναλαβὼν
Κόιντος Φάβιος, ὃς ἦν αὐτοκράτωρ ἡρημένος, τὴν
τε Φρεγελλανῶν³ πόλιν εἶλε καὶ τῶν ἀλλοτρίως
διακειμένων πρὸς τὴν Ῥώμην τοὺς ἐπιφανεστά-
τους ἐζώγρησεν. τούτους δὲ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὄντας
πλείους τῶν διακοσίων ἀπήγαγεν εἰς Ῥώμην καὶ
προαγαγὼν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ῥαβδίσας ἐπελέκῃσε
κατὰ τὸ πάτριον ἔθος. μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ ἐμβαλὼν εἰς
τὴν τῶν πολεμίων χώραν Καλατίαν⁴ καὶ τὴν
Νωλάνων ἀκρόπολιν ἐξεπολιόρκησεν καὶ λαφύρων
μὲν πλῆθος ἀπέδοτο, τοῖς δὲ στρατιώταις πολλὴν
τῆς χώρας κατεκληρούχησεν. ὁ δὲ δῆμος, κατὰ νοῦν

¹ ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαν Dindorf: κατεστρατοπέδευσαν RX, κατεστρατοπέδευον F.

² τῶν πολεμίων Rhodoman: τῶν Ῥωμαίων.

³ Φρεγελλανῶν Scaliger, Φρέγελλαν <ἀνεκτῆσατο καὶ τὴν
Σωρ>ανῶν Burger: Φρετομανῶν RX, Φρετεμανῶν F.

made the march down to the sea with the rest of his 312 B.C.
army.¹

101. While this was taking place, in Italy ² the Romans were carrying on their war with the Samnites, and there were repeated raids through the country, sieges of cities, and encampments of armies in the field, for the two most war-like of the peoples of Italy were struggling as rivals for the supremacy and meeting in conflicts of every sort. Now the Roman consuls with part of the army had taken a position in the face of the encampments of the enemy and were awaiting an opportune time for battle while at the same time furnishing protection to the allied cities. With the rest of the army Quintus Fabius,³ who had been chosen dictator, captured the city of the Fregellani and made prisoners the chief men among those who were hostile to the Romans. These to the number of more than two hundred he took to Rome; and, bringing them into the Forum, he beat them with rods and beheaded them according to the ancestral custom.⁴ Soon afterwards, entering the hostile territory, he took by siege Calatia and the citadel of Nola; and he sold a large amount of spoil but allotted much of the land to his soldiers. The

¹ Continued in chap. 105.

² Continued from chap. 76. 5. Cp. Livy, 9. 28.

³ In Livy (9. 28. 1-6) it is a dictator named C. Poetilius who captured Fregellae, and either the same dictator or C. Junius Bubulcus, one of the consuls, who took Nola. For the dictatorship of Fabius two years earlier cp. chap. 72. 6-7, and Livy, 9. 24. 1.

⁴ For punishment *more maiorum* cp. Suetonius, *Nero*, 49. 2.

⁴ Καλατίαν Cluverius (cp. Livy, 9. 28. 6): καὶ λείαν RX, κελίαν F.

τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῷ προχωρούντων, ἀποικίαν ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν νῆσον τὴν Ποντίαν καλουμένην.

102. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Σικελίᾳ τῆς εἰρήνης ἄρτι γεγεννημένης Ἀγαθοκλεῖ πρὸς τοὺς Σικελιώτας πλὴν Μεσσηνίων οἱ μὲν φυγάδες τῶν Συρακοσίων ἡθροίσθησαν εἰς τὴν Μεσσήνην, ταύτην ὀρώντες λοιπὴν οὖσαν τῶν ἀλλοτρίως ἔχουσιν πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην, 2 ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς σπεύδων αὐτῶν καταλῦσαι τὸ σύστημα Πασίφιλον στρατηγὸν ἐξἀπέστειλε μετὰ δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Μεσσήνην, ἐντειλάμενος ἐν ἀπορ- 3 ρήτοις ἅ χρὴ πράττειν. οὗτος δὲ ἀπροσδοκίτως ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν χώραν καὶ πολλῶν αἰχμαλώτων καὶ τῆς ἄλλης λείας ἐγκρατὴς γενόμενος ἡξίου τοὺς Μεσσηνίους βούλεσθαι τὴν φιλίαν καὶ μὴ συναι- 4 αγκάζεσθαι τοῖς πολεμιωτάτοις αὐτοῦ διαλύεσθαι.¹ οἱ δὲ Μεσσηνιοὶ λαβόντες ἐλπίδας τοῦ χωρὶς κινδύνων ἀπολυθήσεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου τοὺς τε φυγάδας τοὺς ἐκ Συρακουσσῶν ἐξέβαλον καὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα 5 παραγενόμενον μετὰ δυνάμεως προσεδέξαντο. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον φιλανθρώπως αὐτοῖς προσεφέρετο καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἔπεισεν καταδέξασθαι τοὺς συστρατευομένους² μὲν αὐτῷ, πεφυγαδευμένους δὲ 6 νόμῳ ὑπὸ τῶν Μεσσηνίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς ἐναντιουμένους ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις τῇ δυναστείᾳ μεταπεμψάμενος ἔκ τε Ταυρομενίου καὶ τῆς Μεσσήνης ἅπαντας ἀπέσφαξεν, οὐκ ἐλάττους 7 ὄντας ἑξακοσίων· διανοούμενος γὰρ πόλεμον ἐκφέ-

¹ βούλεσθαι . . . διαλύεσθαι. Madvig suggests διαλύεσθαι τὴν φιλίαν καὶ μὴ συνεξετάζεσθαι τοῖς πολεμιωτάτοις αὐτοῦ.

² συστρατευομένους Dindorf: στρατευομένους.

¹ The modern Ponza, one of the group of small islands off the west coast of Italy opposite the Circeian promontory.

people, since matters were progressing according to their will, sent a colony to the island that is called Pontia.¹ 312 B.C.

102. In Sicily,² where peace had just been established between Agathocles and the Sicilians except the Messenians,³ the exiles of Syracuse gathered in Messenê since they saw that this was the only city remaining of those that were hostile to the dynast; but Agathocles, who was eager to break up their group, sent Pasiphilus with an army to Messenê as general, telling him in secret instructions what he should do. Pasiphilus, entering the region unexpectedly and gaining possession of many prisoners and much other booty, urged the Messenians to choose friendship with him and not be forced to seek terms in common with his bitterest foes.⁴ The Messenians, gaining hope of a bloodless termination of the war, expelled the Syracusan exiles and welcomed Agathocles when he came near with his army. At first he treated them in a friendly manner and persuaded them to receive back the exiles who were in his army, men who had been legally banished by the Messenians. But then he brought together from Tauromenium and Messenê those who had previously been opposed to his rule and put them all to death, being no less than six hundred in number; for his intention was to wage war on the Carthaginians,

Cp. Livy, 9. 28. 7-8. Italian affairs are continued in chap. 105. 5.

² Continued from chap. 72. 2.

³ In chap. 71. 6 Messenê is included among the cities that made peace with Agathocles.

⁴ Or, following Madvig's reading: "urged the Messenians to dissolve their friendship and not not be counted among his bitterest foes."

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ρειν τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις πᾶν τὸ διακείμενον ἄλλο-
 τρίως κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ἐκ ποδῶν ἐποιεῖτο. οἱ δὲ
 Μεσσήνιοι τῶν ξένων τοὺς εὐνουστάτους αὐτοῖς
 καὶ δυναμένους ἀμύνασθαι τὸν τύραννον ἐκβεβλη-
 κότες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς
 ἄλλοτρίως ἔχοντας πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην ὁρῶντες
 ἀνηρημένους, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ κατα-
 δεδικασμένους ἠναγκασμένοι καταδέξασθαι μετε-
 μέλοντο μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς πεπραγμένοις, ἠναγκάζοντο
 δὲ καρτερεῖν, καταπεπληγμένοι τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τῶν
 8 κρατούντων. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 ἀνέζευξεν ἐπ' Ἀκράγαντος, διανοούμενος καὶ ταύ-
 την τὴν πόλιν συσκευάσασθαι· τῶν δὲ Καρχη-
 δονίων καταπλευσάντων ναυσὶν ἐξήκοντα ταύτης
 μὲν τῆς προθέσεως ἀπέστη, τὴν δὲ χώραν τὴν ὑπὸ
 Καρχηδονίους ἐπιὼν ἐλεηλάτει καὶ τῶν φρουρίων
 ἃ μὲν ἦρει κατὰ κράτος, ἃ δὲ δι' ὁμολογίας προσ-
 ἤγετο.

103. Ἀμα δὲ τούτοις πρassoμένοις Δεινοκράτης
 ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων φυγάδων ἡγούμενος πρὸς μὲν
 τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διεπέμπετο, βοηθεῖν ἀξιῶν πρὶν
 ἢ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα πᾶσαν ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν ποιήσασθαι
 2 Σικελίαν, αὐτὸς δὲ προσδεξάμενος τοὺς ἐκ Μεσ-
 σήνης ἐκβεβλημένους φυγάδας, ἔχων ἄδραν δύναμιν,
 ἀπέστειλén τινα τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν Νυμφόδωρον, δούς
 μέρος τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ἐπὶ τὴν Κεντοριπίνων
 3 πόλιν· ταύτην γὰρ φρουρουμένην ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους
 τῶν πολιτικῶν τινες ἐπηγγείλαντο παραδώσειν, ἐφ'
 ὅτῳ τὴν αὐτονομίαν δοθῆναι τῷ δήμῳ. παραιοπε-

and he was getting rid of all opposition throughout ^{312 B.C.} Sicily. When the Messenians had driven out of the city those non-citizens who were most favourably disposed to them and best able to protect them from the tyrant, and saw that those of their own citizens who were opposed to the dynast had been put to death, and when, moreover, they had been forced to receive back men who had been convicted of crime, they regretted what they had done; but they were forced to submit, since they were completely cowed by the superior power of those who had become their masters. Agathocles first set out for Acragas, intending to organize that city also in his own interest; when, however, the Carthaginians sailed in with sixty ships, he abandoned that purpose; but he entered the territory subject to the Carthaginians and plundered it, taking some of the fortified places by force and winning others by negotiation.

103. While this was taking place, Deinocrates,¹ the leader of the Syracusan exiles, sent a message to the Carthaginians, asking them to send aid before Agathocles should bring all Sicily under his sway; and he himself, since he had a strong army after receiving those exiles who had been driven out of Messenê, dispatched one of his friends, Nymphodorus, with part of the soldiers to the city of the Centoripini.² Although this city was garrisoned by Agathocles, some of its chief men had promised to betray it on condition that the people be given autonomy. But when Nymphodorus broke into the

¹ An old friend of Agathocles, he had been spared when the tyrant first established himself in power (chap. 8. 6); we do not hear of the occasion of his exile.

² Centoripa is a city in the interior of Sicily, south-west of Aetna and north-west of Catana.

σόντος δ' εἰς τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ νυκτὸς οἱ προεστῶτες
 τῆς φρουρᾶς αἰσθόμενοι τὸ γεγονὸς αὐτόν τε τὸν
 Νυμφόδωρον ἀνείλον καὶ τοὺς βιαζομένους ἐντὸς
 4 τοῦ τείχους. ταύτης δὲ τῆς ἀφορμῆς λαβόμενος
 Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐνεκάλεσέ τε τοῖς Κεντοριπίνοις καὶ
 τοὺς δόξαντας αἰτίους γεγονέναι τοῦ νεωτερισμοῦ
 πάντας ἀπέσφαξε. περὶ ταῦτα δ' ὄντος τοῦ δυ-
 νάστου Καρχηδόνιοι καταπλεύσαντες εἰς τὸν μέγαν
 λιμένα τῶν Συρακοσίων πεντήκοντα σκάφειν ἄλλο
 μὲν οὐδὲν ἡδυνήθησαν πρᾶξαι, δυσὶ δὲ περιπε-
 σόντες φορτηγοῖς πλοίοις ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, τὰ μὲν¹
 κατέδυσαν, τῶν δ' ἐπιπλεόντων τὰς χεῖρας ἀπέ-
 5 κοψαν. δοξάντων δ' αὐτῶν ὡμῶς κεχρηῆσθαι μηδ'
 ὅτιοῦν ἀδικοῦσι ταχὺ τὸ δαιμόνιον αὐτοῖς ἐπεσή-
 μαιεν· εὐθὺ γὰρ τοῦ στόλου τινὲς νῆες ἀπο-
 σχισθεῖσαι περὶ τὴν Βρεττίαν ἐάλωσαν ὑπὸ τῶν
 Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατηγῶν καὶ τὸ παραπλήσιον οἱ
 ζωγρηθέντες τῶν Φοινίκων ἔπαθον οἷς² ἔπραξαν εἰς
 τοὺς ἀλόντας.

104. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Δεινοκράτην φυγάδες,
 ἔχοντες πεζοὺς μὲν ὑπὲρ τοὺς τρισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς
 δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττους δισχιλίων, τὴν καλουμένην Γα-
 λερίαν κατελάβοντο, τῶν πολιτῶν ἐκουσίως ἐπι-
 καλεσαμένων, καὶ τοὺς μὲν Ἀγαθοκλέους ἐξέβαλον,
 2 αὐτοὶ δὲ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐστρατοπέδευσαν. Ἀγα-
 θοκλέους δὲ ταχέως ἀποστείλαντος ἐπ' αὐτοὺς
 Πασίφιλον καὶ Δημόφιλον μετὰ στρατιωτῶν πεν-
 τακισχιλίων ἐγένετο μάχη πρὸς τοὺς φυγάδας, ὧν
 ἡγείτο Δεινοκράτης καὶ Φιλωνίδης, τὰ κέρατα

¹ ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, τὰ μὲν Geer, τὴν μὲν <ἀγορὰν κομίζουσιν> ἐξ
 Ἀθηνῶν Fischer in apparatus : τὴν μὲν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν.

² οἷς Hertlein : οἷα.

city by night, the commanders of the garrison, perceiving what had taken place, slew both the man himself and those who pressed fiercely on within the walls. Seizing upon this opportunity, Agathocles brought accusations against the Centoripini and slaughtered all who were thought to have been guilty of the sedition. While the dynast was thus engaged, the Carthaginians sailed into the great harbour of Syracuse with fifty light boats. They were able to do nothing more, but falling upon two merchant ships from Athens, they sank the ships themselves and cut off the hands of the crews. They had clearly treated with cruelty men who had done them no harm at all, and the gods quickly gave them a sign of this; for immediately, when some of the ships were separated from the fleet in the vicinity of Brettia, they were captured by the generals of Agathocles, and those of the Phoenicians who were taken alive suffered a fate similar to that which they had inflicted upon their captives.

104. The exiles who were with Deinocrates, having more than three thousand foot-soldiers and not less than two thousand mounted men, occupied the place called Galeria,¹ the citizens of their own free will inviting them; and they exiled the followers of Agathocles, but they themselves encamped before the city. When, however, Agathocles quickly dispatched against them Pasiphilus² and Demophilus with five thousand soldiers, a battle was fought with the exiles, who were led by Deinocrates and Philo-

¹ The exact location is not known.

² For his later treachery and death cp. Book 20. 77, 2; 90. 2.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

διειληφότες. ἐφ' ἱκανὸν μὲν οὖν χρόνον ἰσόρροπος ἦν ὁ κίνδυνος, φιλοτίμως ἀμφοτέρων τῶν στρατοπέδων ἀγωνιζομένων· τοῦ δ' ἑτέρου τῶν στρατηγῶν Φιλωνίδου πεσόντος καὶ τοῦ κατὰ τοῦτον μέρους τραπέντος ἠναγκάσθη καὶ Δεινοκράτης ἀποχωρῆσαι. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πασίφιλον τούτων τε πολλοὺς κατὰ τὴν φυγὴν ἀνείλον καὶ τὴν Γαλερίαν ἀνακτησάμενοι τοὺς αἰτίους τῆς ἀποστάσεως ἐκό-
 3 λασαν. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ πυνθανόμενος τοὺς Καρχηδονίους τὸν Ἐκνομον καλούμενον λόφον ἐν τῇ Γελῳά κατειληφέναι, διέγνω πᾶσιν τῇ δυνάμει διαγωνίσασθαι. ὀρμήσας δ' ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ πλησίον γενόμενος προεκαλεῖτο εἰς μάχην, ἐπηρμένος τῇ
 4 προγεγεννημένη νίκη. οὐ τολμώντων δὲ τῶν βιρβάρων παρατάξασθαι νομίσας ἀκονιτὶ κρατεῖν τῶν ὑπαίθρων ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας καὶ τῶν ναῶν τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους τοῖς σκύλοις ἐκόσμησεν.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράχθη κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ὧν ἡμεῖς ἐδυνήθημεν ἐφικέσθαι.

105. Ἐπ' ἄρχοντος δ' Ἀθήνησι Σιμωνίδου Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν ὑπάτους κατέστησαν Μάρκον Οὐαλλέριον καὶ Πόπλιον Δέκιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων οἱ περὶ Κάσανδρον καὶ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Λυσίμαχον διαλύσεις ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον καὶ συνθήκας ἔγραψαν. ἐν δὲ ταύταις ἦν Κάσανδρον μὲν εἶναι στρατηγὸν τῆς Εὐρώπης μέχρι ἂν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ ἐκ Ῥωξάνης εἰς ἡλικίαν ἔλθῃ, καὶ Λυσίμαχον μὲν τῆς Θράκης κυριεύειν, Πτολεμαῖον δὲ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ τῶν συνοριζουσῶν ταύτῃ πόλεων κατὰ τε τὴν Λιβύην καὶ τὴν Ἀραβίαν, Ἀντίγονον δὲ ἀφηγεῖ-

nides, each in command of a wing. For some time ^{312 B.C.} the conflict was evenly balanced, both of the armies fighting with zest; but when one of the generals, Philonides, fell and his part of the army was put to flight, Deinocrates also was forced to withdraw. Pasiphilus killed many of his opponents during the flight and, after gaining possession of Galeria, punished those guilty of the uprising. Agathocles, on hearing that the Carthaginians had seized the hill called *Enomus* in the territory of Gela, decided to fight them to a finish with his whole army. When he had set out against them and had drawn near, he challenged them to battle since he was elated by his previous victory. But the barbarians not venturing to meet him in battle, he assumed that he now completely dominated the open country without a fight and went off to Syracuse, where he decorated the chief temples with the spoils.¹

These are the events of this year that we have been able to discover.

105. When Simonides was archon in Athens, the ^{311 B.C.} Romans elected to the consulship Marcus Valerius and Publius Decius.² While these held office, Cassander, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus came to terms with Antigonos and made a treaty. In this it was provided that Cassander be general of Europe until Alexander, the son of Roxanê, should come of age; that Lysimachus rule Thrace, and that Ptolemy rule Egypt and the cities adjacent thereto in Libya and Arabia; that Antigonos have first place in all Asia;

¹ Continued in chap. 106.

² Simonides was archon in 311/10 B.C. In the *Fasti* the consuls of 312 B.C. are M. Valerius Maximus and P. Decius Mus (*CIL*, 1, p. 130; cp. Livy, 9. 28. 8). The narrative is continued from chap. 100. 7.

- σθαι τῆς Ἀσίας πάσης, τοὺς δὲ Ἕλληνας αὐτο-
νόμους εἶναι. οὐ μὴν ἐνέμεινάν γε ταῖς ὁμολογίαις
ταύταις, ἀλλ' ἕκαστος αὐτῶν προφάσεις εὐλόγους
2 ποριζόμενος πλεονεκτεῖν ἐπειράτο. Κίσανδρος δὲ
ὁρῶν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν ἐκ Ῥωξάνης αὐξόμενον καὶ
κατὰ τὴν Μακεδονίαν λόγους ὑπὸ τινων διαδιδο-
μένους ὅτι καθήκει προάγειν ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς τὸν
παῖδα καὶ τὴν πατρίαν βασιλείαν παριδοῦναι,
φοβηθεὶς ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ προσέταξε Γλαυκίᾳ τῇ προε-
στηκότι τῆς τοῦ παιδὸς φυλακῆς τὴν μὲν Ῥωξάνην
καὶ τὸν βασιλέα κατασφάζει καὶ κρύψει τὰ σώ-
ματα, τὸ δὲ γεγονός μηδενὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπαγγεῖλαι.
3 ποιήσαντος δ' αὐτοῦ τὸ προσταχθὲν οἱ περὶ Κί-
σανδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον καὶ Πτολεμαῖον, ἔτι δ'
Ἀντίγονον ἀπηλλάγησαν τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως
4 προσδοκωμένων φόβων· οὐκέτι γὰρ ὄντος οὐδενὸς
τοῦ διαδεξομένου τὴν ἀρχὴν τὸ λοιπὸν ἕκιστος
τῶν κρατούντων ἐθνῶν ἢ πόλεων βασιλικὰς εἶχεν
ἐλπίδας καὶ τὴν ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν τεταγμένην χώραν
εἶχεν ὥσανεί τινα βασιλείαν δορίκτητον.
- Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν¹ καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν
Ἑλλάδα καὶ Μακεδονίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.
- 5 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαῖοι δυνάμεισιν ἀδραῖς
πεζῶν τε καὶ ἱππέων ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Πολλίτιον,
Μαρρουκίων οὔσαν πόλιν. ἀπέστειλαν δὲ καὶ τῶν
πολιτῶν εἰς ἀποικίαν καὶ κατώκισαν τὴν προσαγο-
ρευομένην Ἰντέραμναν.

¹ καὶ τὴν Εὐρώπην after Ἀσίαν omitted by Geer.

and that the Greeks be autonomous. However, they ^{311 B.C.} did not abide by these agreements but each of them, putting forward plausible excuses, kept seeking to increase his own power. Now Cassander perceived that Alexander, the son of Roxanê, was growing up and that word was being spread throughout Macedonia by certain men that it was fitting to release the boy from custody and give him his father's kingdom; and, fearing for himself, he instructed Glaucias,¹ who was in command of the guard over the child, to murder Roxanê and the king and conceal their bodies, but to disclose to no one else what had been done. When Glaucias had carried out the instructions, Cassander, Lysimachus, and Ptolemy, and Antigonos as well, were relieved of their anticipated danger from the king; for henceforth, there being no longer anyone to inherit the realm, each of those who had rule over nations or cities entertained hopes of royal power and held the territory that had been placed under his authority as if it were a kingdom won by the spear.

This was the situation in Asia and in Greece and Macedonia.²

In Italy³ the Romans with strong forces of foot and horse took the field against Pollitium, a city of the Marrucini. They also sent some of their citizens as a colony and settled the place called Interamna.

¹ This Glaucias, who is not to be identified with the Glaucias of chaps. 67. 6 and 70. 7, had been placed in charge of the guard by Cassander (chap. 52. 4). For the murder of Alexander and Roxanê cp. Justin, 15. 2. 5; Pausanias, 9. 7. 2.

² Continued in Book 20. 19.

³ Continued from chap. 101. 3. Cp. Livy, 9. 28. 8. Diodorus returns to Roman affairs in Book 20. 26. 3.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

106. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν αἰὲ μᾶλλον αὐξο-
 μένου Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ δυνάμεις ἀδροτέρας ἀθροί-
 ζοντος Καρχηδόνιοι πυνθανόμενοι τὸν δυνάστην
 συσκευαζόμενον τὰς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλεις ταῖς δὲ
 2 δυνάμεσιν ὑπερέχοντα τῶν σφετέρων στρατιωτῶν
 ἔδοξαν ἐνεργέστερον ἄσπασθαι τοῦ πολέμου. εὐθὺς
 οὖν τριήρεις μὲν κατήρτησαν τριάκοντα πρὸς ταῖς
 ἑκατόν, στρατηγὸν δὲ προχειρισάμενοι τῶν παρ'
 αὐτοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτων Ἀμίλκαν ἔδωκαν αὐτῷ τῶν
 μὲν πολιτικῶν στρατιωτῶν δισχιλίους, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν
 πολλοὶ καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν, τῶν δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Λιβύης
 μυρίους, ἐκ δὲ τῆς Τυρρηνίας μισθοφόρους χι-
 λίους καὶ ζευγίππας¹ διακοσίους, ἔτι δὲ Βαλιάρεις
 σφενδονήτας χιλίους, ὁμοίως δὲ χρημάτων πλήθος
 καὶ βελῶν καὶ σίτου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν εἰς πόλεμον
 3 χρησίμων τὴν καθήκουσαν παρασκευήν. ἀναχθέν-
 τος δ' ἐκ τῆς Καρχηδόνης τοῦ στόλου παντὸς καὶ
 γενομένου πελαγίου χειμῶν ἐξαίφνης ἐπιπεσὼν
 ἐξήκοντα μὲν τριήρεις ἠφάνισε, διακόσια δὲ τῶν
 σιτηγῶν πλοίων διέφθειρεν· ὁ δὲ λοιπὸς στόλος
 4 μεγάλῳ περιπεσὼν χειμῶσι μόλις διεσώθη πρὸς
 τὴν Σικελίαν. ἀπώλοντο δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν
 Καρχηδονίων οὐκ ὀλίγοι, δι' οὓς συνέβη τὴν πόλιν
 δημόσιον ἄρασθαι πένθος· εἰώθασι γάρ, ἐπειδὰν
 μείζων τις ἀτυχία γένηται περὶ τὴν πόλιν, μέλασι
 5 σακκίοις κατακαλύπτειν τὰ τεῖχη. Ἀμίλκας δ' ὁ
 στρατηγὸς ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς διασωθέντας ἐκ τοῦ
 χειμῶνος μισθοφόρους συνῆγε καὶ τῶν κατὰ Σι-
 κελίαν συμμάχων ἐστρατολόγει τοὺς εὐθέτους.

¹ ζευγίτας Reiske.

¹ Continued from chap. 104. 4. Cp. Justin, 22. 3. 9.
 120

106. In Sicily,¹ where Agathocles was constantly 311 B.C. increasing in power and collecting stronger forces, the Carthaginians, since they heard that the dynast was organizing the cities of the island for his own ends and that with his armed forces he surpassed their own soldiers, decided to wage the war with more energy. Accordingly they at once made ready one hundred and thirty triremes, chose as general Hamilcar,² one of their most distinguished men, gave him two thousand citizen soldiers among whom were many of the nobles, ten thousand men from Libya, a thousand mercenaries and two hundred zeugippae³ from Etruria, a thousand Balaric slingers, and also a large sum of money and the proper provision of missiles, food, and the other things necessary for war. After the whole fleet had sailed from Carthage and was at sea, a storm fell suddenly upon it, sank sixty triremes, and completely destroyed two hundred of the ships that were carrying supplies. The rest of the fleet, after encountering severe storms, with difficulty reached Sicily in safety. Not a few of the Carthaginian nobles were lost, for whom the city instituted public mourning; for it is their custom whenever any major disaster has befallen the city, to cover the walls with black sackcloth. Hamilcar, the general, gathered together the men who had survived the storm, enrolled mercenaries, and enlisted those troops of the Sicilian allies

Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*, 4². 1. 189, places this campaign in the early summer of 310 B.C.

² The son of Gisco, not to be confused with the Hamilcar of chaps. 71. 6, 72. 2, who was now dead.

³ If the text is sound, we must suppose the otherwise unknown zeugippae to be horsemen who had each an extra horse, like the ἀμφιστοι of chap. 29. 2; but perhaps we should read ζευγίτας, heavy armed infantry.

παρέλαβε δὲ καὶ τὰς προὔπαρχούσας δυνάμεις καὶ πάντων τῶν εἰς πόλεμον εὐθέτων ἐπιμέλειαν ποιησάμενος ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ συνείχε τὰ στρατόπεδα, πεζοὺς μὲν ἔχων περὶ τοὺς τετρακίσμυριους ἵππεῖς δὲ σχεδὸν πεντακισχιλίους. ταχὺ δὲ τὴν γεγεννημένην ἀτυχίαν διορθωσάμενος καὶ δόξας ἀγαθοῦ στρατηγός¹ εἶναι τῶν μὲν συμμάχων τὰς ψυχὰς προκαταπεπληγμένας ἀνεκτήσατο, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις οὐ τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἀγωνίαν ἐπέστησεν.

107. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τὰς τῶν Καρχηδονίων δυνάμεις ὁρῶν ὑπερεχούσας τῶν ἑαυτοῦ διέλαβε τῶν τε φρουρίων οὐκ ὀλίγα μεταθήσεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Φοίνικας καὶ τῶν πόλεων ὅσαι προσέκοπτον αὐτῷ.
² μάλιστα δ' εὐλαβεῖτο περὶ τῆς τῶν Γελώων, πυνθανόμενος ἐν τῇ τούτων χώρα πάσας εἶναι τὰς τῶν πολεμίων δυνάμεις. ἐγένετο δ' αὐτῷ περὶ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον καὶ περὶ τὸν στόλον οὐ μικρὸν ἐλάσσωμα· τῶν γὰρ νεῶν εἴκοσιν ἐπὶ τὸν πορθμὸν ὑποχείριοι τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις κατέστησαν σὺν αὐ-
³ τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ κρίνας τὴν τῶν Γελώων πόλιν ἀσφαλίσασθαι φρουρᾷ, φανερώς οὐκ ἐτόλμα δύναμιν εἰσαγαγεῖν, ἵνα μὴ φθάσαι συμβῇ τοὺς Γελώους προφάσεως δεομένους καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀποβάλλῃ μεγάλας ἀφορμὰς αὐτῷ παρεχομένην.
⁴ ἀπέστειλεν οὖν κατ' ὀλίγους τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὥς ἐπὶ τινὰς χρείας, ἕως ὅτου συνέβη τῷ πλήθει πολὺ προτερῆσαι τῶν πολιτικῶν. μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς παραγενόμενος προδοσίαν ἐνεκάλεσε καὶ μετάθεσιν τοῖς Γελώοις, εἴτε καὶ κατ' ἀλήθειαν αὐτῶν διανοηθέντων τι πράξαι τοιοῦτον, εἴτε καὶ

who were fit for service. He also took over the forces 311 B.C. that were already in Sicily and, having attended to all things expedient for war, mustered his armies in the open country, about forty thousand foot-soldiers and nearly five thousand mounted men. Since he had quickly rectified the misfortune that he had suffered and won the reputation of being a good general, he revived the shattered spirits of his allies and presented no ordinary problem to his enemies.

107. As Agathocles saw that the forces of the Carthaginians were superior to his own, he surmised that not a few of the strongholds would go over to the Phoenicians, and also those of the cities that were offended with him. He was particularly concerned for the city of the Geloans since he learned that all the forces of the enemy were in their land. At about this time he also suffered a considerable naval loss, for at the straits twenty of his ships with their crews fell into the hands of the Carthaginians. Deciding nevertheless to make the city of Gela secure with a garrison, he did not venture to lead an army in openly lest the result be that the Geloans, who were looking for an excuse, forestall him and he lose the city, which provided him with great resources.¹ He therefore sent in his soldiers a few at a time as if for particular needs until his troops far surpassed those of the city in number. Soon he himself also arrived and charged the Geloans with treason and desertion, either because they were actually planning to do something of this sort, or because he was

¹ Cp. chap. 71. 6 for the treaty between Agathocles and Gela.

¹ στρατηγὸς added by Reiske.

ψευδέσι διαβολαῖς φυγάδων πεισθεῖς ἢ καὶ χρημάτων βουλόμενος εὐπορῆσαι, καὶ¹ ἀπέσφαξε τῶν Γελώων πλείους τῶν τετρακισχιλίων καὶ τὰς οὐσίας αὐτῶν ἀνέλαβε. προσέταξε δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Γελώοις πᾶσι τὰ τε νομίσματα καὶ τὸν ἄσημον ἄργυρόν τε καὶ χρυσὸν ἀνενεγκεῖν, διαπειλησάμενος τιμωρήσασθαι τοὺς ἀπειθήσαντας. ταχὺ δὲ πάντων πραξάντων τὸ προσταχθέν διὰ τὸν φόβον χρημάτων τε πληθὸς ἤθροισε καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς ταπτομένοις ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν δεινὴν ἐνεποίησε κατάπληξιν. δόξας δ' ὠμότερον κεχρηῆσθαι τοῦ καθήκοντος τοῖς Γελώοις τοὺς μὲν ἀποσφαγέοντας εἰς τὰς ἐκτὸς τῶν τειχῶν τάφρους συνέχων, ἐν δὲ τῇ πόλει τὴν ἱκανὴν φρουρὰν ἀπολιπὼν ἀντεστρατοπέδευσε τοῖς πολεμίοις.

108. Κατεῖχον δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι μὲν τὸν "Ἐκνομον λόφον, ὃν φασι φρούριον γεγενῆσθαι Φαλάριδος. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ λέγεται κατεσκευακέναι τὸν τύραννον ταῦρον χαλκοῦν τὸν διαβεβρημένον, πρὸς τὰς τῶν βεβασανισμένων τιμωρίας ὑποκαιομένου τοῦ κατασκευάσματος· διὸ καὶ τὸν τόπον "Ἐκνομον ἀπὸ τῆς εἰς τοὺς ἀτυχοῦντας ἀσεβείας προσηγορευθαι.² ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἕτερον τῶν Φαλάριδος γεγενημένων φρουρίων κατεῖχε, τὸ προσαγορευθὲν ἀπ' ἐκείνου Φαλάριον. καὶ διὰ μέσων μὲν τῶν παρεμβολῶν ἦν ποταμός, ὃν ἀμφότεροι πρόβλημα τῶν πολεμίων ἐπεποίηντο, φῆμαι δὲ κατεῖχον ἀπὸ² τῶν προτέρων χρόνων ὅτι δεῖ περὶ τὸν τόπον τοῦτον πληθὸς ἀνθρώπων ἐν μάχῃ

¹ καὶ added by Bekker.

² ἀπὸ Hertlein : ἐπὶ.

¹ Literally, "Lawless." In Book 13. 90. 4-7, Diodorus

persuaded by false charges made by exiles, or again ^{311 B.C.} because he wished to gain possession of wealth; and he slew more than four thousand of the Geloans and confiscated their property. He also ordered all the other Geloans to turn over to him their money and their uncoined silver and gold, threatening to punish those who disobeyed. Since all quickly carried out the command because of fear, he gathered together a large amount of money and caused a dreadful panic among all who were subject to him. Being thought to have treated the Geloans more cruelly than was proper, he heaped together in the ditches outside the walls those who had been slain; and, leaving behind in the city an adequate garrison, he took the field against the enemy.

108. The Carthaginians held the hill Ecnomus, which men say had been a stronghold of Phalaris. Here it is reported that the tyrant had constructed the bronze bull that has become famous, the device being heated by a fire beneath for the torment of those who were put to the ordeal; and so the place has been called Ecnomus because of the impiety practised upon his victims. On the other side Agathocles held another of the strongholds that had belonged to Phalaris, the one which was called Phalarium after him. In the space between the encamped armies was a river,² which each of them used as a defence against the enemy; and sayings from earlier times were current that near this place a great number of men were destined to perish in claims that he himself had seen the brazen bull, which Hamilcar had taken to Carthage (about 480 B.C.) and Scipio Aemilianus had brought back to Acragas after the sack of Carthage. Cp. also Book 20. 71. 3.

² The Himéras.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

διαφθαρῆναι. οὐκ ὄντος δὲ φανεροῦ παρ' ὁποτέροις
 γενήσεται τὸ ἀτύχημα, συνέβαινε δεισιδαιμονεῖν τὰ
 στρατόπεδα καὶ πρὸς μάχην ὀκνηρῶς ἔχειν.
 3 διόπερ ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον οὐδέτεροι τὸν ποταμὸν
 ἐτόλμων διαβαίνειν ἀθρόοις στρατιώταις ἕως οὗτου
 παράλογός τις αἰτία προεκαλέσατο αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν
 ὀλοσχερῇ κίνδυνον. τῶν γὰρ Λιβύων κατατρεχόν-
 των τὴν πολεμίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς παρωξύνθη τὸ παρα-
 πλῆσιον ποιῆσαι. ἀγόντων δὲ λείαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 καὶ τινα τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ὑποζυγίων ἀπα-
 γαγόντων ἐπεξῆλθον ἐκ τοῦ Καρχηδονίων χάρακος
 4 οἱ τούτους διώξοντες. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς προῦδό-
 μενος τὸ μέλλον ἔσσεσθαι παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἔθηκεν
 ἐνέδραν ἀνδρῶν ἐπιλέκτων ταῖς ἀρεταῖς. οὗτοι δέ,
 τῶν Καρχηδονίων τοὺς τὴν λείαν ἄγοντας ἐπιδιω-
 κόντων καὶ διαβάντων τὸν ποταμὸν, ἐξανέστησαν
 ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας ἄφνω καὶ προσπεσόντες ἀτάκτοις
 5 ῥαδίως ἐτρέψαντο. φονευομένων δὲ τῶν βαρβάρων
 καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν παρεμβολὴν φευγόντων Ἀγα-
 θοκλῆς, νομίσας ἦκειν τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ διαγωνίσα-
 σθαι, πᾶσαν ἤγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν
 πολεμίων στρατοπεδεῖαν. προσπεσὼν δ' αὐτοῖς
 ἀπροσδοκῆτως καὶ ταχὺ μέρος τῆς τάφρου χώσας
 ἀνέσπασε τὸν χάρακα καὶ βιαζόμενος εἰς τὴν παρ-
 6 εμβολὴν παρεισέπεσεν. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι διὰ τε
 τὸ παράδοξον καταπεπληγμένοι καὶ πρὸς ἑκταξίην
 οὐ δυνάμενοι λαβεῖν ἀναστροφὴν, ὥς ἔτυχε τοῖς
 πολεμίοις ἀπῆντων καὶ ἡγωνίζοντο. περὶ δὲ τὴν
 τάφρον ἀμφοτέρων ἔρρωμένως κινδυνεύοντων ταχὺ
 πᾶς ὁ πλησίον τόπος νεκρῶν κατεστρώθη· οἳ τε
 γὰρ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπιφανέστατοι τὴν παρεμ-
 βολὴν ὀρώντες ἀλISCOμένην ἐβοήθουν, οἳ τε περὶ

battle. Since, however, it was not clear to which ^{311 B.C.} of the two sides the misfortune would happen, the armies were filled with superstitious fear and shrank from battle. Therefore for a long time neither dared to cross the river in force, until an unexpected cause brought them into general battle. The raids made by the Libyans through the enemy's country aroused Agathocles into doing the same; and while the Greeks were engaged in plundering and were driving away some beasts of burden taken from the Carthaginian camp, soldiers issued from that encampment to pursue them. Agathocles, foreseeing what was about to happen, placed beside the river an ambush of men selected for courage. These, as the Carthaginians crossed the river in their pursuit of those who were driving the beasts, sprang suddenly from the ambush, fell upon the disordered soldiers, and easily drove them back. While the barbarians were being slaughtered and were fleeing to their own camp, Agathocles, thinking that the time had come to fight to a finish, led his whole army against the camp of the enemy. Falling on them unexpectedly and quickly filling up a part of the moat, he overthrew the palisade and forced an entrance into the camp. The Carthaginians, who had been thrown into a panic by the unexpected attack and could find no opportunity for forming their lines, faced the enemy and fought against them at random. Both sides fought fiercely for the moat, and the whole place round about was quickly covered with dead; for the most notable of the Carthaginians rushed up to give aid when they saw the camp being taken,

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα τῷ προτερήματι τεθαρρηκότες καὶ νομίζοντες ἐνὶ κινδύνῳ καταλύσειν πάντα τὸν πόλεμον ἐνέκειντο τοῖς βαρβάροις.

109. Ὁ δ' Ἀμίλκας ὁρῶν κατισχυομένους τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων αἰεὶ πλείους παρειαί-
 πτοντας εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν ἐπέστησε τοὺς σφεν-
 δονήτας τοὺς ἐκ τῶν Βαλιαρίδων νήσων, ὄντας οὐκ
 2 ἐλάττους τῶν χιλίων. οὗτοι δὲ συνεχεῖς καὶ μεγά-
 λους λίθους ἀφιέντες πολλοὺς μὲν ἐτραυμάτιζον οὐκ
 ὀλίγους δὲ καὶ τῶν βιαζομένων ἀπέκτεινον, τῶν δὲ
 πλείστων τὰ σκεπάζοντα τῶν ὅπλων συνέτριβον· οἱ
 γὰρ ἄνδρες οὗτοι μναιαίους λίθους βύλλειν εἰω-
 θότες μεγάλα συμβάλλονται πρὸς νίκην ἐν τοῖς κιν-
 δύνοις, ὥς ἂν ἐκ παίδων παρ' αὐτοῖς τῆς ἐν ταῖς
 3 σφενδόναϊς γυμνασίας διαπονουμένης. τούτῳ δὲ τῷ
 τρόπῳ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἐκ-
 βαλόντες ἐκράτησαν. πάλιν δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγα-
 θοκλέα κατ' ἄλλους τύπους προσβολὰς ἐποιοῦντο
 καὶ δὴ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἤδη κατὰ κράτος ἄλικο-
 μένης κατέπλευσε τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις δύναμις ἐκ
 4 Λιβύης ἀνέλπιστος. διὸ καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς πάλιν
 θαρρήσαντες οἱ μὲν ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς κατὰ στόμα
 ἐκινδύνευον, οἱ δὲ παρόντες ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν κύκλω
 περίσταντο τοὺς Ἕλληνας. ὢν τιτρωσκομένων
 παραδόξως ἢ μὲν μάχῃ ταχὺ παλίντροπος ἐγένετο,
 ἔφευγον δ' οἱ μὲν εἰς τὸν Ἰμέραν ποταμόν, οἱ δ' εἰς
 τὴν παρεμβολήν. τεσσαράκοντα σταδίου δ' ἐχού-
 σης τῆς ἀποχωρήσεως καὶ ταῦτα σχεδὸν πάσης
 πεδινῆς οὐσῆς ἐπεδίωκον οἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἱππεῖς,
 οὐκ ἔλασσον ὄντες πεντακισχιλίων. διὸ καὶ συνέβη

and the forces of Agathocles, encouraged by the ^{311 n.c.} advantage gained and believing that they would end the whole war by a single battle, pressed hard upon the barbarians.

109. But when Hamilcar saw that his men were being overpowered and that the Greeks in constantly increasing numbers were making their way into the camp, he brought up his slingers, who came from the Balaric Islands and numbered at least a thousand. By hurling a shower of great stones, they wounded many and even killed not a few of those who were attacking, and they shattered the defensive armour of most of them. For these men, who are accustomed to sling stones weighing a mina,¹ contribute a great deal toward victory in battle, since from childhood they practise constantly with the sling. In this way they drove the Greeks from the camp and defeated them. But Agathocles continued to attack at other points, and indeed the camp was already being taken by storm when unexpected reinforcements from Libya arrived by water for the Carthaginians. Thus again gaining heart, those from the camp fought against the Greeks in front, and the reinforcements surrounded them on all sides. Since the Greeks were now receiving wounds from an unexpected quarter, the battle quickly reversed itself; and some of them fled into the Himéras River, others into the camp. The withdrawal was for a distance of forty stades²; and since it was almost entirely over level country, they were hotly pursued by the barbarian cavalry, numbering not less than five thousand.

¹ Not quite a pound.

² About $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

¹ δ' added by Dindorf.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τὸν μεταξὺ τόπον νεκρῶν πληρωθῆναι, πολλὰ
 συμβαλλομένους καὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ πρὸς τὴν τῶν
 5 Ἑλλήνων ἀπώλειαν· ὑπὸ κῦνα γὰρ οὔσης τῆς ὥρας
 καὶ τοῦ διωγμοῦ περὶ μέσον ἡμέρας γινομένου οἱ
 πολλοὶ τῶν φευγόντων διὰ τε τὸ καῦμα καὶ τὴν ἐκ
 τῆς φυγῆς κακοπάθειαν ἑκδιψοὶ γιγνόμενοι λάβρως
 ἔπινον, καὶ ταῦθ' ἀλυκοῦ τοῦ ρεύματος ὄντος. δι-
 όπερ οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν ἐν τῷ διωγμῷ σφαγέντων
 εὑρέθησαν παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν τετελευτηκότες ἄτρω-
 τοι. ἔπесον δ' ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ταύτῃ τῶν μὲν βαρ-
 βάρων περὶ πεντακοσίους, τῶν δ' Ἑλλήνων οὐκ
 ἐλάττους ἑπτακισχιλίων.

110. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τηλικαύτῃ συμφορᾷ περι-
 πεσὼν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς τροπῆς διασωθέντας ἀνέλαβεν καὶ
 τὴν παρεμβολὴν ἐμπρήσας εἰς Γέλαν ἀπεχώρησε.
 διαδόντος δ' αὐτοῦ λόγον ὡς κατὰ σπουδὴν εἰς
 Συρακούσας ἀναξευγνύειν διέγνωκε, τριακόσιοι
 τῶν ἐκ Λιβύης ἱππέων κατὰ τὴν χώραν περιέπεσόν
 τισι τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατιωτῶν. ὧν εἰπόντων
 ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς εἰς Συρακούσας ἀποκεχώρηκεν,
 εἰσῆλθον εἰς Γέλαν ὡς φίλοι καὶ διαψευσθέντες τῆς
 2 ἐλπίδος κατηκοντίσθησαν. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς συν-
 ἔκλεισεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν Γέλαν, οὐκ ἀδυνατῶν εἰς
 Συρακούσας διασωθῆναι, βουλόμενος δὲ περισπά-
 σαι τοὺς Καρχηδονίους πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν τῆς
 Γέλας, ἵν' οἱ Συρακόσιοι πολλὴν ἄδειαν σχῶσι
 συγκομίσαι τοὺς καρπούς, ἀναγκάζοντος τοῦ και-
 3 ροῦ. ὁ δ' Ἀμίλκας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεχειρεῖ πο-
 λιορκεῖν τὴν Γέλαν, πυνθανόμενος δὲ ἐν ταύτῃ καὶ
 δύναμιν εἶναι τὴν ἀμυνομένην καὶ πάντων εὐπορεῖν
 τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα ταύτης μὲν ἀπέστη τῆς ἐπιβολῆς,
 τὰ δὲ φρούρια καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐπιπορευόμενος

As a result the space between was filled with dead ; 311 B.C. and the river itself contributed greatly to the destruction of the Greeks. Since it was the season of the Dog Star and since the pursuit took place in the middle of the day, most of the fugitives became very thirsty because of the heat and the distress caused by the flight and drank greedily, and that too although the stream was salt.¹ Therefore no fewer men than those killed in the pursuit itself were found dead beside the river without a wound. In this battle about five hundred of the barbarians fell, but of the Greeks no less than seven thousand.

110. Agathocles, having met with such a disaster, collected those who had survived the rout and after burning his camp withdrew into Gela. After he had given it out that he had decided to set out quickly for Syracuse, three hundred of the Libyan cavalry fell in with some of the soldiers of Agathocles in the open country. Since these said that Agathocles had departed for Syracuse, the Libyans entered Gela as friends, but they were cheated of their expectations and shot down. Agathocles, however, shut himself up in Gela, not because he was unable to go safely to Syracuse, but because he wished to divert the Carthaginians to the siege of Gela in order that the Syracusans might quite fearlessly gather in their crops as the season demanded. Hamilcar at first attempted to besiege Gela, but discovering that there were troops in the city defending it and that Agathocles had ample supplies of all kinds, he gave up the attempt ; instead, by visiting the fortresses and cities, he won them over and treated all

¹ Cp. Vitruvius, 8. 3. 7. From its natural saltiness, the river gets its modern name, "Salso."

DIODORUS OF SICILY

προσῆγετο καὶ πᾶσιν ἐχρῆτο φιλανθρώπως, ἐκ-
καλούμενος τοὺς Σικελιώτας πρὸς εὐνοίαν. καὶ
Καμαριναῖοι μὲν καὶ Λεοντῖνοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις
Καταναῖοι καὶ Ταυρομενῖται παραχρῆμα πρέσβεις
4 ἐκπέμψαντες προσέθεντο Καρχηδονίοις· μετ' ὀλίγας
δ' ἡμέρας οἱ τε Μεσσήνιοι καὶ Ἀβακαινῖνοι¹ καὶ
συχνὰ τῶν πόλεων ἀλλήλας φθάνουσαι πρὸς Ἀμίλ-
καν ἀφίσταντο· τοσαύτη τοῖς ὄχλοις ἐνέπεσεν ὁρμὴ
μετὰ τὴν ἦτταν διὰ τὸ πρὸς τὸν τύραννον μῖσος.
5 ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀπαγαγὼν² τὴν ὑπολελειμμένην
δύναμιν εἰς Συρακούσας τὰ πεπονηκότα τῶν τει-
χῶν ἐπεσκεύαζε καὶ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας σῖτον ἀπε-
κόμιζε, διανοούμενος τῆς μὲν πόλεως τὴν ἱκανὴν
ἀπολιπεῖν φυλακὴν, τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως τὴν κρατίστην
μετάγειν εἰς Λιβύην καὶ μετατιθέναι τὸν πόλεμον
εἰς τὴν ἡπειρον ἐκ τῆς νήσου.

Ἡμεῖς δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρόθεσιν τὴν εἰς
Λιβύην Ἀγαθοκλέους διάβασιν ἀρχὴν ποιησόμεθα
τῆς ἐπομένης βίβλου.

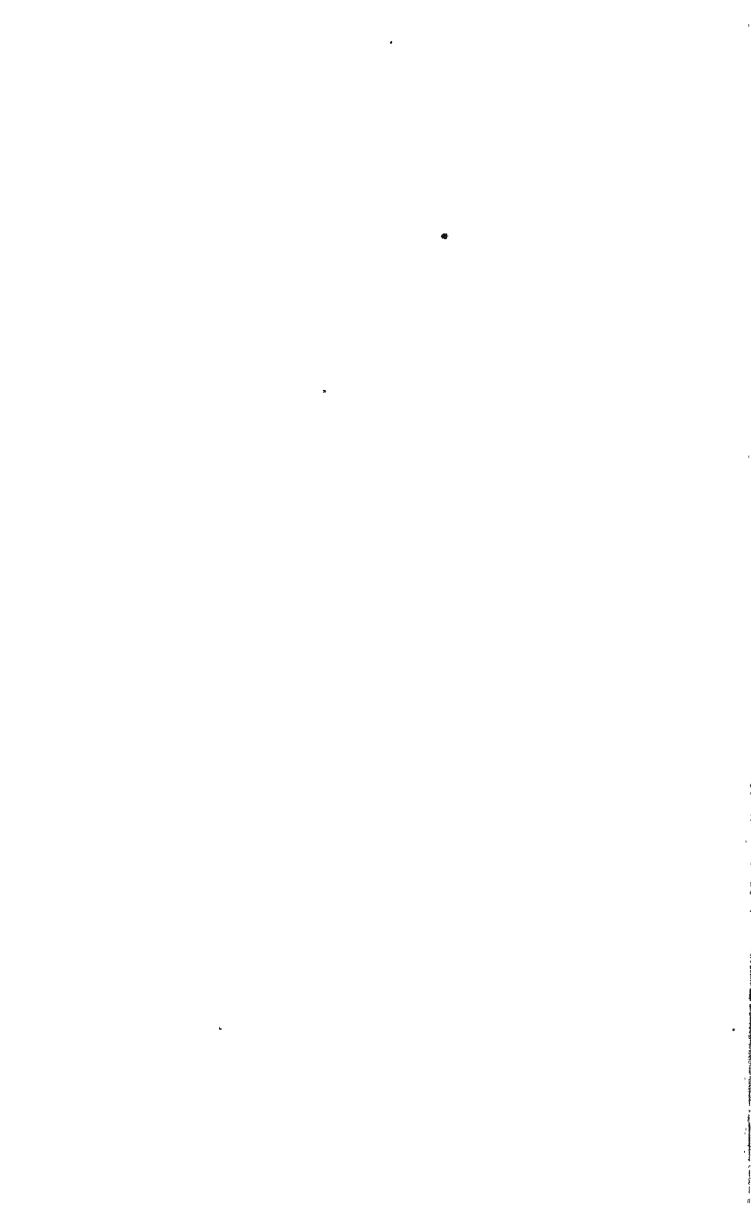
¹ Ἀβακαινῖνοι Cluver : Ἀβακηνῖνοι RX, Βακίνειοι F.

² ἀπαγαγὼν Rhodoman : ἀπολιπὼν.

the people with kindness, seeking to win the goodwill 311 B.C.
of the Sicilians. And the people of Camarina and
Leontini, also those of Catana and Tauromenium, at
once sent embassies and went over to the Cartha-
ginian ; and within a few days Messenê and Abacae-
num and very many of the other cities vied with
each other in deserting to Hamilcar, for such was
the desire that came upon the common people after
the defeat because of their hatred of the tyrant.
But Agathocles conducted what survived of his army
to Syracuse, repaired the ruined parts of the walls,
and carried off the grain from the countryside, in-
tending to leave an adequate garrison for the city,
but with the strongest part of his army to cross to
Libya and transfer the war from the island to the
continent.

But we, following the plan laid down at the begin-
ning,¹ will make Agathocles' expedition into Libya
the beginning of the following book.

¹ Cp. chap. I. 10.



BOOK XX

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ τῶν
Διοδώρου βίβλων

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς διαβὰς εἰς Λιβύην ἐνίκησεν πυρματίξαι
Καρχηδονίους καὶ πολλῶν πόλεων ἐκυρίευσεν.

Ὡς Κάσανδρος Ἀνδολέοντι μὲν ἐβοήθησε, πρὸς δὲ
Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Ἀντιγόνην στρατηγὸν ἀποστάτην γενό-
μενον συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο.

Ὡς Πτολεμαῖος μὲν τῶν περὶ Κιλικίαν πόλεων τινὰς
εἶλε, Δημήτριος δ' ὁ Ἀντιγόνην ταύτας ἀνεκτήσατο.

Ὡς Πολυπέρχων μὲν Ἡρακλέα τὸν ἐκ Βαρσίνης ἐπε-
χείρησε κατὰγειν ἐπὶ τὴν πατρίαν βασιλείαν, Πτολεμαῖος
δὲ Νικοκρέοντα τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Πασφίων ἐπανείλατο.

Περὶ τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν μὲν τῷ Βασπόρῳ τοῖς βασι-
λεῦσιν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Σαμνίταις.

Πτολεμαῖον στρατεία ἐπὶ Κιλικίαν καὶ τὴν ἑξῆς παρ-
θαλάττιον.

Ἡρακλέους ἀναίρεσις ὑπὸ Πολυπέρχοντος.

Ἀμίλκου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἄλωσις
ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων.

Ὡς Ἀκραγαντῖνοι τοὺς Σικελιώτας ἐλευθεροῦν ἐπε-
χείρησαν.

Ὡς τῶν Συρακοσίων εἴκοσι ναὺς ἤλωσαν.

¹ In chap. 21 this king is called Nicocles, probably incorrectly.

² In chap. 32. 5 only ten ships are captured.

•

CONTENTS OF THE TWENTIETH BOOK OF DIODORUS

How Agathocles crossed into Libya, defeated the Carthaginians in a battle, and became master of many cities (chaps. 3-18).

How Cassander went to the aid of Audoleon ; and how he made an alliance with Ptolemaeus, Antigonus' general, who had become a rebel (chap. 19).

How Ptolemy took some of the cities of Cilicia, and how Antigonus' son Demetrius recovered them (chap. 19).

How Polyperchon attempted to bring Heracles, the son of Barsinê, back to his ancestral kingdom ; and how Ptolemy made away with Nicocreon,¹ the king of Paphos (chaps. 20-21).

Concerning the actions of the kings in the Bosphorus, and of the Romans and Samnites in Italy (chaps. 22-26).

The campaign of Ptolemy against Cilicia and the adjacent coast (chap. 27).

Assassination of Heracles by Polyperchon (chap. 28).

Capture of Hamilcar, the general of the Carthaginians, by the Syracusans (chaps. 29-30).

How the people of Acragas attempted to liberate the Sicilians (chap. 31).

How they captured twenty² ships of the Syracusans (chap. 32).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Περὶ τῆς ἐν Λιβύῃ γενομένης στάσεως καὶ τοῦ κινδύνου τοῦ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα.

Περὶ τῶν πραχθέντων Ἀππίῳ Κλαυδίῳ κατὰ τὴν τιμητικὴν ἀρχήν.

Παράδοσις Κορίνθου καὶ Σικυῶνος Πτολεμαίου.

Κλεοπάτρας ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀναίρεσις.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Καρχηδονίους μὲν ἐνίκησεν μάχῃ, τὸν δὲ δυνάστην τῆς Κυρήνης Ὀφέλλαν μεταπεμφόμενος ἐπὶ κοινοπραγίαν κατέσφαξεν, καὶ τὴν μετὰ τοῦτον δύναμιν παρέλαβεν.

Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι Βορμίλκαν ἐπιθέμενον τυραννίδι κατέλυσαν.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλέους ἀποπέμψαντος εἰς Σικελίαν τὰ λάφυρα τινὰ τῶν πλοίων ἐναυαίγηται.

Ὡς Ῥωμαῖοι Μαρσοῖς μὲν πολεμονιμένοις ὑπὸ Σαμνιτῶν ἐβροθήθησαν, ἐν δὲ τῇ Τυρρηνίᾳ Κάπριον ἐξεπολιόρκησαν.

Δημητρίου τοῦ πολιορκητοῦ κατὰπλους εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ καὶ τῆς Μοιρυνχίας ἄλωσης.

Ἐλευθέρωσις Ἀθηναίων καὶ Μεγαρέων.

Πλοῦς ἐπὶ Κύπρον Δημητρίου καὶ μάχη πρὸς Μενέλαον τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ Σαλαμῖνος πολιορκία.

Ναυμαχία Δημητρίου πρὸς Πτολεμαίου καὶ νίκη Δημητρίου.

Παράληψις Κύπρου τε πάσης καὶ τῆς Πτολεμαίου δυνάμεως.

Ὡς μετὰ τὴν νίκην ταύτην Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημητρίου περιθεμένων διάδημα ζηλοτυπήσαντες οἱ λοιποὶ δυνάσται βασιλεῖς ἑαυτοὺς ἀνηγόρευσαν.

¹ Chap. 35 is omitted: campaigns of the Romans in Etruria and Samnium.

² Called Caerium in chap. 44. 9.

CONTENTS OF THE TWENTIETH BOOK

About the revolt that took place in Libya, and the peril of Agathocles (chaps. 33-34).¹

About the acts of Appius Claudius during his censorship (chap. 36).*

Delivery of Corinth and Sicyon to Ptolemy (chap. 37).

Assassination of Cleopatra in Sardis (chap. 37).

How Agathocles defeated the Carthaginians in battle; and how, after summoning Ophellas, the tyrant of Cyrenê, to co-operate with him, he assassinated him and took over the army that was with him (chaps. 38-42).

How the Carthaginians put down Bormilear, who had attempted to become tyrant (chaps. 43-44).

How, when Agathocles sent the booty to Sicily, some of the ships were wrecked (chap. 44).

How the Romans went to the aid of the Marsi, who were being attacked by the Samnites; and how they took Caprium² in Etruria after a siege (chap. 44).

The naval expedition of Demetrius Poliorcetes into the Peiræus, and his capture of Munychia (chap. 45).

Liberation of the Athenians and the Megarians (chap. 46).

Voyage of Demetrius to Cyprus, his battle against the general Menelaüs, and the siege of Salamis (chaps. 47-48).

Demetrius' naval battle against Ptolemy and victory of Demetrius (chaps. 49-52).

Capture of all Cyprus and of the army of Ptolemy (chap. 53).

How, because Antigonus and Demetrius assumed the diadem after this victory, the other dynasts, jealous of them, proclaimed themselves kings (chap. 53).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἰτύκην ἐκπολιορκήσας διεβίβασε μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν.

Ὡς Ἀκραγαντίνοι παραταξάμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατηγούς ἡττήθησαν.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἡράκλειαν μὲν καὶ Θέρμα καὶ Κεφαλοίδιον προσηγάγετο, τὴν δὲ τῶν Ἀπολλωνιατῶν χώραν καὶ πόλιν ἐξηνδραποδίσατο.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐν Σικελίᾳ ναυμαχίᾳ μὲν ἐνίκησε Καρχηδονίους, μάχῃ δ' Ἀκραγαντίνοιους.

Διάβασις εἰς Λιβύην Ἀγαθοκλέους τὸ δεύτερον καὶ ἦττα.

Αἱ γενόμεναι ταραχαὶ κατὰ τὰ ἐκατέρων στρατόπεδα.

Ἀγαθοκλέους δρασμὸς εἰς Σικελίαν.

Αἱ γενόμεναι σφαγαὶ τῶν Σικελιωτῶν ὑπὸ Ἀγαθοκλέους.

Στρατεία Ἀντιγόνου βασιλέως μεγάλαις δυνάμεσιν ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον.

Ἀπόστασις Πασιφίλου στρατηγοῦ ἀπὸ Ἀγαθοκλέους.

Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι συνέθεντο τὴν εἰρήνην πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα.

Ὡς Ῥόδον πολιορκήσας Δημήτριος διελύγατο τὴν πολιορκίαν.

Ὡς Ῥωμαῖοι Σαμνίτας δυσὶ μάχαις ἐνίκησαν.

Ὡς Δημήτριος ἀπὸ τῆς Ῥόδου πλείστας εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὰς πλείστας πόλεις ἡλευθέρωσεν.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Λιπαραίους χρήματα ἀδίκως εἰσπραξάμενος ἀπέβαλε τὰς ναῦς ἐν αἷς ἦν τὰ χρήματα.

¹ Chap. 78 omitted: comparison of Agathocles with Dionysius.

² The Greek Table of Contents makes no mention of the events related in chap. 80, the Roman raids on Samnium, and in chap. 89, Agathocles' defeat of Deinocrates in Sicily.

CONTENTS OF THE TWENTIETH BOOK

How Agathocles, having besieged and taken Utica, led his troops across into Sicily (chaps. 54-55).

How the people of Agragas took the field against Agathocles' generals and were defeated (chap. 56).

How Agathocles won over to himself Heraclea, Therma, and Cephaloedium, but reduced the country and city of the Apolloniates to utter slavery (chap. 56).

How in Sicily Agathocles defeated the Carthaginians in a naval battle and the people of Agragas in a battle on land (chaps. 57-63).

Agathocles' crossing to Libya for the second time and his defeat (chap. 64).

The confusion that arose in the camps of both armies (chaps. 65-70).

Agathocles' flight to Sicily (chap. 71).

The slaughter of the Sicilians by Agathocles (chaps. 71-72).

Expedition of King Antigonus against Egypt with great forces (chaps. 73-76).

Desertion of Pasiphilus, a general, from Agathocles (chap. 77).¹

How the Carthaginians made peace with Agathocles (chap. 79).

How Demetrius, after laying siege to Rhodes, abandoned the siege (chaps. 81-88, 91-99).²

How the Romans defeated the Samnites in two battles (chap. 90).

How Demetrius sailed from Rhodes to Greece and freed most of the cities (chaps. 100, 102-103).

How Agathocles unjustly exacted money from the Liparacans and lost the ships in which the money was (chap. 101).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Ὡς Ῥωμαῖοι τὸ μὲν ἔθνος τῶν Αἰκλων¹ κατεπολέμησαν, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Συμνίτας συνέθεντο τὴν εἰρήνην.

Τὰ πραχθέντα Κλεωνύμῳ περὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν.

Δι' ὧς αἰτίας οἱ περὶ Κῆσανδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον, ἔτι δὲ Σέλευκον καὶ Πτολεμαῖον συνδραμόντες ἐνεστήσαντο τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς Ἀντίγονον.

Στρατεῖα Κασάνδρον μὲν ἐπὶ Δημήτριον εἰς Θασιαλίαν, Λυσιμάχον δ' εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν.

Ἀπόστασις Δοκίμου καὶ Φοίνικος τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀπ' Ἀντιγόνου.

Ὡς Ἀντίγονος ἀντιστρατοπεδεύσας Λυσιμάχῳ πολὺ προεῖχε ταῖς δυνάμεσιν.

Ὡς Δημήτριον τὸν υἱὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος μετεπέμψατο.

Ὡς Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ἐχειρώσατο τὰς πόλεις τὰς ἐν τῇ Κοίλῃ Συρίᾳ, Σέλευκος δ' ἐκ τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν τὴν κατάβασιν ἐποιήσατο μέχρι Καππαδοκίας.

Διάλυσις ἀπασῶν τῶν δυνάμεων εἰς χειμασίαν.

¹ Αἰκλων Rhodoman: Ἀσκλων RX, Ἀσκλῶν F, γρ. chap. 101. 5.

CONTENTS OF THE TWENTIETH BOOK

How the Romans reduced the tribe of the Aegli and made peace with the Samnites (chap. 101).

What Cleonymus did in Italy (chaps. 104-105).

For what reasons Cassander and Lysimachus, and likewise Seleucus and Ptolemy, combined and made war on Antigonus (chap. 106).

Campaign of Cassander into Thessaly against Demetrius, and of Lysimachus into Asia (chap. 107).

Revolt of the generals Docimus and Phoenix from Antigonus (chap. 107).

How Antigonus, taking the field against Lysimachus, was far superior to him in military might (chaps. 108-109).¹

How he summoned his son Demetrius from Greece (chaps. 109, 111).²

How Ptolemy subdued the cities of Coelê Syria ; and how Seleucus made an expedition from the upper satrapies as far as Cappadocia (chap. 113).

Dispersion of all the armies for wintering (chap. 113).

¹ Chap. 110 is omitted : the initiation of Demetrius and his campaign against Cassander.

² Chap. 112 is omitted : the adventures of Pleistarchus.

ΒΙΒΛΟΣ ΕΙΚΟΣΤΗ

1. Τοῖς εἰς τὰς ἱστορίας ὑπερμήκεις δημηγορίας παρεμβάλλουσιν ἢ πυκναῖς χρωμένοις ῥητορείαις δικαίως ἂν τις ἐπιτιμήσειεν· οὐ μόνον γὰρ τὸ συνεχὲς τῆς διηγήσεως διὰ τὴν ἀκαιρίαν τῶν ἐπεισαγομένων λόγων διασπῶσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν φιλοτίμως ἐχόντων πρὸς τὴν τῶν πράξεων ἐπίγνωσιν μεσο-
 2 λαβοῦσι τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν.¹ καίτοι γε τοὺς ἐπιδείκνυσθαι βουλομένους λόγου δύναμιν ἔξεστι κατ' ἰδίαν δημηγορίας καὶ πρεσβευτικὸς λόγους, ἔτι δὲ ἐγκώμια καὶ ψόγους καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ τοιαῦτα συντάττεσθαι· τῇ γὰρ οἰκονομίᾳ τῶν λόγων χρησάμενοι καὶ τὰς ὑποθέσεις χωρὶς ἑκατέρας ἐξεργασάμενοι κατὰ λόγον ἂν ἐν ἀμφοτέραις ταῖς πραγματείαις
 3 εὐδοκιμοῖεν. νῦν δ' ἔνιοι πλεονάσαντες ἐν τοῖς ῥητορικοῖς λόγοις προσθήκην ἐποιήσαντο τὴν ὅλην ἱστορίαν τῆς δημηγορίας. λυπεῖ δ' οὐ μόνον τὸ κακῶς γραφέν,² ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ δοκοῦν ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπιτετεῦχθαι, τόπων καὶ καιρῶν τῆς οἰκείας τάξεως
 4 διημαρτηκός. διὸ καὶ τῶν ἀναγινωσκόντων τὰς τοιαύτας πραγματείας οἱ μὲν ὑπερβαίνουνσι τὰς ῥητορείας, καὶ ὅλως ἐπιτετεῦχθαι δόξωσιν, οἱ δὲ διὰ τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὴν ἀκαιρίαν τοῦ συγγραφέως ἐκλυθέντες τὰς ψυχὰς τὸ παράπαν ἀφίστανται τῆς

BOOK XX

1. One might justly censure those who in their histories insert over-long orations or employ frequent speeches; for not only do they rend asunder the continuity of the narrative by the ill-timed insertion of speeches, but also they interrupt the interest of those who are eagerly pressing on toward a full knowledge of the events. Yet surely there is opportunity for those who wish to display rhetorical prowess to compose by themselves public discourses and speeches for ambassadors, likewise orations of praise and blame and the like; for by recognizing the classification of literary types and by elaborating each of the two by itself, they might reasonably expect to gain a reputation in both fields of activity. But as it is, some writers by excessive use of rhetorical passages have made the whole art of history into an appendage of oratory. Not only does that which is poorly composed give offence, but also that which seems to have hit the mark in other respects yet has gone far astray from the themes and occasions that belong to its peculiar type. Therefore, even of those who read such works, some skip over the orations although they appear to be entirely successful, and others, wearied in spirit by the historian's wordiness and lack of taste, abandon

¹ μεσολαβοῦσι τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν added by Wesseling.

² γράφειν Dindorf: γράφειν.

δ ἀναγνώσεως, οὐκ ἀλόγως τοῦτο πάσχοντες· τὸ γὰρ τῆς ἱστορίας γένος ἀπλοῦν ἐστὶ καὶ συμφυὲς αὐτῷ καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἐμφύχῳ σώματι παραπλήσιον, οὗ τὸ μὲν ἐσπαραγμένον ἐστέρηται τῆς ψυχικῆς χάριτος, τὸ δὲ τὴν ἀναγκαίαν σύνθεσιν ἔχον εὐκαίρως τετήρηται καὶ τῷ συμφυεῖ τῆς ὅλης περιγραφῆς ἐπιτερπῆ καὶ σαφῇ παρίσθησι τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν.

2. Οὐ μὴν παντελῶς γε τοὺς ῥητορικοὺς λόγους ἀποδοκιμίζοντες ἐκβάλλομεν ἐκ τῆς ἱστορικῆς πραγματείας τὸ παράπαν· ὀφειλούσης γὰρ τῆς ἱστορίας τῇ ποικιλίᾳ κεκοσμηθῆαι καὶ ἐνίοις τόπους ἀνάγκη προσλαμβάνεσθαι καὶ τοὺς τοιοῦτους λόγους —καὶ ταύτης τῆς εὐκαιρίας οὐδ' ἂν ἐμειντὸν ἀποστερῆσαι βουληθείην— ὥσθ' ὅταν τὰ τῆς περιστάσεως ἀπαιτῇ πρεσβευτοῦ ἢ συμβούλου δημηγορίαι ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τι τοιοῦτον, ὃ μὴ τεθαρρηκότως συγκαταβαίνων πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἀγῶνας
2 καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπαίτιος ἂν εἴη. οὐκ ὀλίγας γὰρ ἂν τις αἰτίας εὔροι, καθ' ἃς κατὰ πολλὰ ἀναγκαίως παραληφθήσεται τὰ τῆς ῥητορείας· ἢ γὰρ πολλῶν εἰρημένων εὐστόχως καὶ καλῶς οὐ παραλειπτέον δι' ὀλιγωρίαν τὰ μνήμης ἄξια καὶ τῇ ἱστορίᾳ κεκραμένην ἔχοντα τὴν ὠφέλειαν, ἢ μεγάλων καὶ λαμπρῶν τῶν ὑποθέσεων οὐσῶν οὐ περιορατέον ἐλάττοναι τῶν ἔργων φανῆναι τὸν λόγον· ἐστὶ δ' ὅτε παρὰ προσδοκίαν τοῦ τέλους ἐκβάντος ἀναγκασθησόμεθα τοῖς οἰκείοις¹ τῆς ὑποθέσεως λόγοις χρήσασθαι χάριν τοῦ λῦσαι τὴν ἀλογίαν.

3 Ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἄλλῃς ἡμῖν ἐχέτω, περὶ δὲ τῶν ὑποκειμένων πράξεων ῥητέον, παραθέντας πρότερον τοὺς οἰκείους τῇ γραφῇ χρόνους. εἰ μὲν οὖν ταῖς προηγουμέναις βύβλοις ἀναγεγράφαμεν

the reading entirely ; and this attitude is not without reason, for the genius of history is simple and self-consistent and as a whole is like a living organism. If it is mangled, it is stripped of its living charm ; but if it retains its necessary unity, it is duly preserved and, by the harmony of the whole composition, renders the reading pleasant and clear.

2. Nevertheless, in disapproving rhetorical speeches, we do not ban them wholly from historical works ; for, since history needs to be adorned with variety, in certain places it is necessary to call to our aid even such passages—and of this opportunity I should not wish to deprive myself—so that, whenever the situation requires either a public address from an ambassador or a statesman, or some such thing from the other characters, whoever does not boldly enter the contest of words would himself be blameworthy. For one would find no small number of reasons for which on many occasions the aid of rhetoric will necessarily be enlisted ; for when many things have been said well and to the point, one should not in contempt pass over what is worthy of memory and possesses a utility not alien to history, nor when the subject matter is great and glorious should one allow the language to appear inferior to the deeds ; and there are times when, an event turning out contrary to expectation, we shall be forced to use words suitable to the subject in order to explain the seeming paradox.

But let this suffice on this subject ; we must now write about the events that belong to my theme, first setting forth the chronological scheme of our narrative. In the preceding Books we have written of the

¹ *oikeiots* added by Fischer, cp. Book 19. 34. 3.

ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχαιοτάτων χρόνων τὰς πράξεις τὰς τε τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων ἕως ἐπὶ τὸν προηγούμενον ἑνιαυτὸν τῆς Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατείας εἰς τὴν Λιβύην, εἰς ἣν ἀπὸ Τροίας ἀλώσεως ἔτη συνάγεται τρισὶ πλείω τῶν ὀκτακοσίων ὀγδοήκοντα· ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ τὸ συνεχές προστιθέντες τῆς ἱστορίας ἀρξόμεθα μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς εἰς Λιβύην διαβάσεως Ἀγαθοκλέους, καταλήξομεν δ' εἰς τὸν ἑνιαυτὸν καθ' ὃν οἱ βασιλεῖς συμφρονήσαντες κοινῇ διαπιλεμεῖν ἤρξαντο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον τὸν Φιλίππου, περιλαβόντες ἔτη ἑννέα.

3. Ἐπ' ἀρχόντος γὰρ Ἀθήνησιν Ἱερομνήμονος Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν ὑπάτους κατέστησαν Ἰάειον Ἰούλιον καὶ Κόιντον Αἰμίλιον, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἡττημένος ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων τῇ περὶ τὸν Ἰμέραν μάχῃ καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον καὶ κράτιστον τῆς δυνάμεως ἀποβεβληκῶς συνέφυγεν εἰς τὰς
 2 Συρακούσας. ὁρῶν δὲ τοὺς τε συμμάχους ἅπαντας μεταβεβλημένους καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους· πλὴν Συρακουσῶν ἀπάσης σχεδὸν Σικελίας κυριεύοντας καὶ πολὺ προέχοντας ταῖς τε πεζικαῖς καὶ ναυτικαῖς δυνάμεσιν ἐπετελέσατο πρᾶξιν ἀνέλπιστον καὶ παρα-
 3 βολωτάτην. πάντων γὰρ διειληφότων μηδ' ἐγχείρῃσιν αὐτὸν τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἀντιταχθῆναι, διανοήσατο τῆς μὲν πόλεως ἀπολιπεῖν τὴν ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν, τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν τοὺς εὐθέτους ἐπιλέξαι καὶ μετὰ τούτων εἰς τὴν Λιβύην διακομισθῆναι· τοῦτο γὰρ πράξας ἤλπιζε τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῇ Καρχηδόνι τετρυφηκότας ἐν εἰρήνῃ πολυχρονίῳ καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' ἀπείρους ὄντας τῶν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις

¹ An error for 873. Cp. Book 19. 1. 10.

deeds of both the Greeks and the barbarians from the earliest times down to the year before Agathocles' Libyan campaign; the years from the sack of Troy to that event total eight hundred and eighty-three.¹ In this Book, adding what comes next in the account, we shall begin with Agathocles' crossing into Libya, and end with the year in which the kings, after reaching an agreement with each other, began joint operations against Antigonus, son of Philip, embracing a period of nine years.

3. When Hieromnemon was archon in Athens, the 310 B.C. Romans elected to the consulship Gaius Julius and Quintus Aemilius²; and in Sicily Agathocles, who had been defeated by the Carthaginians in the battle at the Himeras River and had lost the largest and strongest part of his army, took refuge in Syracuse. When he saw that all his allies had changed sides and that the barbarians were masters of almost all Sicily except Syracuse and were far superior in both land and sea forces, he carried out an undertaking that was unexpected and most reckless. For when all had concluded that he would not even try to take the field against the Carthaginians, he determined to leave an adequate garrison for the city, to select those of the soldiers who were fit, and with these to cross over into Libya. For he hoped that, if he did this, those in Carthage, who had been living luxuriously in long-continued peace and were therefore without experience in the dangers of battle, would

² Hieromnemon was archon in 310/09 B.C. In the *Fasti* the consuls of 311 B.C. are C. Iunius Bubulcus Brutus for the third time and Q. Aemilius Barbula for the second (*CIL*, 1, p. 130; cp. Livy, 9. 30. 1). The narrative is continued from Book 19. 110. 5. For the first part of the African campaign, cp. Justin, 22. 4-6; Orosius, 4. 6. 23-29.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

κινδύνων ὑπὸ τῶν ἐνηθληκότων τοῖς δεινοῖς ῥαδίως ἡττηθήσεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ Λιβύην συμμάχους, βαρυνομένους τοῖς προστάγμασιν ἐκ πολλῶν χρόνων, λήψεσθαι καιρὸν τῆς ἀποστάσεως, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, διαρπάσειν ἀπροσδοκίῳ ἐπιφανεῖς χώραν ἀπόρθητον καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων εὐδαιμονίαν πεπληρωμένην παντοίων ἀγαθῶν, τὸ δ' ὅλον ἀπὸ τῆς πατρίδος καὶ πίσεως Σικελίας περισπάσειν τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ πάντα τὸν πόλεμον μετάξειν εἰς τὴν Λιβύην· ὅπερ καὶ συνετελέσθη.

4. Τὴν γὰρ ἐπίνοιαν ταύτην οὐδενὶ τῶν φίλων δηλώσας τῆς μὲν πόλεως ἐπιμελητὴν Ἀντιανδρον τὸν ἀδελφὸν κατέστησε μετὰ τῆς ἱκανῆς φυλακῆς, αὐτὸς δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐπιλέγων τοὺς εὐθέτους κατέγραφε, τοῖς μὲν πεζοῖς παραγγέλλων ἐτοίμους εἶναι μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων, τοῖς δ' ἵππευσι διακελευόμενος ἔχειν μεθ' ἑαυτῶν χωρὶς τῆς πανοπλίας ὑπηρέσιον καὶ χαλινόν, ὅπως, ὅταν ἵππων κυριεύσῃ, τοὺς ἀναβησομένους ἐτοίμους ἔχειν, τὰ πρὸς τὴν
 2 χρεῖαν ἐξήρτυμένους· κατὰ γὰρ τὴν προγεγενημένην ἦτταν τῶν μὲν πεζῶν ἀπωλώλειςαν οἱ πλείους, οἱ δ' ἵππεῖς ὑπῆρχον διασσεωσμένοι σχεδὸν ἅπαντες, ὧν τοὺς ἵππους οὐκ ἡδύνατο διακομίζειν εἰς τὴν
 3 Λιβύην. ἵνα δὲ χωρισθέντος αὐτοῦ μὴ νεωτερίζωσιν οἱ Συρακόσιοι, διεξεύγνυε τὰς συγγενείας ἀπ' ἀλλήλων καὶ μάλιστα ἀδελφούς ἀπ' ἀδελφῶν καὶ πατέρας ἀπὸ παίδων, τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως

¹ He was probably an older brother : in 317 B.C. he was
 150

easily be defeated by men who had been trained in 310 B.C.
 the school of danger; that the Libyan allies of the Carthaginians, who had for a long time resented their exactions, would grasp an opportunity for revolt; most important of all, that by appearing unexpectedly, he would plunder a land which had not been ravaged and which, because of the prosperity of the Carthaginians, abounded in wealth of every kind; and in general, that he would divert the barbarians from his native city and from all Sicily and transfer the whole war to Libya. And this last, indeed, was accomplished.

4. Disclosing this intention to none of his friends, he set up his brother Antander¹ as curator of the city with an adequate garrison; and he himself selected and enrolled those of the soldiers who were fit for service, bidding the infantry be ready with their arms, and giving special orders to the cavalry that, in addition to their full armour, they should have with them saddle-pads and bridles, in order that, when he got possession of horses, he might have men ready to mount them, equipped with what was needed for the service; for in the earlier defeat the greater part of the foot-soldiers had been killed, but almost all the horsemen had survived uninjured,² whose horses he was not able to transport to Libya. In order that the Syracusans might not attempt a revolution after he had left them, he separated relatives from each other, particularly brothers from brothers and fathers from sons, leaving the one group one of the Syracusan generals in the war with the Bruttii, and Agathocles was only a chiliarch (Book 19. 3. 3). He later wrote a biography of Agathocles (Book 21. 16. 5).

² Agathocles' losses in the battle at the Himéras River are given in Book 19. 109. 5 as not less than 7000 men.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

- 4 ἀπολείπων, τοὺς δὲ μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ διακομίζων· πρό-
 δηλον γὰρ ἦν ὡς οἱ μένοντες ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις,
 καὶ ἄλλοτριώτατα τυγχάνωσι πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην
 διακείμενοι,¹ διὰ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἀπογόνους εὐνοίαν
 οὐδὲν ἂν πράξειαν ἄτοπον κατὰ Ἀγαθοκλέους.
- 5 ἀπορούμενος δὲ χρημάτων τὰ τε τῶν ὀρφανῶν παρὰ
 τῶν ἐπιτροπευόντων εἰσεπράξατο, φάσκων πολὺ
 βέλτιον ἐκείνων ἐπιτροπεύσειν καὶ τοῖς παισὶν εἰς
 ἡλικίαν ἐλθοῦσι πιστότερον ἀποδώσειν, ἐδαιεῖσάτο
 δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἐμπόρων καὶ τινα τῶν ἐν τοῖς
 ἱεροῖς ἀναθημάτων ἔλαβεν καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν τὸν
- 6 κόσμον περιέλετο. ἔπειθ' ὄρων² τῶν εὐπορωτάτων
 τοὺς πλείστους δυσχεραίνοντας τοῖς πραττομένοις
 καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἄλλοτριώτατα διακειμένους συνή-
 γαγεν ἐκκλησίαν, ἐν ᾗ περὶ τε τῆς προγεγενημένης
 συμφορᾶς καὶ τῶν προσδοκωμένων δεινῶν κατ-
 οδυρόμενος αὐτὸς μὲν ῥαδίως ὑπομενεῖν³ ἔφησε τὴν
 πολιορκίαν συνήθης ὦν πάσῃ κακοπαθείᾳ, ἐλεεῖν δὲ
 τοὺς πολίτας, εἰ συγκλεισθέντες ἀναγκασθήσονται
- 7 πολιορκίαν ὑπομένειν. διεκελεύετο οὖν σώζειν
 ἑαυτοὺς μετὰ τῶν ἰδίων κτήσεων τοὺς μὴ βουλο-
 μένους ὑπομένειν ὅ τι ποτ' ἂν δοκῇ τῇ τύχῃ πάσχειν.
 ἐξορμησάντων δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τῶν μάλιστ' εὐ-
 πόρων καὶ μισούντων τὸν δυνάστην τούτους μὲν
 ἐπαποστείλας τινὰς τῶν μισθοφόρων ἀνεῖλε καὶ τὰς
- 8 οὐσίας εἰς αὐτὸν ἀνέλαβε, διὰ δὲ μιᾶς ἀνοσίῃ πρᾶ-
 ξεως χρημάτων εὐπορήσας καὶ τῶν ἄλλοτρίως δια-
 κειμένων πρὸς αὐτὸν καθαρὰν ποιήσας τὴν πόλιν
 ἡλευθέρωσε τῶν οἰκετῶν τοὺς εὐθέτους εἰς στρα-
 τείαν.

in the city and taking the others across with him ; 310 B.C. for it was clear that those who remained in Syracuse, even if they were most ill disposed toward the tyrant, because of their affection for their relatives would do nothing unbecoming against Agathocles. Since he was in need of money he exacted the property of the orphans from those who were their guardians, saying that he would guard it much better than they and return it more faithfully to the children when they became of age ; and he also borrowed from the merchants, took some of the dedications in the temples, and stripped the women of their jewels. Then, seeing that the majority of the very wealthy were vexed by his measures and were very hostile to him, he summoned an assembly in which, deploring both the past disaster and the expected hardships, he said that he himself would endure the siege easily because he was accustomed to every manner of hardship, but that he pitied the citizens if they should be shut in and forced to endure a siege. He therefore ordered those to save themselves and their own possessions who were unwilling to endure whatever fortune might see fit that they should suffer. But when those who were wealthiest and most bitter against the tyrant had set out from the city, sending after them some of his mercenaries, he killed the men themselves and confiscated their property. When, through a single unholy act, he had gained an abundance of wealth and had cleared the city of those who were opposed to him, he freed those of their slaves who were fit for military service.

¹ διακείμενοι added by Dindorf, cp. § 6.

² καὶ after ὁρῶν omitted by Fischer.

³ ὑπομένειν Dindorf : ὑπομένειν MSS. followed by Fischer.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

5. Ὡς δ' εὐτρεπῇ πάντ' ἦν, πληρώσας ἐξήκοντα
 ναῦς ἐπετήρει καιρὸν οἰκεῖον πρὸς τὸν ἔκπλουν.
 ἀγνοουμένης δὲ τῆς ἐπινοίας αὐτοῦ τινὲς μὲν εἰς
 τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὑπελάμβανον αὐτὸν στρατεύειν, τινὲς
 δὲ πορθήσειν τῆς Σικελίας τὴν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίους,
 πάντες δὲ ἀπεγίνωσκον τῶν ἐκπλεῖν μελλόντων τὴν
 σωτηρίαν καὶ τοῦ δυνάστου τὴν μακίαν κατεγί-
 2 νωσκον. ἐφορμούντων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων πολλα-
 πλασίαις τριήρεσι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐφ' ἡμέρας τινας
 ἡναγκάζετο συνέχειν¹ ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τοὺς στρα-
 τιώτας, οὐ δυναμένους ἐκπλεῦσαι· ἔπειτα δὲ σιτηγῶν
 πλοίων τῇ πόλει προσθεόντων οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι
 παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ πρὸς τὰς ναῦς ἀνῆχθησαν, ὁ δ'
 Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀπελπίζων ἤδη τὴν ἐπιβολήν, ὡς ἴδεν
 τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος ἔρημον τῶν ἐφορμούντων,
 3 ἐξέπλευσεν ὀξείαις ταῖς εἰρεσίαις χρώμενος. εἴθ'
 οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι πλησίον ἤδη τῶν φορτηγῶν
 ὄντες, ὡς ἴδον τοὺς πολεμίους ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶ
 πλέοντας, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπολαβόντες αὐτὸν ὠρμη-
 κέναι πρὸς τὴν τῶν σιτηγῶν βοήθειαν, ἀνέστρεφον
 καὶ τὸν στόλον ἐξήρτνον εἰς ναυμαχίαν· ὡς δ' ἐπ'
 εὐθείας ἐώρων παραθέοντας καὶ πολὺ τοῦ πλοῦ
 4 προλαμβάνοντας, ἐποιούντο τὸν διωγμόν. ἔνθα δὴ
 τούτων πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλοτιμουμένων τὰ μὲν τὴν
 ἀγορὰν κομίζοντα πλοῖα παραδόξως ἐκφυγόντα τὸν
 κίνδυνον πολλὴν εὐπορίαν ἐποίησεν ἐν ταῖς Συρα-
 κούσσαις τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, σιτοδείας ἤδη τὴν πόλιν
 ἐχούσης, ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς περικατάληπτος ἤδη
 γινόμενος ἐπιλαβούσης τῆς νυκτὸς ἀνελπίστου σω-
 5 τηρίας ἔτυχεν. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ τηλικαύτῃν ἔκλειψιν

¹ ἡναγκάζετο συνέχειν Wesseling, ἡνάγκαζε σ. ἑαυτοὺς Fischer :
 ἡνάγκαζε συνέχειν.

5. When everything was ready, Agathocles manned 310 B.C.
 sixty ships and awaited a suitable time for the voyage. Since his purpose was unknown, some supposed that he was making⁹ an expedition into Italy, and others that he was going to plunder the part of Sicily that was under Carthaginian control; but all despaired of the safety of those who were about to sail away and condemned the prince for his mad folly. But since the enemy was blockading the port with triremes many times more numerous than his own, Agathocles at first for some days was compelled to detain his soldiers in the ships since they could not sail out; but later, when some grain ships were putting in to the city, the Carthaginians with their whole fleet made for these ships, and Agathocles, who already despaired of his enterprise, as he saw the mouth of the harbour freed of the blockading ships, sailed out, his men rowing at top speed. Then when the Carthaginians, who were already close to the cargo vessels, saw the enemy sailing with their ships in close order, assuming at first that Agathocles was hastening to the rescue of the grain ships, they turned and made their fleet ready for battle; but when they saw the ships sailing straight past and getting a long start of them, they began to pursue. Thereupon, while these were contending with each other, the ships that were bringing grain, unexpectedly escaping the danger, brought about a great abundance of provisions in Syracuse, when a scarcity of food was already gripping the city; and Agathocles, who was already at the point of being overtaken and surrounded, gained unhopcd-for safety as night closed in. On the next day there occurred such an eclipse of the

ἡλίου συνέβη γενέσθαι ὥστε ὀλοσχερῶς φανῆναι
νύκτα, θεωρουμένων τῶν ἀστέρων πανταχοῦ· διόπερ
οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα, νομίσαντες καὶ τὸ θεῖον
αὐτοῖς προσημαίνειν τὸ δυσχερές, ἔτι μᾶλλον ὑπὲρ
τοῦ μέλλοντος ἐν ἀγωνία καθειστήκεισαν.

6. Ἐξ δ' ἡμέρας καὶ τὰς ἵσας νύκτας αὐτῶν
πλευσάντων ὑποφαινούσης τῆς ἑῷ παραδόξως ὁ
στόλος τῶν Καρχηδονίων οὐκ ἄπωθεν ὦν ἐωράθη.
διόπερ¹ ἀμφοτέροις ἐμπεσούσης σπουδῆς ἡμιλλῶντο
πρὸς ἀλλήλους ταῖς εἰρεσίαις, οἱ μὲν Φοίνικες νομί-
ζοντες ἅμα τῇ τῶν νεῶν ἀλώσει Συρακούσας μὲν
ὑποχειρίους ἔξειν, τὴν δὲ πατρίδα μεγάλων ἐλευ-
θερώσειν κινδύνων· οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες, εἰ μὴ φθάσειαν
2 τῆς χώρας ἀβιάμενοι, προκειμένην ἐώρων αὐτοῖς
μὲν τιμωρίαν, τοῖς δὲ καταλειφθεῖσιν ἐν οἴκῳ τὰ
τῆς δουλείας δεινά. καθορωμένης δὲ τῆς Λιβύης
παρακελευσμός ἐγένετο τοῖς πληρώμασι καὶ φιλο-
τιμίας ὑπερβολή· καὶ τάχιον μὲν ἔπλεον αἱ τῶν
βαρβάρων, ἐν πολυχρονίῳ μελέτῃ τῶν ἐρετῶν δια-
πεπονημένων, ἱκανὸν δὲ διάστημα προεῖχον αἱ τῶν
Ἑλλήνων. ὀξύτατα δὲ τοῦ πλοῦ διανυσθέντος,
ἐπειδὴ πλησίον ἐγενήθησαν τῆς γῆς, συνεξέπιπτον
ἀλλήλοις εἰς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ὥσπερ εἰς τινας ἀγωνισταί·
3 ταῖς γὰρ ἐσχάταις τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους αἱ πρῶται
τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐνέβαλλον ἐντὸς βέλους σῦσαι.
διόπερ ἐπ' ὀλίγον χρόνον τοῖς τε τόξοις καὶ σφενδό-
ναις διαγωνισαμένων αὐτῶν καὶ ναυσὶν ὀλίγαις τῶν

¹ διόπερ Dindorf: διὸ παρ'.

¹ August 15, 310 B.C., cp. Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*²,
4. 1. 190. Calculations of the course of this eclipse indicate

sun that utter darkness set in and the stars were seen 310 B.C.
everywhere¹; wherefore Agathocles' men, believing that the prodigy portended misfortune for them, fell into even greater anxiety about the future.²

6. After they had sailed for six days and the same number of nights, just as day was breaking, the fleet of the Carthaginians was unexpectedly seen not far away. At this both fleets were filled with zeal and vied with each other in rowing, the Carthaginians believing that as soon as they destroyed the Greek ships they would have Syracuse in their hands and at the same time free their fatherland from great dangers; and the Greeks foreseeing that, if they did not get to land first, punishment was in store for themselves and the perils of slavery for those who had been left at home. When Libya came into sight, the men on board began to cheer and the rivalry became very keen; the ships of the barbarians sailed faster since their crews had undergone very long training, but those of the Greeks had sufficient lead. The distance was covered very quickly, and when the ships drew near the land they rushed side by side for the beach like men in a race; indeed, since they were within range, the first of the Carthaginian ships were sending missiles at the last of those of Agathocles. Consequently, when they had fought for a short time with bows and slings and the barbarians had come to close quarters with a few of the Greek

that Agathocles must have sailed north around Sicily (Cary in *Cambridge Ancient History*, 7. 625). *

² According to Justin, 22. 6. 2, he explained away the omen to his men, saying that if it had happened before the expedition started it would have portended evil to them, but since it took place after the sailing it foretold misfortune for their enemies.

βαρβάρων συμπλακέντων οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα προετέρουν, τὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἔχοντες πλήθος. εἶθ' οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι πρύμναι ἀνακρουσάμενοι μικρὸν ἔξω βέλους ἐφώρμουν, ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀποβιβάσας τὴν δύναμιν πρὸς τὰς καλουμένας Λατομίας καὶ χάρακα βαλόμενος ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν ἐνεώλκησε τὰς ναῦς.

7. Οὕτω δὲ παράβολον ἐπιτελεσάμενος πρᾶξιν, ἄλλην ἐτόλμησε ταύτης μᾶλλον κεκινδυνευμένην. παραστησάμενος γὰρ τοὺς ἐν ἡγεμονίαις ὄντας εὐπειθεῖς πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν ἐπιβολὴν καὶ θυσίαν ποιησάμενος Δῆμητρι καὶ Κόρῃ συνήγαγει ἐκκλησίαν.
 2 καίπειτα προελθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν δημηγορίαν ἐστεφανωμένος ἐν ἱματίῳ λαμπρῷ καὶ προδιαλεχθεὶς οὐκείως τοῖς ἐγχειρουμένοις ἔφησε ταῖς κατεχούσαις Συκελίαν θεαῖς Δῆμητρι καὶ Κόρῃ πεποιῆσθαι, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἐδιώχθησαν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων, εὐχὰς λαμπα-
 3 δεύσειν ἀπάσας τὰς ναῦς. καλῶς οὖν ἔχειν τετευχότας τῆς σωτηρίας ἀποδιδόναι τὰς εὐχὰς. ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων ἐπηγγέλλετο πολλαπλασίους ἀποδώσειν προθύμως αὐτῶν ἀγωνισαμένων· καὶ γὰρ τὰς θεὰς διὰ τῶν ἱερῶν προσημαίνειν νίκην τοῦ
 4 σύμπαντος πολέμου. ἅμα δὲ ταῦτα λέγοντος αὐτοῦ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν τις προσήνεγκεν ἡμμένην δᾶδα· ἦν δεξάμενος καὶ τοῖς τριηράρχοις ὁμοίως ἅπασι προστάξας ἀναδοῦναι τὰς τε θεὰς ἐπεκαλέσαστο καὶ πρῶτος ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ τὴν ναυαρχίδα τριήρη· στὰς δ' ἐπὶ τὴν πρύμναι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τὸ παραπλήσιον ποιεῖν παρεκελεύετο. ἔνθα δὴ τῶν τριηράρχων

¹ i.e. the Quarries ; probably near Cape Bon, the ancient Promuntorium Mercurii, cp. Strabo. 17. 3. 16.

ships, Agathocles got the upper hand since he had ^{810 B.C.} his complement of soldiers. At this the Carthaginians withdrew and lay offshore a little beyond bowshot ; but Agathocles, having disembarked his soldiers at the place called Latomia¹ and constructed a palisade from sea to sea, beached his ships.

7. When he had thus carried through a perilous enterprise, Agathocles ventured upon another even more hazardous. For after surrounding himself with those among the leaders who were ready to follow his proposal and after making sacrifice to Demeter and Corê, he summoned an assembly ; next he came forward to speak, crowned and clad in a splendid himation, and when he had made prefatory remarks of a nature appropriate to the undertaking,² he declared that to Demeter and Corê, the goddesses who protected Sicily, he had at the very moment when they were pursued by the Carthaginians vowed to offer all the ships as a burnt offering. Therefore it was well, since they had succeeded in gaining safety, that they should pay the vow. In place of these ships he promised to restore many times the number if they would but fight boldly ; and in truth, he added, the goddesses by omens from the victims had foretold victory in the entire war. While he was saying this, one of his attendants brought forward a lighted torch. When he had taken this and had given orders to distribute torches likewise to all the ship captains, he invoked the goddesses and himself first set out to the trireme of the commander. Standing by the stern, he bade the others also to follow his example. Then as all the captains threw in the fire

² Justin, 22. 5-6, gives the substance of a long oration, which he ascribes to Agathocles on this occasion.

ἀπάντων ἐνέντων τὸ πῦρ καὶ ταχὺ τῆς φλογὸς εἰς
 ὕψος ἀρθείσης οἱ μὲν σαλπικταὶ τὸ πολεμικὸν
 ἐσήμαινον, τὸ δὲ στρατόπεδον ἐπηλάλαξε, συνευ-
 χομένων ἀπάντων ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰς οἶκον σωτηρίας.
 5 τοῦτο δ' ἔπραξεν Ἀγαθοκλῆς μάλιστα μὲν ἔνεκα
 τοῦ συναναγκάσαι τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐν τοῖς κινδύ-
 νοις ἐπιλαθέσθαι τὸ παράπαν τῆς φυγῆς· δῆλοι
 γὰρ ὅτι τῆς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς καταφυγῆς ἀποκοπείσης
 ἐν μόνῳ τῷ νικᾶν ἔξουσι τὰς ἐλπίδας τῆς σωτηρίας·
 ἔπειτα καὶ δύναμιν ὀλίγην ἔχων ἐθεώρει διότι φυ-
 λάσσω μὲν τὰς ναῦς ἀναγκασθήσεται μερίζειν τὸ
 στρατόπεδον καὶ μηδαμῶς ἀξιόμαχος εἶναι, κατα-
 λιπὼν δ' ἐρήμους ὑποχειρίους ποιήσει γενέσθαι
 Καρχηδονίους.

8. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τῶν νεῶν ἀपाσῶν φλεγομένων
 καὶ τοῦ πυρὸς πολὺν ἐπέχοντος τόπον ἐκπληξίς
 κατεῖχε τοὺς Σικελιώτας. ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ
 τῆς Ἀγαθοκλέους γοητείας παραλογισθέντες καὶ
 τῆς τῶν ἐγχειρουμένων ὀξύτητος ἀναθεώρησιν οὐ
 διδούσης πάντες συγκατετίθεντο τοῖς πραττομένοις·
 τοῦ δὲ χρόνου τὸν περὶ ἐκάστων ἀναλογισμὸν παρ-
 ιστάντος εἰς μεταμέλειαν ἐνέπιπτον καὶ τὸ μέγεθος
 τοῦ διείργοντος πελάγους ἀναλογιζόμενοι τὴν
 2 σωτηρίαν ἀπεγίνωσκον. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς σπεύδων
 ἀπαλλάξαι τῆς ἀθυμίας τοὺς στρατιώτας ἦγε τὴν
 δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Μεγάλην πόλιν,
 3 οὐσαν Καρχηδονίων. ἡ δ' ἀνὰ μέσον χώρα, δι'
 ἧς ἦν ἀναγκαῖον πορευθῆναι, διείληπτο κηπεῖαις
 καὶ παντοίαις φυτουργίαις, πολλῶν ὑδάτων διωχε-
 τευμένων καὶ πάντα τόπον ἀρδευόντων. ἀγροικίαι
 τε συνεχεῖς ὑπῆρχον, οἰκοδομαῖς πολυτελέσι καὶ
 κονιάμασι διαπεπονημένοι καὶ τὸν τῶν κεκτημένων

and the flames quickly blazed high, the trumpeters 310 B.C. sounded the signal for battle and the army raised the war-cry, while all together prayed for a safe return home. This Agathocles did primarily to compel his soldiers in the midst of dangers to have no thought at all of flight ; for it was clear that, if the retreat to the ships was cut off, in victory alone would they have hope of safety. Moreover, since he had a small army, he reasoned that if he guarded the ships he would be compelled to divide his forces and so be by no means strong enough to meet the enemy in battle, and if he left the ships without defenders, he would put them into the hands of the Carthaginians.

8. Nevertheless, when all the ships were aflame and the fire was spreading widely, terror laid hold upon the Sicilians. Carried away at first by the wiles of Agathocles and by the rapidity of his undertakings, which gave no time for reflection, all acquiesced in what was being done ; but when time made possible detailed consideration, they were plunged into regret, and as they considered the vastness of the sea that separated them from home, they abandoned hope of safety. Agathocles, however, in an effort to rid his soldiers of their despondency, led his army against the place called Megalepolis, a city of the Carthaginians.¹ The intervening country through which it was necessary for them to march was divided into gardens and plantations of every kind, since many streams of water were led in small channels and irrigated every part. There were also country houses one after another, constructed in luxurious fashion and covered with stucco, which gave evidence of the

¹ The exact situation of this city is not known.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

4 αὐτὰς διασημαίνουσαι πλοῦτον. ἔγεμον δ' αἱ μὲν
ἐπαύλεις πάντων τῶν πρὸς ἀπόλαυσιν, ὥς ἂν τῶν
ἐγχωρίων ἐν εἰρήνῃ πολυχρονίῳ τεθησαυρικότων
γεννημάτων ἀφθονίαν· ἡ δὲ χώρα ἡ μὲν ἦν ἀμπε-
λόφυτος, ἡ δὲ ἐλαιοφόρος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν
καρπίμων δένδρων ἀνάπλεως. ἐπὶ θάτερα δὲ μέρη
τὸ πεδίον ἐνέμοντο βοῶν ἀγέλαι καὶ ποιῖναι καὶ
τὰ πλησίον ἔλη φορβάδων ἵππων ἔγεμε. καθόλου
δὲ παντοία τις ἦν ἐν τοῖς τόποις εὐδαιμονία, τῶν
ἐπιφανεστάτων Καρχηδονίων διειληφόντων τὰς κτή-
σεις καὶ τοῖς πλούτοις πεφιλοκαληκώτων πρὸς
5 ἀπόλαυσιν. διόπερ οἱ Σικελιῶται τό τε τῆς χώρας
κάλλος καὶ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν τὴν ἐν αὐτῇ θαυμά-
ζοντες μετέωροι ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ἐγένοντο, θεωροῦντες
ἄξια τῶν κινδύνων ἔπαθλα τοῖς νικῶσι προκείμενα.
6 ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὄρων τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀναλαμβάν-
οντας αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἀθυμίας καὶ προθύμους ὄντας
εἰς τοὺς κινδύνους ἐξ ἐφόδου προσέβαλλε τοῖς τεί-
χεσιν. ἀπροσδοκῆτου δὲ τῆς ἐπιθέσεως γενομένης
καὶ τῶν ἔνδον διὰ τὴν ἄγνοιαν καὶ τὴν τῶν πο-
λέμων¹ ἀπειρίαν ὀλίγον ὑποστάντων χρόνον εἶλε
τὴν πόλιν κατὰ κράτος· δούς δὲ τοῖς στρατιώταις
εἰς ἄρπαγὴν ἐνέπλησε τὴν δύναμιν ὠφελείας ἅμα
7 καὶ θάρσους. εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν Λευκὸν Τύννητα
καλούμενον ἀναζεύξας ἐχειρώσατο τὴν πόλιν, ἀπ-
έχουσαν Καρχηδόνοιο δισχιλίουσιν σταδίοις. ἀμφο-

¹ πολεμικῶν Fischer.

¹ Of Megalepolis.

² The city cannot be certainly identified. If it is Tunis, as

wealth of the people who possessed them. The farm ^{310 B.C.} buildings were filled with everything that was needful for enjoyment, seeing that the inhabitants in a long period of peace had stored up an abundant variety of products. Part of the land was planted with vines, and part yielded olives and was also planted thickly with other varieties of fruit-bearing trees. On each side herds of cattle and flocks of sheep pastured on the plain, and the neighbouring meadows were filled with grazing horses. In general there was a manifold prosperity in the region, since the leading Carthaginians had laid out there their private estates and with their wealth had beautified them for their enjoyment. Therefore the Sicilians, amazed at the beauty of the land and at its prosperity, were buoyed up by expectation, for they beheld prizes commensurate with their dangers ready at hand for the victors; and Agathocles, seeing that the soldiers were recovering from their discouragement and had become eager for battle, attacked the city walls¹ by direct assault. Since the onset was unforeseen and the inhabitants, because they did not know what was happening and because they had had no experience in the wars, resisted only a short time, he took the city by storm; and giving it over to his soldiers for pillage, he at a single stroke loaded his army with booty and filled it with confidence. Then, setting out immediately for White Tunis,² as it is called, he subdued this city, which lies about two thousand stades from Carthage.

seems probable, it is distant from Carthage only about 12 miles. In any case, since the city in question must lie between Cape Bon and Carthage, the 2000 stades (about 240 miles) is certainly wrong (cp. Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*², 3. 2. 206).

τέρας δὲ τὰς ἀλούσας πόλεις οἱ μὲν στρατιῶται διαφυλάττειν ἠβούλοντο καὶ τὰς ὠφελείας εἰς αὐτὰς ἀπετίθεντο· ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀκόλουθα τοῖς προπεπραγμένοις διανοηθεὶς καὶ διδάξας τὸ πλῆθος ὡς οὐδεμίαν συμφέρει καταφυγὴν ἀπολιπεῖν ἕως ἂν παρατάξει νικήσωσι, κατέστρεψέ τε τὰς πόλεις καὶ κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ.

9. Οἱ δ' ἐφορμοῦντες¹ Καρχηδόνιοι τῇ ναυστάθμῳ τῶν Σικελιωτῶν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὀρώντες καομένας τὰς ναῦς περιχαρεῖς ἦσαν, ὡς διὰ τὸν ἀπ' αὐτῶν φόβον ἠναγκασμένων τῶν πολεμίων διαφθεῖραι τὰ σκάφη· ὡς δ' ἴδοι εἰς τὴν χώραν προάγουσαν² τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων δύναμιν, συλλογίζόμενοι περὶ τῶν ἀποβησομένων συμφορὰν ἰδίαν ἡγοῦντο τὴν τῶν νεῶν ἀπώλειαν. διὸ καὶ ταῖς πρῶταις δέρρεις κατεπέτασαν, ὅπερ αἰεὶ ποιεῖν εἰώθασιν ὅταν τι κακὸν δημοσίᾳ συμβεβηκέναι δόξη
2 τῇ Καρχηδονίῳ πόλει,³ ἔλαβόν τε καὶ τὰ χαλκώματα τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους νεῶν εἰς τὰς ἰδίας τριήρεις καὶ τοὺς ἀπαγγελοῦντας ὑπὲρ τῶν συμβεβηκότων τὰκριβὲς ἐξαπέστειλαν εἰς τὴν Καρχηδόνα. πρὶν δὲ τούτους δηλῶσαι τὸ γεγονός, ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας τινὲς αἰσθόμενοι τὸν κατάπλουν τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέους
3 ἀπήγγειλαν κατὰ σπουδὴν τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις. οἱ δ' ἐκπλαγέντες διὰ τὸ παράδοξον ὑπέλαβον ἀπωλέναι τὰς ἰδίας δυνάμεις ἐν Σικελίᾳ καὶ τὰς πεζικὰς καὶ τὰς ναυτικὰς· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποτε τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα μὴ νενικηκότα τολμήσαι καταλιπεῖν ἐρήμους βοηθείας τὰς Συρακούσας οὐδ' ἂν ἐπιβαλέσθαι περαιοῦν δύναμιν θαλαττοκρατούντων⁴

¹ ἐφορμοῦντες editors : ἐφορμῶντες.

² προάγουσαν Rhodoman : προσάγουσαν.

The soldiers wished to garrison both of the captured cities and deposit the booty in them ; but Agathocles, meditating actions conforming to those that had already been accomplished and telling the crowd that it was advantageous to leave behind them no places of refuge until they should have been victorious in battle, destroyed the cities and camped in the open.

9. When the Carthaginians who lay at anchor off the station where the Sicilian fleet was beached saw the ships burning, they were delighted, thinking that it was through fear of themselves that the enemy had been forced to destroy his ships ; but when they saw that the army of their opponents was moving into the country, as they reckoned up the consequences, they concluded that the destruction of the fleet was their own misfortune. Therefore they spread hides over the prows of their ships as they were in the habit of doing whenever it seemed that any public misfortune had befallen the city of Carthage ; and, after taking the bronze beaks of the ships of Agathocles on board their own triremes, they sent to Carthage messengers to report exactly what had happened. But before these had explained the situation, the country folk who had seen the landing of Agathocles, reported it quickly to the Carthaginians. Panic-stricken at the unexpected event, they supposed that their own forces in Sicily, both army and navy, had been destroyed ; for Agathocles, they believed, would never have ventured to leave Syracuse stripped of defenders unless he had been victorious, nor to transport an army across the straits

³ πόλει added by editors.

⁴ θαλασσοκρατούντων MSS.

4 τῶν πολεμίων. διόπερ θόρυβος καὶ πολλή ταραχή
κατεῖχε τὴν πόλιν καὶ συνδρομὴ τῶν ὄχλων εἰς τὴν
ἀγορὰν ἐγίνετο καὶ βουλὴ τῆς γερουσίας ὃ τι δέοι
πράττειν. στρατόπεδον μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἦν ἔτοιμον
τὸ δυνάμενον ἀντιτάξασθαι, τὸ δὲ πολιτικὸν πλῆθος
ἄπειρον ὃν πολέμου προκαταπεπτῶκει ταῖς ψυχαῖς,
οἱ πολέμιοι δὲ πλησίον εἶναι τῶν τειχῶν προσεδο-
5 κῶντο. ἔνιοι μὲν οὖν ἔφασαν πρεσβευτὰς ὑπὲρ
εἰρήνης ἀποστέλλειν πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα, τοὺς αὐτοὺς
ἅμα καὶ κατασκόπους ἐσομένους τῶν παρὰ τοῖς
πολεμίοις, τινὲς δὲ ἀναμείναι μέχρι ἂν γνῶσιν
ἀκριβῶς ἕκαστον τῶν πεπραγμένων. τοιαύτης δὲ
συγχύσεως τὴν πόλιν ἐχούσης κατέπλευσαν οἱ
πεμφθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυάρχου καὶ τὰς αἰτίας τῶν
πεπραγμένων ἐδήλωσαν.

10. Ἀναθαρσησάντων οὖν πάντων πάλιν ταῖς
ψυχαῖς ἢ γερουσία τοὺς μὲν ναάρχους ἅπαντας
κατεμέμψατο ὅτι θαλαττοκρατοῦντες εἴασαν πο-
λεμίαν δύναμιν ἐπιβῆναι τῆς Λιβύης, στρατηγούς
δὲ ἀπέδειξαν τῶν δυνάμεων Ἄννωνα καὶ Βορ-
2 μίλκαν, πατρώαν ἔχθραν ἔχοντας· ἡγοῦντο γὰρ διὰ
τὴν ἰδίαν τούτοις ἀπιστίαν καὶ διαφορὰν κοινὴν ἔσε-
σθαι τῆς πόλεως ἀσφάλειαν. πολὺ δὲ διεσφάλησαν
τῆς ἀληθείας. ὁ γὰρ Βορμίλκας πάλαι μὲν ἦν ἐπι-
θυμητῆς τυραννίδος, οὐκ ἔχων δ' ἐξουσίαν οὐδὲ
καιρὸν οἰκεῖον ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς τότε ἔλαβεν ἀφορμὰς
3 ἀξιολόγους, τυχῶν τῆς στρατηγίας. αἰτία δὲ
μάλιστα τούτων ἢ πρὸς τὰς τιμωρίας πικρία τῶν

¹ This Hanno is otherwise unknown. Bormilcar (or Bomilcar according to the more usual spelling) was the son of a brother of the Hamilcar who had negotiated a treaty between Agathocles and certain Sicilian cities (Book 19. 71. 6)

while the enemy controlled the sea. Therefore panic ^{310 B.C.} and great confusion seized upon the city ; the crowds rushed to the market place, and the council of elders consulted what should be done. In fact there was no army at hand that could take the field against the enemy ; the mass of the citizens, who had had no experience in warfare, were already in despair ; and the enemy was thought to be near the walls. Accordingly, some proposed to send envoys to Agathocles to sue for peace, these same men serving also as spies to observe the situation of the enemy ; but some urged that they should delay until they had learned precisely what had taken place. However, while such confusion prevailed in the city, the messengers sent by the commander of the fleet sailed in and made clear the true explanation of what had happened.

10. Now that all had regained their courage, the council reprimanded all the commanders of the fleet because, although controlling the sea, they had allowed a hostile army to set foot on Libya ; and it appointed as generals of the armies Hanno and Bormilear,¹ men who had an inherited feud. The councillors thought, indeed, that because of the private mistrust and enmity of the generals the safety of the city as a whole would be secured ; but they completely missed the truth. For Bormilear, who had long had his heart set on tyranny but had lacked authority and a proper occasion for his attempt, now gained an excellent starting point by getting the command as general. The basic cause in this matter was the Carthaginians' severity in inflicting punish-

and was recalled because of his supposed friendship with Agathocles (Justin, 22. 2, 6, 7, 10) ; cp. p. 28, note 1.

Καρχηδονίων· τοὺς γὰρ ἐπιφανεστάτους τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐν μὲν τοῖς πολέμοις προάγουσιν ἐπὶ τὰς ἡγεμονίας, νομίζοντες δεῖν αὐτοὺς τῶν ὅλων προκινδυνεύειν· ὅταν δὲ τύχῃ τῆς εἰρήνης, τοὺς αὐτοὺς τούτους συκοφαντοῦσι καὶ κρίσεις ἀδίκους ἐπιφέροντες διὰ
 4 τὸν φθόνον τιμωρίαις περιβάλλουσι. διὸ καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τὰς ἡγεμονίας ταττομένων τινὲς μὲν φοβούμενοι τὰς ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ κρίσεις ἀποστάται γίνονται τῆς ἡγεμονίας,¹ τινὲς δ' ἐπιτίθενται τυραινίσιν· ὅπερ καὶ τότε Βορμίλλας ὁ ἕτερος τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐποίησε· περὶ οὗ μικρὸν ὕστερον ἐροῦμεν.

5 Οἱ δ'² οὖν στρατηγοὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ὀρώντες τὸν καιρὸν οὐδαμῶς ἀναβολῆς οἰκεῖον τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας καὶ τῶν συμμαχίδων πόλεων στρατιώτας οὐκ ἀνέμειναν, αὐτοὺς δὲ τοὺς πολιτικούς ἐξήγαγον εἰς ὑπαιθρον, ὄντας πεζοὺς μὲν οὐκ ἐλάττους τετρακισμυρίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους, ἄρματα
 6 δὲ δισχίλια. καταλαβόμενοι δὲ τινα γεώλοφον οὐ μακρὰν τῶν πολεμίων ἐξέταπτον τὴν δύναμιν εἰς μάχην· καὶ τοῦ μὲν δεξιοῦ κέρατος Ἄννων εἶχε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, συναγωνιζομένων αὐτῷ τῶν εἰς τὸν ἱερὸν λόχον συντεταγμένων, τοῦ δ' εὐωνύμου Βορμίλλας ἡγούμενος βαθεῖαν ἐποίει τὴν φάλαγγα, κωλύοντος τοῦ τόπου παρεκτείνειν ἐπὶ πλεῖον· τὰ δ' ἄρματα καὶ τοὺς ἵππεῖς πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος ἕστησαν, διεγνωκότες τούτοις πρῶτον ἐμβαλεῖν καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀποπειραθῆναι.

11. Ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς κατασκειψάμενος τὰς τῶν βαρβάρων τάξεις τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας ἔδωκεν Ἀρχα-

¹ τῆς ἡγεμονίας omitted by Madvig.

² δ' F, Dindorf: γ' RX, Fischer.

ments. In their wars they advance their leading men 310 B.C. to commands, taking it for granted that these should be first to brave danger for the whole state ; but when they gain peace, they plague these same men with suits, bring false charges against them through envy, and load them down with penalties. Therefore some of those who are placed in positions of command, fearing the trials in the courts, desert their posts, but others attempt to become tyrants ; and this is what Bormilear, one of the two generals, did on this occasion ; about him we shall speak a little later.¹

But to resume, the generals of the Carthaginians, seeing that the situation was not at all consistent with delay, did not await soldiers from the country and from the allied cities ; but they led the citizen soldiers themselves into the field, in number not less than forty thousand foot-soldiers, one thousand horsemen, and two thousand chariots.² Occupying a slight elevation not far from the enemy, they drew up their army for battle. Hanno had command of the right wing, those enrolled in the Sacred Band³ fighting beside him ; and Bormilear, commanding the left, made his phalanx deep since the terrain prevented him from extending it on a broader front. The chariots and the cavalry they stationed in front of the phalanx, having determined to strike with these first and test the temper of the Greeks.

11. After Agathocles had viewed the array of the barbarians, he entrusted the right wing to his son

¹ Cp. chaps. 12. 5 ; 43-44.

² Justin, 22. 6. 5, the army consisted of the country districts (*pagani*) under the leadership of Hanno alone, cp. Orosius, 4. 6. 25.

³ In Book 16. 80. 4 we are told that the Sacred Band consisted of 2500 men, outstanding for valour and wealth.

γάθῳ τῷ υἱῷ, παραδοὺς αὐτῷ πεζοὺς δισχιλίους
καὶ πεντακοσίους, ἑξῆς δ' ἔταξε τοὺς Συρακοσίους,
ὄντας τρισχιλίους πεντακοσίους, εἴτα μισθοφόρους
Ἕλληνας τρισχιλίους, τελευταίους δὲ Σαμνίτας καὶ
Τυρρηνοὺς καὶ Κελτοὺς τρισχιλίους. μετὰ δὲ τῆς
θεραπείας αὐτὸς τοῦ λαιοῦ¹ κέρατος προηγωνίζετο,
χιλίοις ὀπλίταις πρὸς τὸν ἱερὸν λόχον τῶν Καρχη-
δονίων ἀντιτεταγμένος· τοὺς δὲ τοξότας καὶ σφεν-
δονήτας πεντακοσίους ὄντας ἐπὶ τὰ κέρατα διείλεν.
2 ὅπλα μὲν οὖν οἱ στρατιῶται μόγις εἶχον ἱκανά·
τοὺς δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀφράκτων² ὀρών ἀνιόπλους ὄντας
τὰ τῶν ἀσπίδων ἔλυτρα ῥάβδοις διέτεινε καὶ τῇ
φαντασίᾳ τὸν τῆς ἀσπίδος κύκλον μιμησάμενος
ἀνέδωκεν αὐτοῖς πρὸς μὲν τὴν χρεῖαν οὐδαμῶς
ἐπιτήδεια, πρὸς δὲ τὴν πόρρωθεν ὀρωμένην ὄψιν
δυνάμενα δόξαν ὅπλων ἐμποιῆσαι τοῖς ἀγνοοῦσι
3 τάληθές. ὀρών δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας καταπεπληγ-
μένους τὸ πλῆθος τῆς βαρβαρικῆς ἵππου καὶ πεζῆς³
δυνάμεως ἀφῆκεν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον κατὰ πλείονας
τόπους γλαῦκας, ἃς ἐκ χρόνου παρεσκεύαστο πρὸς
4 τὰς ἀθυμίας τῶν πολλῶν· αὐται δὲ διὰ τῆς φάλαγγος
πετόμεναι καὶ προσκαθίζουσai ταῖς ἀσπίσι καὶ τοῖς
κράνεσιν εὐθαρσεῖς ἐποίουν τοὺς στρατιώτας, ἐκά-
στων οἰωνιζομένων διὰ τὸ δοκεῖν ἱερὸν εἶναι τὸ
5 ζῶον τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς. τοιαῦτα⁴ δέ, καίπερ ἂν τισι
δόξαντα κενὴν ἔχειν ἐπίνοιαν, πολλάκις αἴτια γίνεται

¹ λαιοῦ Dindorf: ἡμίλους.

² ἀτάκτων Madvig, cp. Book 17. 80. 7.

³ πεζῆς added by Dindorf and doubtfully approved by Fischer in apparatus.

⁴ τοιαῦτα Hertlein: ταῦτα MSS., Fischer.

Archagathus,¹ giving him twenty-five hundred foot- 310 B.C.
soldiers; next he drew up the Syracusans, who were
thirty-five hundred in number, then three thousand
Greek mercenaries, and finally three thousand Sam-
nites, Etruscans, and Celts. He himself with his
bodyguard fought in front of the left wing, opposing
with one thousand hoplites the Sacred Band of the
Carthaginians. The five hundred archers and slingers
he divided between the wings. There was hardly
enough equipment for the soldiers; and when he
saw the men of the crews² unarmed he had the shield
covers stretched with sticks, thus making them
similar in appearance to the round shields, and dis-
tributed them to these men, of no use at all for real
service but when seen from a distance capable of
creating the impression of arms in the minds of men
who did not know the truth. Seeing that his soldiers
were frightened by the great numbers of barbarian
cavalry and infantry, he let loose into the army in
many places owls, which he had long since prepared
as a means of relieving the discouragement of the
common soldiers. The owls, flying through the
phalanx and settling on the shields and helmets, en-
couraged the soldiers, each man regarding this as an
omen because the bird is held sacred to Athena.³
Such things as this, although they might seem to
some an inane device, have often been responsible

¹ He is called Agatharchus in chap. 55. 5 and in Book 21. 3. 2; also by Polybius, 7. 2. 4.

² Or, reading ἀτάκτων, "the camp followers."

³ For the owls that gave an omen of victory before the battle of Salamis cp. Plutarch, *Themistocles*, 12. 1, and Aristophanes, *Wasps*, 1086, together with scholia on the passage.

μεγάλων προτερημάτων. ὁ καὶ τότε συνέβη γενέσθαι· ἐμπεσόντος γὰρ εἰς τὰ πλήθη θάρσους καὶ διαδοθέντων λόγων ὥς τὸ θεῖον αὐτοῖς φανερώς προσημαίνει νίκην, παραστατικώτερον τὸν κίνδυνον ὑπέμειναν.

12. Προεμβalonτων γὰρ εἰς αὐτοὺς τῶν ἀρμάτων ἃ μὲν κατηκόντισαν, ἃ δ' εἴασαν διεκπεσεῖν, τὰ δὲ πλεῖστα συνηνάγκασαν στρέψαι πρὸς τὴν τῶν πεζῶν 2 τάξιν. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τὴν τῶν ἵππέων ἐπιφορὰν ὑποστάντες καὶ πολλοὺς αὐτῶν κατατιτρώσκοντες ἐποίησαν φυγεῖν εἰς τοῦπίσω. προαγωνιζομένων δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τούτοις λαμπρῶς ἢ πεζῇ δυνάμει τῶν βαρβάρων ἅπασα συνῆψεν εἰς 3 χεῖρας. γενναίας δὲ μάχης γιγνομένης Ἄννων μὲν ἔχων συναγωνιζόμενον τὸν ἱερὸν λόχον ἐπιλέκτων ἀνδρῶν καὶ σπεύδων ποιῆσαι δι' αὐτοῦ τὴν νίκην ἐνέκειτο βαρὺς τοῖς Ἑλλήσι καὶ συχνοὺς ἀνῆρει. φερομένων δ' ἐπ' αὐτὸν παντοδαπῶν βελῶν οὐκ εἶκεν, ἀλλὰ καίπερ πολλοῖς τραύμασι περιπίπτων ἐβιάζετο, μέχρις ὅτου καταπονηθεὶς ἐτελεύτησε. 4 τούτου δὲ πεσόντος οἱ μὲν ταύτῃ τεταγμένοι τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀνετράπησαν ταῖς ψυχαῖς, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα μετεωρισθέντες πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐπερ- 5 ρώσθησαν. ἃ δὲ πυθόμενός τιων Βορμίλκας, ὁ ἕτερος στρατηγός, καὶ νομίσας παρὰ θεῶν αὐτῷ δεδοσθαι τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ λαβεῖν ἀφορμὰς πρὸς τὴν ἐπίθεσιν τῆς τυραννίδος, διελογίζετο πρὸς αὐτόν, εἰ μὲν ἢ μετὰ Ἀγαθοκλέους διαφθαρείῃ δύναμις, μὴ δυνήσεσθαι τὴν ἐπίθεσιν ποιήσασθαι τῇ δυναστείᾳ, τῶν πολιτῶν ἰσχυόντων, εἰ δὲ ἐκεῖνος νικήσας

for great successes. And so it happened on this ^{310 B.C.} occasion also ; for when courage inspired the common soldiers and word was passed along that the deity was clearly foretelling victory for them, they awaited the battle with greater steadfastness.

12. Indeed, when the chariots charged against them, they shot down some, and allowed others to pass through, but most of them they forced to turn back against the line of their own infantry. In the same way they withstood also the charge of the cavalry ; and by bringing down many of them, they made them flee to the rear. While they were distinguishing themselves in these preliminary contests, the infantry force of the barbarians had all come to close quarters. A gallant battle developed, and Hanno, who had fighting under him the Sacred Band of selected men and was intent upon gaining the victory by himself, pressed heavily upon the Greeks and slew many of them. Even when all kinds of missiles were hurled against him, he would not yield but pushed on though suffering many wounds until he died from exhaustion. When he had fallen, the Carthaginians who were drawn up in that part of the line were disheartened, but Agathocles and his men were elated and became much bolder than before. When Bormilear, the other general, heard of this from certain persons, thinking the gods had given him the opportunity for gaining a position from which to make a bid for the tyranny, he reasoned thus with himself : If the army of Agathocles should be destroyed, he himself would not be able to make his attempt at supremacy since the citizens would be strong ; but if the former should win the victory and

¹ *ἱππέων* Dindorf : *ἱππων*.

τὰ φρονήματα παρέλοιτο τῶν Καρχηδονίων, εὐ-
 χειρώτους μὲν ἑαυτῷ τοὺς προηττημένους ἔσεσθαι,
 τὸν δ' Ἀγαθοκλέα ῥαδίως καταπολεμήσειν, ὅταν
 6 αὐτῷ δόξῃ. ταῦτα δὲ διανοηθεὶς ἀνεχώρησε μετὰ
 τῶν πρωτοστατῶν, δοὺς τοῖς μὲν πολεμίοις ἄσημον
 ἔκκλιμα, τοῖς δ' ἰδίους δηλώσας τὸν Ἀννωνος
 θάνατον καὶ παρακελευόμενος ἀναχωρεῖν ἐν τάξει
 7 πρὸς τὸν γεώλοφον· τοῦτο γὰρ συμφέρειν. ἐπικει-
 μένων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τῆς ὕλης ὑποχωρήσεως
 φυγῇ παραπλησίας γινομένης οἱ μὲν συνεχεῖς Λίβυες
 ἀπὸ κράτους ἠττήσθαι τοὺς πρωτοστάτας νομί-
 σαντες πρὸς φυγὴν ὥρμησαν, οἱ δὲ τὸν ἱερὸν λόχον
 ἔχοντες μετὰ τὸν Ἀννωνος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ θάνατον
 τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντεῖχον εὐρώστως καὶ τοὺς ἐξ
 αὐτῶν¹ πίπτοντας ὑπερβαίνοντες ὑπέμενον πάντα
 κίνδυνον, ἐπεὶ δὲ κατενόησαν τὸ πλεῖον μέρος τῆς
 δυνάμεως πρὸς φυγὴν ὥρμημένον καὶ τοὺς πολε-
 μίους περισταμένους κατὰ νώτου, συνηναγκάσθη-
 8 σαν ἐκκλίνειν. διὸ καὶ τροπῆς γενομένης κατὰ πᾶν
 τὸ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατόπεδον οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι
 τὴν φυγὴν ἐποιοῦντο πρὸς τὴν Καρχηδόνα, Ἀγα-
 θοκλῆς δὲ μέχρι τινὸς ἐπιδιώξας ἐπανῆλθε καὶ τὴν
 στρατοπεδείαν τῶν Καρχηδονίων διήρπασεν.

13. Ἐπεσον δ' ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων εἰς
 διακοσίους, τῶν δὲ Καρχηδονίων οὐ πλείους χιλίων,
 ὥς δ' ἔνιοι γεγράφασιν, ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἑξακισχιλίους.
 ἐν δὲ τῇ τῶν Καρχηδονίων παρεμβολῇ σὺν ταῖς
 ἄλλαις ὠφελείαις εὐρέθησαν ἅμαξαι πλείους, ἐν αἷς
 ἐκομίζετο ζεύγη χειροπεδῶν πλείω τῶν δισμυρίων·

quench the pride of the Carthaginians, the already ^{310 B.C.} defeated people would be easy for him to manage, and he could defeat Agathocles readily whenever he wished. When he had reached this conclusion, he withdrew with the men of the front rank, presenting to the enemy an inexplicable retirement but making known to his own men the death of Hanno and ordering them to withdraw in formation to the high ground; for this, he said, was to their advantage. But as the enemy pressed on and the whole retreat was becoming like a rout, the Libyans of the next ranks, believing that the front rank was being defeated by sheer force, broke into flight; those, however, who were leading the Sacred Band after the death of its general Hanno, at first resisted stoutly and, stepping over the bodies of their own men as they fell, withstood every danger, but when they perceived that the greater part of the army had turned to flight and that the enemy was surrounding them in the rear, they were forced to withdraw. And so, when rout spread throughout the entire army of the Carthaginians, the barbarians kept fleeing toward Carthage; but Agathocles, after pursuing them to a certain point, turned back and plundered the camp of the enemy.

13. There fell in this battle Greeks to the number of two hundred, and of Carthaginians not more than a thousand, but as some have written, upwards of six thousand.¹ In the camp of the Carthaginians were found, along with other goods, many waggons, in which were being transported more than twenty

¹ Justin, 22. 6. 6, places the Greek losses at 2000 men, the Carthaginian at 3000. Orosius, 4. 6. 25, says that the Carthaginians lost 2000 and the Sicilians only 2.

¹ αὐτῶν editors: αὐτῶν.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

2 ἔξ ἐτοίμου γὰρ οἱ βάρβαροι κρατήσῃν ὑπειλη-
 φότες τῶν Ἑλλήνων παρηγγέλκεισαν ἀλλήλοις
 ζωγρεῖν ὡς πλείστους καὶ δήσαντες εἰς συνεργασίαν
 3 ἐμβαλεῖν. ἀλλ', οἶμαι, τὸ δαιμόνιον ὥσπερ ἐπίτηδες
 τοῖς ὑπερηφάνως διαλογιζομένοις τὸ τέλος τῶν
 κατελπισθέντων εἰς τοῦναντίον μετατίθησιν. Ἀγα-
 θοκλῆς μὲν οὖν Καρχηδονίους παραλόγως νικήσας
 τειχίρεις συνεῖχεν, ἡ τύχη δὲ ἐναλλάξ τὰ προτερή-
 ματα τοῖς ἐλαττώμασιν ἐπεισαγαγοῦσα τοὺς ὑπερ-
 4 ἔχοντας ἴσον ἐταπείνωσε τοῖς ἡττωμένοις· ἐν Σικελίᾳ
 μὲν γὰρ Καρχηδόνιοι μεγάλη νενικηκότες παρατάξει
 Ἀγαθοκλέα τὰς Συρακούσας ἐπολιόρκουν, ἐν
 Λιβύῃ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς τηλικαύτῃ μάχῃ προτερήσας
 εἰς πολιορκίαν ἐνέκλεισε Καρχηδονίους, καὶ τὸ
 θαυμασιώτατον, ὃ δυνάστης κατὰ μὲν τὴν νῆσον
 ἀκεραίους ἔχων τὰς δυνάμεις ἐλείπετο τῶν βαρ-
 βάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς ἡπείρου τῷ μέρει τῆς προσηττη-
 μένης στρατιᾶς περιεγένετο τῶν νενικηκότων.

14. Διόπερ οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, νομίσαντες ἐκ θεῶν
 αὐτοῖς γεγονέναι τὴν συμφορὰν, ἐτράπησαν πρὸς
 παντοίαν ἱκεσίαν τοῦ δαιμονίου καὶ νομίσαντες
 μάλιστα μηνίειν αὐτοῖς τὸν Ἡρακλέα τὸν παρὰ
 τοῖς ἀποικισταῖς¹ χρημάτων πλῆθος καὶ τῶν πολυ-
 τελεστάτων ἀναθημάτων ἐπεμψαν εἰς τὴν Τύρον
 2 οὐκ ὀλίγα. ἀποικισθέντες γὰρ ἐκ ταύτης εἰώθεισαν

¹ ἀποικισταῖς Wesseling : ἀποίκοις MSS., Fischer. Perhaps one might read παρόντα τοῖς ἀποίκοις.

¹ So, too, the Spartans in a campaign against Tegea carried fetters, and with the same result (Herodotus, I. 66).

thousand pairs of manacles ¹; for the Carthaginians, ^{310 B.C.} having expected to master the Greeks easily, had passed the word along among themselves to take alive as many as possible and, after shackling them, to throw them into slave pens. But, I think, the divinity of set purpose in the case of men who are arrogant in their calculations, changes the outcome of their confident expectations into its contrary. Now Agathocles, having surprisingly defeated the Carthaginians, was holding them shut up within their walls; but fortune, alternating victories with defeats, humbled the victors equally with the vanquished. For in Sicily the Carthaginians, who had defeated Agathocles in a great battle, were besieging Syracuse, but in Libya Agathocles, having gained the upper hand in a battle of such importance, had brought the Carthaginians under siege; and what was most amazing, on the island the tyrant, though his armaments were unseathed, had proved inferior to the barbarians, but on the continent with a portion of his once defeated army he got the better of those who had been victorious.

14. Therefore the Carthaginians, believing that the misfortune had come to them from the gods, betook themselves to every manner of supplication of the divine powers; and, because they believed that Heracles, who was worshipped in their mother city,² was exceedingly angry with them, they sent a large sum of money and many of the most expensive offerings to Tyre. Since they had come as colonists from that city, it had been their custom in the earlier

² Or, reading τὸν παρόντα τοῖς ἀποίκους, "who aids colonists." The Greeks regularly identified the Tyrian god Melkart with their Heracles.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις δεκάτην ἀποστέλλειν
 τῷ θεῷ πάντων τῶν εἰς πρόσοδον πιπτόντων·
 ὕστερον δὲ μεγάλους κτησάμενοι πλούτους καὶ
 προσόδους ἀξιολογωτέρας λαμβάνοντες μικρὰ παν-
 τελῶς ἀπέστελλον, ὀλιγωροῦντες τοῦ δαιμονίου.
 διὰ δὲ τὴν συμφορὰν ταύτην εἰς μεταμέλειαν
 ἐλθόντες πάντων τῶν ἐν τῇ Τύρῳ θεῶν ἐμνημό-
 3 νευον. ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν χρυσοῦς
 ναοὺς τοῖς¹ ἀφιδρύμασι πρὸς τὴν ἱερείαν, ἡγούμενοι
 μᾶλλον ἐξιλάσσεσθαι τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ μῆνιν τῶν ἀναθη-
 4 μάτων πεμφθέντων ἐπὶ τὴν παραίτησιν. ἡτιῶντο
 δὲ καὶ τὸν Κρόνον αὐτοῖς ἐναντιοῦσθαι, καθ' ὅσον
 ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις θύοντες τούτῳ τῷ θεῷ
 τῶν υἱῶν τοὺς κρατίστους ὕστερον ὠνούμενοι
 λάθρα παῖδας καὶ θρέψαντες ἔπεμπον ἐπὶ τὴν
 θυσίαν· καὶ ζητήσεως γενομένης εὐρέθησάν τινες
 τῶν καθιεουργημένων ὑποβολιμαῖοι γεγονότες.
 5 τούτων δὲ λαβόντες ἔννοιαν καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους
 πρὸς τοῖς τείχεσιν ὀρῶντες στρατοπεδεύοντας ἐδει-
 σιδαιμόνουν ὥς καταλελυκότες τὰς πατρίους τῶν
 θεῶν τιμάς. διορθώσασθαι δὲ τὰς ἀγνοίας σπεύ-
 δοντες διακοσίους μὲν τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων παίδων
 προκρίναντες ἔθυσαν δημοσίᾳ· ἄλλοι δ' ἐν διαβολαῖς
 ὄντες ἐκουσίως ἑαυτοὺς ἔδωσαν, οὐκ ἐλάττους ὄντες
 6 τριακοσίων. ἦν δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς ἀνδριάς Κρόνου
 χαλκοῦς, ἐκτετακὼς τὰς χεῖρας ὑπτίας ἐγκεκλιμένης
 ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, ὥστε τὸν ἐπιτεθέντα τῶν παίδων

¹ <αὐτοῖς> τοῖς ἀφ. Fischer, <αὐτοῖς> ἀφ. Wesseling, <σὺν>
 τοῖς ἀφ. Madvig.

¹ These golden shrines containing images of the gods,
 which are called offerings just below, seem to have been
 dedications in the temples in Carthage. One may compare

period to send to the god a tenth of all that was paid 810 B.C. into the public revenue ; but later, when they had acquired great wealth and were receiving more considerable revenues, they sent very little indeed, holding the divinity of little account. But turning to repentance because of this misfortune, they bethought them of all the gods of Tyre. They even sent from their temples in supplication the golden shrines with their images,¹ believing that they would better appease the wrath of the god if the offerings were sent for the sake of winning forgiveness. They also alleged that Cronus² had turned against them inasmuch as in former times they had been accustomed to sacrifice to this god the noblest of their sons, but more recently, secretly buying and nurturing children, they had sent these to the sacrifice ; and when an investigation was made, some of those who had been sacrificed were discovered to have been supposititious. When they had given thought to these things and saw their enemy encamped before their walls, they were filled with superstitious dread, for they believed that they had neglected the honours of the gods that had been established by their fathers. In their zeal to make amends for their omission, they selected two hundred of the noblest children and sacrificed them publicly ; and others who were under suspicion sacrificed themselves voluntarily, in number not less than three hundred. There was in their city a bronze image of Cronus, extending its hands, palms up and sloping toward the ground, so that each of the children when placed

the silver shrines of Diana of Ephesus made and sold in large numbers in that city in the first century after Christ, Luke, *Acts of the Apostles*, 19. 24-27. ² i.e. Baal, or Moloch.

ἀποκυλίεσθαι καὶ πίπτειν εἰς τι χάσμα πλήρες πυρός. εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὸν Εὐριπίδην ἐντεῦθεν εἰληφέναι τὰ μυθολογούμενα παρ' αὐτῷ¹ περὶ τὴν ἐν Ταύροις θυσίαν, ἐν οἷς εἰσάγει τὴν Ἰφιγένειαν ὑπὸ Ὁρέστου διερωτωμένην

τάφος δὲ ποῖος δέξεται μ', ὅταν θάνω;
πῦρ ἱερὸν ἔνδον χάσμα τ' εὐρωπὸν χθονός.²

7 καὶ ὁ παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησι δὲ μῦθος ἐκ παλαιᾶς φήμης παραδεδομένος ὅτι Κρόνος ἠφάνιζε τοὺς ἰδίους παῖδας παρὰ Καρχηδονίοις φαίνεται διὰ τοιούτου τοῦ νομίμου τετηρημένος.

15. Οὐ μὲν ἄλλὰ τοιαύτης ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ γεγενημένης μεταβολῆς οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι διεπέμποντο πρὸς Ἀμίλκαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν, ἀξιοῦντες κατὰ τάχος πέμψαι βοήθειαν, καὶ τὰ ληφθέντα χαλκῶματα τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους νεῶν ἀπέστειλαν αὐτῷ. ὁ δὲ τοῖς καταπλεύσασι παρεκελεύσατο σιωπᾶν μὲν τὴν γεγενημένην ἦτταν, διαδιδόναι δὲ λόγον εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτας ὥς Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἄρδην ἀπώλεσε
2 καὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἅπασαν. αὐτὸς δὲ πέμψας τινὰς τῶν παρόντων ἐκ Καρχηδόνης εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας πρεσβευτὰς καὶ τὰ χαλκῶματα συναποστείλας ἡξίου παραδιδόναι τὴν πόλιν· τὴν μὲν γὰρ δύναμιν τῶν Συρακοσίων ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων κατακεκόφθαι, τὰς δὲ ναῦς ἐμπεπυρίσθαι· τοῖς δ' ἀπιστοῦσιν ἀπόδειξιν παρέχεσθαι τὴν τῶν ἐμβόλων
3 κομιδὴν. τῶν δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει πυθομένων τὴν περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα προσηγγελμένην συμφορὰν οἱ πολλοὶ μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, οἱ προεστηκότες δὲ διστάζοντες

¹ αὐτῷ Rhodoman : αὐτοῖς.

² For χθονός the MSS. of Euripides give πέτρας.

thereon rolled down and fell into a sort of gaping pit ^{310 B.C.} filled with fire. It is probable that it was from this that Euripides has drawn the mythical story found in his works about the sacrifice in Tauris, in which he presents Iphigeneia being asked by Orestes :

But what tomb shall receive me when I die ?
A sacred fire within, and earth's broad rift.¹

Also the story passed down among the Greeks from ancient myth that Cronus did away with his own children appears to have been kept in mind among the Carthaginians through this observance.

15. However this may be, after such a reversal in Libya, the Carthaginians sent messengers into Sicily to Hamilcar, begging him to send aid as soon as possible ; and they dispatched to him the captured bronze beaks of Agathocles' ships. Hamilcar ordered those who had sailed across to keep silent about the defeat that had been sustained, but to spread abroad to the soldiers word that Agathocles had utterly lost his fleet and his whole army. Hamilcar himself, dispatching into Syracuse as envoys some of those who had come from Carthage and sending with them the beaks, demanded the surrender of the city ; for, he said, the army of the Syracusans had been cut to pieces by the Carthaginians and their ships had been burned, and the production of the beaks offered proof to those who disbelieved. When the inhabitants of the city heard the reported misfortune of Agathocles, the common people believed ; the magistrates,

¹ Euripides, *Iphigenia among the Taurians*, 625-626. The second line is Iphigeneia's answer to Orestes ; and the sense seems to demand the insertion between the lines of some such phrase as " and answering."

διετήρησαν μὲν χάριν τοῦ μὴ γενέσθαι ταραχήν, τοὺς πρεσβευτὰς δὲ ταχέως ἐξέπεμψαι, τοὺς δὲ τῶν φυγάδων συγγενεῖς καὶ φίλους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς δυσχεραίνοντας τοῖς ὑπ' αὐτῶν πραττομένοις ἐξέβαλον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ὄντας οὐκ ἐλάττους 4 ὀκτακισχιλίων. καῖπειτα τοσούτου πλήθους ἄφνω συναναγκαζομένου τὴν πατρίδα φεύγειν ἔγερται ἡ πόλις διαδρομῆς καὶ θορύβου καὶ γυναικείων κλαυθμῶν· οὐδεμία γὰρ ἦν οἰκία πένθους ἀκοινώνητος 5 κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρόν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ περὶ τὴν τυραννίδα τοῦ Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ τῶν τέκνων αὐτοῦ¹ τὴν συμφορὰν ὠδύροντο, τῶν δ' ἰδιωτῶν οἱ μὲν τοὺς ἀπολωλέναι δοκοῦντας κατὰ Λιβύην ἔκλαιον, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἐκπίπτοντας ἀφ' ἐστίας καὶ πατρῶων θεῶν, οἷς οὔτε μένειν ἐξῆν οὔτ' ἐκτὸς τῶν τειχῶν προάγειν, πολιορκούντων τῶν βαρβάρων, πρὸς δὲ τοῖς εἰρημένοις κακοῖς τηλικούτοις οὖσιν ἠναγκάζοντο νηπίους παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας συνεφέλκεσθαι 6 τῇ φυγῇ. ὁ δ' Ἀμίλκας, καταφυγόντων πρὸς αὐτὸν τῶν φυγάδων, τούτοις μὲν τὴν ἀσφάλειαν παρέσχετο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν παρασκευάσας προῆγεν ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας, ὥς αἰρήσων τὴν πόλιν διὰ τε τὴν ἔρημίαν καὶ διὰ τὴν προσηγγελημένην τοῖς ὑπολελειμμένοις συμφορὰν.

16. Προαποστείλαντος δ' αὐτοῦ πρεσβείαν καὶ διδόντος Ἀντάνδρῳ καὶ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ, εἰ παραδιδόασιν τὴν πόλιν, ἀσφάλειαν, συνήδρευσαν² τῶν ἡγεμόνων οἱ μάλιστα ἀξίωμα δοκοῦντες ἔχειν. ῥηθέντων οὖν πολλῶν λόγων Ἀντανδρος μὲν ᾤετο

however, being in doubt, watched closely that there might be no disorder, but they sent the envoys away at once ; and the relatives and friends of the exiles and any others who were displeased with the actions of the magistrates they cast out of the city, in number not less than eight thousand. Thereupon, when so great a multitude was suddenly forced to leave its native place, the city was filled with running to and fro and with uproar and the lamentation of women ; for there was no household that did not have its share of mourning at that time. Those who were of the party of the tyrant lamented at the misfortune of Agathocles and his sons ; and some of the private citizens wept for the men believed to have been lost in Libya, and others for those who were being driven from hearth and ancestral gods, who could neither remain nor yet go outside the walls since the barbarians were besieging the city, and who, in addition to the aforesaid evils, which were great enough, were being compelled to drag along with them in their flight infant children and women. But when the exiles took refuge with Hamilcar, he offered them safety ; and, making ready his army, he led it against Syracuse, expecting to take the city both because it was bereft of defenders and because of the disaster that had been reported to those who had been left there.

16. After Hamilcar had sent an embassy in advance and had offered safety to Antander and those with him if they surrendered the city, those of the leaders who were held in highest esteem came together in council. After prolonged discussion Antander thought

¹ αὐτοῦ Dindorf : αὐτῶν.

² συνήδρευσαν Stephanus : συνεδρευσάντων.

δεῖν παραδιδόναι τὴν πόλιν, ὣν ἄνανδρος φύσει καὶ
 τῆς τᾶδελφοῦ τόλμης καὶ πράξεως ἐναντίαν ἔχων
 διάθεσιν· Ἐρύμνων δ' ὁ Αἰτωλός, παρακαθεστα-
 μένος ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους τᾶδέλφῳ συνέδρος, τὴν
 ἐναντίαν δούς γνώμην ἔπεισεν ἅπαντας διακαρτερεῖν
 2 μέχρι ἂν πύθωνται τὰληθές. Ἀμίλκας δὲ μαθὼν
 τὰ δόξαντα τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει συνεπήγγνε μηχανὰς
 3 παντοίας, διεγνωκῶς προσβάλλειν. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ
 δύο τριακοντόρους μετὰ τὴν μάχην νευαυπηγημένους
 τὴν ἑτέραν ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Συρακούσας, ἐρέτας
 ἐμβιβάσας τοὺς κρατίστους καὶ τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν
 πιστευσόμενων φίλων ἓνα Νέαρχον, ἀπαγγελοῦντα
 4 τοῖς ἰδίοις τὴν νίκην. ἔπειτ' εὐπλοίας γενομένης
 πεμπταῖοι ταῖς Συρακούσαις νύκτωρ προσεπέλα-
 σαν καὶ στεφανωσάμενοι καὶ παιανίσαντες κατὰ
 τὸν πλοῦν¹ ἅμ' ἡμέρα κατέπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν.
 5 αἱ δὲ φυλακίδες τῶν Καρχηδονίων αἰσθόμεναι κατὰ
 σπουδὴν ἐπεδίωκον καὶ οὐ πολὺ προειληφότων τῶν
 ὑποφευγόντων ἀγῶν τῆς εἰρεσίας ἐγένετο. ἅμα δὲ
 τῇ τούτων φιλοτιμίᾳ συνέβη τοὺς τε ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
 καὶ τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας αἰσθομένους συνδραμεῖν ἐπὶ
 τὸν λιμένα καὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις ἐκατέρους συναγωνιῶντας
 6 ἀναβοᾶν θαρρεῖν. ἤδη δὲ τῆς τριακοντόρου κατα-
 λαμβανομένης οἱ βάρβαροι μὲν ἐπηλάλαξαν, οἱ δ'
 ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀδυνατοῦντες βοηθεῖν τοῖς θεοῖς
 ἠὔχοντο περὶ τῆς σωτηρίας τῶν καταπλεόντων.
 τῆς πρώρας δὲ τῶν διωκόντων εἰς ἐμβολὴν ἥδη
 φερομένης οὐκ ἄπωθεν τῆς γῆς ἔφθασε τὸ διωκό-

¹ τὸν πλοῦν Hertlein : τὸ πλοῖον.

it necessary to surrender the city, since he was un- 310 B.C.
 manly ¹ by nature and of a disposition the direct
 opposite of the boldness and energy of his brother ;
 but Erymuon the Aetolian, who had been set up by
 Agathocles as co-ruler with his brother, expressing
 the contrary opinion persuaded all of them to hold
 out until they should hear the truth. When Hamilcar
 learned the decision of those in the city, he con-
 structed engines of all kinds, having determined to
 attack. But Agathocles, who had built two thirty-
 oared ships after the battle, sent one of them to
 Syracuse, placing on board his strongest oarsmen and
 Nearchus, one of his trusted friends, who was to
 report the victory to his own people. Having had a
 fair voyage, they approached Syracuse during the
 night of the fifth day, and wearing wreaths and
 singing paeans as they sailed they reached the city
 at daybreak. But the picket ships of the Cartha-
 ginians caught sight of them and pursued them
 vigorously, and since the pursued had no great start,
 there arose a contest in rowing. While they were
 vying with each other, the folk of the city and the
 besiegers, seeing what was happening, both ran to
 the port, and each group, in its own anxiety of
 its own men, encouraged them with shouts. When
 the dispatch boat was already at the point of being
 taken, the barbarians raised a shout of triumph, and
 the inhabitants of the city, since they could give no
 aid, prayed the gods for the safety of those who were
 sailing in. But when, not far from the shore, the ram
 of one of the pursuers was already bearing down to
 deliver its blow, the pursued ship succeeded in getting

¹ The play on words ("Αντανδρος, ἀνανδρος) is probably intentional.

μενον σκάφος ἐντὸς βέλους γενόμενον καὶ τῶν Συ-
ρακοσίων προσβοηθησάντων ἐξέφυγε τὸν κίνδυνον.
7 Ἀμίλκας δ' ὁρῶν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως διὰ τὴν
ἀγωνίαν καὶ τὸ παράδοξον τῆς προσδοκωμένης
ἀγγελίας ἐπὶ τὸν λιμένα συνδεδραμηκότας, ὑπο-
λαβὼν εἶναι μέρος τι τοῦ τείχους ἀφύλακτον, ἔπεμψε
τῶν στρατιωτῶν τοὺς κρατίστους μετὰ κλιμάκων.
οὗτοι δ' εὐρόντες ἐκλελειμμένας τὰς φυλακὰς ἔλαθον
προσαναβάντες· καὶ σχεδὸν αὐτῶν μεσοπύργιον ἥδη
κατειληφόντων ἢ κατὰ τὸ σύνηθες ἐφοδία παρα-
8 γενομένη κατενόησε. γενομένης δὲ μάχης οἱ μὲν
ἐκ τῆς πόλεως συνέδραμον καὶ φθάσαντες τοὺς
μέλλοντας τοῖς ἀναβεβηκόσι προσβοηθεῖν οὓς μὲν
ἀπέκτειναν, οὓς δ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπάλξεων κατεκρήμνι-
9 σαν. ἐφ' οἷς Ἀμίλκας περιαλγῆς γενόμενος ἀπ-
ήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τοῖς εἰς
Καρχηδόνα βοήθειαν ἐξέπεμψε¹ μετὰ στρατιωτῶν
πεντακισχιλίων.

17. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις ὁ μὲν Ἀγα-
θοκλῆς κρατῶν τῶν ὑπαίθρων τὰ περὶ τὴν Καρ-
χηδόνα χωρία κατὰ κράτος ἦρει καὶ τῶν πόλεων
ἃς μὲν διὰ φόβον, ἃς δὲ διὰ τὸ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους
μῖσος προσηγάγετο. παρεμβολὴν δὲ πλησίον τοῦ
Τύνητος ὀχυρωσάμενος καὶ τὴν ἱκανὴν ἀπολιπὼν
φυλακὴν ἀνέζευξε πρὸς τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ κειμένας
πόλεις. καὶ πρώτην μὲν ἔλων Νέαν πόλιν κατὰ
κράτος φιλανθρώπως ἐχρήσατο τοῖς χειρωθεῖσιν·
εἶτα παρελθὼν ἐπ' Ἀδρύμητα πρὸς μὲν ταύτην
πολιορκίαν συνεστήσατο, Αἰλύμαν δὲ τὸν βασιλέα

inside of the range of missiles and, the Syracusans ^{310 B.C.} having come to its aid, escaped from the danger. But when Hamilcar saw that the inhabitants of the city, because of their anxiety and because of the surprising nature of the message they now anticipated, had run together to the port, surmising that some portion of the wall was unguarded, he advanced his strongest soldiers with scaling ladders. These, finding that the guard-posts had been abandoned, ascended without being discovered; but, when they had almost taken the wall between two towers, the guard, making its rounds according to custom, discovered them. In the fighting that ensued the men of the city ran together and arrived in advance of those who were coming to reinforce the men who had scaled the wall, of whom they killed some and hurled others down from the battlements. Hamilcar, greatly distressed at this, withdrew his army from the city and sent to those in Carthage a relief expedition of five thousand men.

17. Meanwhile Agathocles, who had control of the open country, was taking the strongholds about Carthage by storm; and he prevailed on some of the cities to come over to him because of fear, others because of their hatred for the Carthaginians. After fortifying a camp near Tunis¹ and leaving there an adequate garrison, he moved against the cities situated along the sea. Taking by storm the first, Neapolis, he treated the captured people humanely; then, marching against Hadrumetum, he began a siege of that city, but received Aelymas, the king

¹ Cp. chap. 8. 7, and note.

¹ Fischer believes that either the number of ships or the name of the leader has been lost.

- 2 τῶν Λιβύων εἰς συμμαχίαν προσελάβετο. ἃ δὴ
 πυθόμενοι οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν προ-
 ἤγαγον ἐπὶ τὸν Τύννητα καὶ τῆς μὲν Ἀγαθοκλέους
 στρατοπεδείας ἐκυρίευσαν, τῇ πόλει δὲ μηχανὰς
 3 προσαγαγόντες συνεχεῖς προσβολὰς ἐποιοῦντο. ὁ
 δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς, ἀπαγγειλάντων τινῶν αὐτῷ τὰ περὶ
 τοὺς ἰδίους ἐλαττώματα, τὸ μὲν πολὺ τῆς δυνάμεως
 κατέλιπεν ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας, τὴν δὲ θεραπείαν
 καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὀλίγους ἀναλαβὼν λάθρα
 προσῆλθεν ἐπὶ τινὰ τόπον ὀρεινόν, ὅθεν ὀρᾶσθαι
 δυνατὸν ἦν αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τε¹ τῶν Ἀδρυμητινῶν καὶ
 τῶν Καρχηδονίων τῶν τὸν Τύννητα πολιορκούντων.
 4 νυκτὸς δὲ συντάξας τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ πολὺν
 τόπον πυρὰ κάειν, δόξαν ἐνεποίησε² τοῖς μὲν
 Καρχηδονίοις ὥς μετὰ μεγάλης δυνάμεως ἐπ'
 αὐτοὺς πορευόμενος, τοῖς δὲ πολιορκουμένοις ὥς
 ἄλλης δυνάμεως ἀδρᾶς τοῖς πολεμίοις εἰς συμμα-
 5 χίαν παραγεγεννημένης. ἀμφοτέροι δὲ τῷ ψεύδει
 τοῦ στρατηγήματος παραλογισθέντες παραλόγως
 ἡλαττώθησαν, οἱ μὲν τὸν Τύννητα πολιορκοῦντες
 φυγόντες εἰς Καρχηδόνα καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς ἀπο-
 λιπόντες, οἱ δ' Ἀδρυμητινοὶ διὰ τὸν φόβον παρα-
 6 δόντες τὴν πατρίδα. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ ταύτην δι'
 ὁμολογίας παραλαβὼν Θάψον εἶλε κατὰ κράτος
 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ταύτῃ πόλεων ἃς μὲν ἐξεπο-
 λιόρκησεν, ἃς δὲ προσηγάγετο· τὰς ἀπάσας δὲ
 πόλεις πλείους τῶν διακοσίων κεχειρωμένος εἰς
 τοὺς ἄνω τόπους τῆς Λιβύης διενοεῖτο στρατεύειν.
 18. Ἀναζεύξαντος οὖν αὐτοῦ καὶ πλείους ἡμέρας
 ὁδοιποροῦντος Καρχηδόνιοι τὴν ἐκ Σικελίας δια-
 κομισθεῖσαν δύναμιν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην στρατιὰν προ-
 αγαγόντες πάλιν τὸν Τύννητα πολιορκεῖν ἐπεχείρησαν

of the Libyans, into alliance. On hearing of these 310 B.C. moves the Carthaginians brought their entire army against Tunis and captured the encampment of Agathocles; then, after bringing siege engines up to the city, they made unremitting attacks. But Agathocles, when some had reported to him the reverses suffered by his men, left the larger part of his army for the siege, but with his retinue and a few of the soldiers went secretly to a place in the mountains whence he could be seen both by the people of Hadrumetum and by the Carthaginians who were besieging Tunis. By instructing his soldiers to light fires at night over a great area, he caused the Carthaginians to believe that he was coming against them with a large army, while the besieged thought that another strong force was at hand as an ally for their enemy. Both of them, deceived by the deceptive stratagem, suffered an unexpected defeat: those who were besieging Tunis fled to Carthage abandoning their siege engines, and the people of Hadrumetum surrendered their home-land because of their fright. After receiving this city on terms, Agathocles took Thapsus by force; and of the other cities of the region some he took by storm and some he won by persuasion. When he had gained control of all the cities, which were more than two hundred in number, he had in mind to lead his army into the inland regions of Libya.

18. After Agathocles had set out and had marched for a good many days, the Carthaginians, advancing with the force that had been brought across from Sicily and their other army, again undertook the siege

¹ τε Dindorf: τῆς.

² ἐνεποίησε Hertlein: ἐποίησε.

καὶ τῶν χωρίων οὐκ ὀλίγα τῶν ὑπὸ τοὺς πολεμίους ὄντων ἀνεκτῆσαντο. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δέ, βιβλιαφόρων αὐτῷ παραγεγεννημένων ἀπὸ τοῦ Τύνητος καὶ τὰ πεπραγμένα τοῖς Φοίνιξι διασφούντων, εὐθύς ἀν-
 2 ἔστρεψεν. ὥς δ' ἀπέσχε τῶν πολεμίων σταδίους διακοσίους, κατεστρατοπέδευσε καὶ τοῖς στρατιώ-
 ταις πυρὰ κάειν ἀπηγόρευσεν. χρησάμενος δὲ νυκτοπορία προσέπεσεν ἅμ' ἡμέρα τοῖς τε προνο-
 μεύουσι τὴν χώραν καὶ τοῖς ἐκτὸς τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἄνευ τάξεως πλανωμένοις καὶ φονεύσας μὲν ὑπὲρ
 3 δισχιλίους, ζωγρήσας δ' οὐκ ὀλίγους πολλὰ πρὸς τὸ μέλλον ἐπλεονέκτησεν. οἱ γὰρ Καρχηδόνιοι τῆς
 ἐκ Σικελίας προσγενομένης βοηθείας καὶ τῶν κατὰ Λιβύην συμμάχων συναγωνιζομένων ἐδόκουν ὑπερ-
 ἔχειν τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα· τούτου δὲ τοῦ¹ προτερήματος γενομένου πάλιν συνεστάλη τὰ φρο-
 νήματα τῶν βαρβάρων. καὶ γὰρ Αἰλύμαν τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Λιβύων ἀποστάτην γενόμενον ἐνίκη-
 σεν² μάχῃ καὶ τὸν τε δυνάστην καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνείλεν.³

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν καὶ Λιβύην ἐν τούτοις ᾗν.

19. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Κάσανδρος μὲν βοηθήσας Αὐδολέοντι τῷ Παιόνων βασιλεῖ διαπο-
 λεμοῦντι πρὸς Αὐταριάτας, τοῦτον μὲν ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ἐρρύσατο, τοὺς δὲ Αὐταριάτας σὺν τοῖς ἀκολουθοῦσι παισὶ καὶ γυναιξίν ὄντας εἰς δισμυ-
 ρίους κατῴκισεν παρὰ τὸ καλούμενον Ὀρβηλὸν⁴

¹ Fischer adds ἐπὶ before τοῦ προτερήματος, cp. Books 15. 35. 1; 16. 5. 2.

² ἐνίκησεν editors : ἐνίκησαν.

³ ἀνείλεν editors : ἀνείλον.

⁴ Ὀρβηλὸν Wesseling : Ὀρβηδὸν RX, Ὀρβίταον F.

of Tunis ; and they recaptured many of the positions 310 B.C. that were in the hands of the enemy. But Agathocles, since dispatch bearers had come to him from Tunis and disclosed what the Phoenicians had done, at once turned back. When he was at a distance of about two hundred stades ¹ from the enemy, he pitched camp and forbade his soldiers to light fires. Then, making a night march, he fell at dawn upon those who were foraging in the country and those who were wandering outside their camp in disorder, and by killing over two thousand and taking captive no small number he greatly strengthened himself for the future. For the Carthaginians, now that their reinforcements from Sicily had arrived and that their Libyan allies were fighting along with them, seemed to be superior to Agathocles ; but as soon as he gained this success, the confidence of the barbarians again waned. In fact, he defeated in battle Aelymas, the king of the Libyans, who had deserted him, and slew the king and many of the barbarians.

This was the situation of affairs in Sicily and Libya.²

19. In Macedonia,³ Cassander, going to the aid of Audoleon,⁴ king of the Paeonians, who was fighting against the Autariatae,⁵ freed the king from danger, but the Autariatae with the children and women who were following them, numbering in all twenty thousand, he settled beside the mountain called Orbelus.⁶

¹ About 23 miles.

² Continued in chap. 29. 2.

³ Continued from Book 19. 105. 4.

⁴ Cp. Justin, 15. 2. 1. One of Audoleon's daughters married Pyrrhus of Epirus (Plutarch, *Pyrrhus*, 9).

⁵ A strong Illyrian people living in the Dalmatian mountains.

⁶ On the border between Thrace and Macedonia.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

2 ὅρος. τούτου δὲ περὶ ταυτ' ὄντος κατὰ μὲν τὴν Πελοπόννησον Πτολεμαῖος ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀντιγόνου δυνάμεις πεπιστευμένους καὶ τῷ δυνάστη προσκόψας ὥς οὐ κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν τιμώμενος Ἀντιγόνου μὲν ἀπέστη, πρὸς δὲ Κάσανδρον συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο. καταλελοιπῶς δὲ τῆς ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντῳ σατραπείας ἐπιστάτην Φοίνικα, ἓνα¹ τῶν πιστοτάτων φίλων, ἀπέστειλεν αὐτῷ στρατιώταις, ἀξιῶν διαφυλάττειν τὰ φρούρια καὶ τὰς πόλεις καὶ μὴ προσέχειν Ἀντιγόνῳ.

3 Ἰῶν δὲ κοινῶν συνθηκῶν τοῖς ἡγεμόσι περιεχουσῶν ἐλευθέρως ἀφείσθαι τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις, οἱ περὶ Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Αἰγύπτου δυνάστην, ἐγκαλέσαντες Ἀντιγόνῳ διότι φρουραῖς τινος διείληφε

4 τῶν πόλεων, πολεμεῖν παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ τὴν μὲν δύναμιν ἐξαποστείλας Πτολεμαῖος καὶ στρατηγὸν Λεωνίδην τὰς ἐν τῇ τραχείᾳ Κιλικίᾳ πόλεις οὕσας ὑπ' Ἀντίγονον ἐχειρώσατο, διεπέμπετο δὲ καὶ εἰς² τὰς ὑπὸ Κάσανδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον πόλεις, ἀξιῶν συμφρονεῖν ἑαυτῷ καὶ κωλύειν Ἀντίγονον
5 ἰσχυρὸν γίνεσθαι. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος τῶν υἱῶν Φίλιππον μὲν τὸν νεώτερον ἐξέπεμψεν ἐφ' Ἑλλάσποντον, διαπολεμήσοντα Φοίνικι καὶ τοῖς ἀφεστηκόσι, Δημήτριον δ' ἐπὶ Κιλικίαν, ὃς ἐνεργὸν ποιησάμενος τὴν στρατείαν ἐνίκησε τοὺς τοῦ Πτολεμαίου στρατηγούς καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἀνεκτήσατο.

20. Ἀμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Πολυπέρχων

¹ ἓνα added by Fischer.

² εἰς added by Fischer. πρὸς Rhodoman, κατὰ Dindorf.

¹ A nephew of Antigonos, cp. Book 19. 57. 4.

² But we find that two years earlier another nephew,

While he was thus engaged, in the Peloponnesus 310 B.C. Ptolemaeus,¹ the general of Antigonus, who had been entrusted with an army but had taken offence at the prince because, as he said, he was not being honoured according to his deserts,² revolted from Antigonus and made an alliance with Cassander. And having left as governor of the satrapy along the Hellespont one of his most faithful friends, Phoenix,³ Ptolemaeus sent soldiers to him, bidding him garrison the strongholds and the cities and not to obey Antigonus.

Since the agreements common to the leaders provided for the liberation of the Greek cities,⁴ Ptolemy, the ruler of Egypt, charged Antigonus with having occupied some of the cities with garrisons, and prepared to go to war. Sending his army and Leonides as its commander, Ptolemy subdued the cities in Cilicia Trachea which were subject to Antigonus; and he sent also to the cities that were controlled by Cassander and Lysimachus, asking them to co-operate with him and prevent Antigonus from becoming too powerful. But Antigonus sent Philip, the younger of his sons, to the Hellespont to fight it out with Phoenix and the rebels; and to Cilicia he sent Demetrius, who, carrying on the campaign with vigour, defeated the generals of Ptolemy and recovered the cities.

20. Meanwhile Polyperchon,⁵ who was bidding his

Telesphorus, had revolted because he thought that Ptolemaeus was being too highly honoured, Book 19. 87. 1.

³ Probably the former follower and friend of Eumenes, Book 18. 40. 2.

⁴ Cp. Book 19. 105. 1.

⁵ Polyperchon seems to have remained inactive in the Peloponnesus from 315 B.C. (Book 19. 64. 1; 74. 2) down to this time.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

περὶ Πελοπόννησον διατρίβων καὶ Κασάνδρῳ μὲν ἐγκαλῶν, τῆς δὲ Μακεδόνων ἡγεμονίας πάλαι ὀρεγόμενος ἐκ Περγάμου μετεπέμψατο τὸν ἐκ Βαρσίνης Ἡρακλέα, ὃς ἦν Ἀλεξάνδρου μὲν υἱός, τρεφόμενος δὲ ἐν Περγάμῳ, τὴν δ' ἡλικίαν περὶ ἑπτακαίδεκα
 2 ἔτη γεγονώς. ὁ δ' οὖν Πολυπέρχων διαπέμπων πολλαχοῦ πρὸς τοὺς ἰδιοξένους καὶ τοὺς ἀλλοτρίως διακειμένους πρὸς Κασάνδρον ἡξίου κατάγειν τὸ
 3 μειράκιον ἐπὶ τὴν πατρίαν βασιλείαν. ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Λιτωλῶν, ἀξιῶν δίοδόν τε δοῦναι καὶ συστρατεύειν, ἐπαγγελλόμενος πολλαπλασίους χάριτας ἀποδώσειν, εἰν συγκατάγῃσι τὸ μειράκιον ἐπὶ τὴν πατρίαν βασιλείαν. τῶν δὲ πραγμάτων αὐτῷ κατὰ νοῦν γενομένων προθύμως
 4 ὁ ὑπακούοντων τῶν Λιτωλῶν καὶ πολλῶν ἄλλων συντρεχόντων ἐπὶ τὴν κάθοδον τοῦ βασιλέως, οἱ σύμπαντες ἠθροίσθησιν πεζοὶ μὲν ὑπὲρ τοὺς δισμυρίους, ἵππεῖς δ' οὐκ ἐλάττους χιλίων. καὶ Πολυπέρχων μὲν περὶ τὰς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον παρασκευὰς γινόμενος χρήματά τε συνῆγε καὶ πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείως ἔχοντας τῶν Μακεδόνων διαπεμπόμενος ἡξίου συνεργεῖν.

21. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ τῶν ἐν Κύπρῳ πόλεων κυριεύων, ἐπειδὴ τινων ἐπύθετο Νικοκλέα τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Παφίων ἐν ἀπορρήτοις ἰδίᾳ πρὸς Ἀντίγονον

¹ This Barsinê was the daughter of Artabazus, a Persian follower of Darius (Plutarch, *Alexander*, 21. 4; Justin, 11. 10. 2; 13. 2. 7), and must be distinguished from the daughter of Darius whom Alexander married at Susa in 324 B.C., who is called Barsinê by Arrian (7. 4. 4) but Stateira by our other sources (Book 17. 107. 6; Plutarch, *Alexander*, 70. 2; Justin, 12. 10. 9).

² It is probable that he was not a son of Alexander but a

time in the Peloponnesus, and who was nursing 310 B.C.
grievances against Cassander and had long craved
the leadership of the Macedonians, summoned from
Pergamon Barsinê's¹ son Heracles,² who was the son
of Alexander but was being reared in Pergamon,
being about seventeen years of age.³ Moreover, Poly-
perchon, sending to his own friends in many places
and to those who were at odds with Cassander, kept
urging them to restore the youth to his ancestral
throne. He also wrote to the governing body of the
Aetolians, begging them to grant a safe conduct and
to join forces with him and promising to repay the
favour many times over if they would aid in placing
the youth on his ancestral throne. Since the affair
proceeded as he wished, the Aetolians being in hearty
agreement and many others hurrying to aid in the
restoration of the king, in all there were assembled
more than twenty thousand infantry and at least
one thousand horsemen. Meanwhile Polyperchon,
intent on the preparations for the war, was gathering
money; and sending to those of the Macedonians
who were friendly, he kept urging them to join in
the undertaking.⁴

21. Ptolemy, however, who was master of the cities
of Cyprus, on learning from certain persons that
Nicoeles,⁵ the king of Paphos, had secretly and
pretender sponsored by Antigonus, cp. Tarn, *Journal of
Hellenic Studies*, 14 (1921), 18 ff.

¹ Justin, 15. 2. 3, gives the age as fifteen years.

² Continued in chap. 28. 1.

³ Nicoereon of Salamis (Book 19. 59. 1; 62. 5; 79. 5) is
not identical with Nicoeles of Paphos since Arrian (*FGH*,
156. F 10. 6) clearly distinguishes them; but it seems certain
that in this passage Diodorus has confused them, and that
the fate described is that of the former (Parian Marble for
311/10 B.C., *FGH*, 239. B 17).

συντεθεῖσθαι φιλίαν, ἔπεμψε τῶν φίλων Ἀργαῖον καὶ Καλλικράτην, προστάξας αὐτοῖς ἀνελεῖν τὸν Νικοκλέα· πάνυ γὰρ εὐλαβεῖτο μὴ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τινὲς ὁρμήσωσι πρὸς μεταβολήν, ὁρῶντες ἀθῶους γεγονότας τοὺς πρότερον ἀφεστηκότας. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν πλεύσαντες εἰς τὴν νῆσον καὶ παρὰ Μενελάου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ στρατιώτας λαβόντες περιέστησαν τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ Νικοκλέους καὶ τὰ δόξαντα τῷ βασιλεῖ δηλώσαντες προσέταξαν ἑαυτὸν ἀπαλλάξαι² τοῦ ζῆν. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πρὸς τὴν ἀπολογίαν ἐτρέπετο τῶν ἐγκαλουμένων· ὥς δ' οὐδεὶς προσεῖχεν, ἑαυτὸν ἀπέκτεινεν. Ἀξιοθέα δὲ ἡ γυνὴ τοῦ Νικοκλέους ἀκούσασα τὴν ἀνδρὸς τελευτήν τὰς μὲν θυγατέρας τὰς ἑαυτῆς παρθένους οὔσας ἀπέσφαξεν, ὅπως μηδεὶς αὐτῶν πολέμιος κυριεύσῃ, τὰς δὲ τῶν ἀδελφῶν τῶν Νικοκλέους γυναῖκας προετρέψατο μεθ' αὐτῆς ἐλέσθαι τὸν θάνατον, οὐδὲν συντεταχότος Πτολεμαίου περὶ τῶν γυναικῶν, ἀλλὰ³ συγκεχωρηκότος αὐταῖς τὴν ἀσφάλειαν. τῶν δὲ βασιλείων πεπληρωμένων φόνων καὶ συμπτωμάτων ἀπροσδοκῆτων οἱ τοῦ Νικοκλέους ἀδελφοὶ συγκλείσαντες τὰς θύρας τὴν μὲν οἰκίαν ἐνέπρησαν ἑαυτοὺς δ' ἀπέσφαξαν. ἡ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἐν Πάφῳ βασιλέων οἰκία τραγικοῖς συγκυρήσασα πάθεσι τὸν εἰρημένον τρόπον κατελύθη.

Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὴν ἀπαγγελίαν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον¹ γεγονότων διελθόντες ἐπὶ τὰς συνεχεῖς πράξεις μεταβιβάσομεν τὸν λόγον.

22. Περὶ γὰρ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ μετὰ τὴν Παρυσάδου τελευτήν, ὃς ἦν βασιλεὺς τοῦ Κιμμερικοῦ Βοσπόρου, διετέλουν οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ

¹ κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον added by Reiske.

privately formed an alliance with Antigonus, dis- 310 B.C.
 patched two of his friends, Argæus and Callicrates,
 ordering them to slay Nicoteles; for he was taking
 all precautions lest any others also should hasten to
 shift allegiance when they saw that those were left
 unpunished who had previously rebelled. These two
 men, accordingly, after sailing to the island and
 obtaining soldiers from Menelaüs the general,¹ sur-
 rounded the house of Nicoteles, informed him of the
 king's wishes and ordered him to take his own life.
 At first he tried to defend himself against the charges,
 but then, since no one heeded him, he slew himself.
 Axiothea, the wife of Nicoteles, on learning of her
 husband's death, slew her daughters, who were
 unwed, in order that no enemy might possess them;
 and she urged the wives of Nicoteles' brothers to
 choose death along with her, although Ptolemy had
 given no instructions in regard to the women but had
 agreed to their safety. When the palace had thus
 been filled full of death and unforeseen disaster, the
 brothers of Nicoteles, after fastening the doors, set
 fire to the building and slew themselves. Thus the
 house of the kings of Paphos, after meeting such
 tragic suffering, was brought to its end in the way
 described.

Now that we have followed to its end the tale of
 what took place in Cyprus, we shall turn the course
 of our narrative toward the events which follow.

22. At about this same time in the region of the
 Pontus, after the death of Parysades, who was king
 of the Cimmerian Bosporus, his sons Eumelus, Satyrus,

¹ A brother of Ptolemy, cp. Book 19. 62. 4.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

διαπολεμοῦντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡγεμονίας,
 2 Εὐμηλὸς τε καὶ Σάτυρος καὶ Πρύτανις. τούτων
 δὲ ὁ μὲν Σάτυρος ὢν πρεσβύτατος¹ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς
 παρειλήφει τὴν ἀρχήν, βεβασιλευκότος ἔτη τριά-
 κοντα ὀκτώ· ὁ δ' Εὐμηλος φιλίαν συντεθειμένος
 πρὸς τινὰς τῶν πλησιοχώρων βαρβάρων καὶ δύ-
 ναμιν ἀδρὰν ἡθροικῶς ἡμφισβήτει τῆς βασιλείας.
 3 ἃ δὴ πυθόμενος ὁ Σάτυρος ἀνέξευξεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν
 μετὰ δυνάμεως ἀδρᾶς καὶ διαβὰς τὸν Ἥλιον ποτα-
 μόν, ἐπειδὴ πλησίον ἐγένετο τῶν πολεμίων, τὴν μὲν
 παρεμβολὴν ταῖς ἀμάξαις περιλαβὼν αἷς ἦν κεκο-
 μικῶς τὰς ἀγορὰς οὔσας παμπληθεῖς, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν
 ἐκτάξας αὐτὸς κατὰ μέσσην ὑπῆρχε τὴν φάλαγγα,
 4 καθάπερ ἐστὶ Σκύθαις νόμιμον. συνεστρατεύοντο
 δ' αὐτῷ μισθοφόροι μὲν Ἕλληνες οὐ πλείους δισχι-
 λίων καὶ Θρᾶκες ἴσοι τούτοις, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ πάντες
 ὑπῆρχον σύμμαχοι Σκύθαι, πλείους τῶν δισφυρίων,
 ἱππεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττους μυρίων. τῷ δ' Εὐμήλῳ
 συνεμάχει² Ἀριφάρνης ὁ τῶν Σιρακῶν³ βασιλεὺς,
 ἱππεῖς μὲν ἔχων δισφυρίους, πεζοὺς δὲ δισχιλίους
 5 πρὸς τοῖς δισφυρίοις. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἰσχυρᾶς
 Σάτυρος μὲν ἔχων περὶ ἑαυτὸν ἐπιλέκτους ἄνδρας
 ἵππομαχίαν συνεστήσατο πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Ἀριφάρνην
 ἀνθεστηκότας κατὰ μέσσην τὴν τάξιν καὶ πολλῶν
 παρ' ἀμφοτέροις πεσόντων τέλος ἐκβιασάμενος
 6 ἐτρέψατο τὸν βασιλέα τῶν βαρβάρων. καὶ τὸ μὲν
 πρῶτον ἐπέκειτο φονεύων τοὺς αἰεὶ καταλαμβανο-
 μένους· μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ πυθόμενος τὸν ἀδελφὸν

¹ πρεσβύτατος Dindorf: πρεσβύτερος.

² μὲν after συνεμάχει omitted by Fischer.

and Prytanis were engaged in a struggle against each other for the primacy. Of these, Satyrus, since he was the eldest, had received the government from his father, who had been king for thirty-eight years ; but Eumelus, after concluding a treaty of friendship with some of the barbarians who lived near by and collecting a strong army, set up a rival claim to the throne. On learning this, Satyrus set out against him with a strong army ; and, after he had crossed the river Thates¹ and drawn near the enemy, he surrounded his camp with the waggons in which he carried his abundant supplies, and drew up his army for battle, taking his own place in the centre of the phalanx as is the Scythian custom. Enrolled in his army were not more than two thousand Greek mercenaries and an equal number of Thracians, but all the rest were Scythian allies, more than twenty thousand foot-soldiers and not less than ten thousand horse. Eumelus, however, had as ally Aripharnes, the king of the Siraces,² with twenty thousand horse and twenty-two thousand foot. In a stubborn battle that took place, Satyrus with picked cavalry about him charged against Aripharnes, who had stationed himself in the middle of the line ; and after many had fallen on both sides, he finally forced back and routed the king of the barbarians. At first he pushed on, slaying the enemy as he overtook them ; but after a little, hearing that his brother Eumelus was gaining

¹ One of the streams flowing into the Maeotic Lake (the Sea of Azov). The name is also given as Thapsis and Psathis.

² A strong Sarmatian people living between Lake Maeotis and the Caucasus Mountains (but *cp.* the critical note).

³ Σιρακῶν Mueller : Θρηκῶν.

Εὐμηλον προτερεῖν περὶ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρασ καὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐτῷ μισθοφόρους τετράφθαι τοῦ μὲν διώκειν ἀπέστη, παραβοηθήσας δὲ τοῖς ἡττημένοις καὶ τὸ δεύτερον αἴτιος γενόμενος τῆς νίκης ἅπαν ἐτρέψατο τῶν πολεμίων τὸ στρατόπεδον, ὥστε πᾶσι γενέσθαι φανερόν ὅτι καὶ κατὰ γένος καὶ κατ' ἀρετὴν προσῆκον ἦν αὐτῷ διαδέχεσθαι τὴν πατρίαν βασιλείαν.

23. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀριφάρην καὶ τὸν Εὐμηλον λειφθέντες ἐν τῇ μάχῃ συνέφυγον εἰς τὰ βασιλεια. ταῦτα δ' ἔκειτο μὲν παρὰ τὸν Θάτην ποταμόν, ὃς περιρρέων αὐτὰ καὶ βάθος ἔχων ἱκανὸν ἐποίει δυσπρόσιτα, περιείχετο δὲ κρημνοῖς μεγάλοις, ἔτι δ' ὕλης πλήθει, τὰς πύσας εἰσβολὰς δύο ἔχοντα¹ χειροποιήτους, ὧν ἡ μὲν ἦν ἐν αὐτοῖς τοῖς βασιλείοις, ὠχυρωμένη πύργοις ὑψηλοῖς καὶ προτειχίσμασιν, ἡ δ' ἐκ θατέρου² μέρους ἐν ἔλεσιν ὑπῆρχε, φρουρουμένη ξυλίνοις ἐρύμασι, διεστύλωτο δὲ δοκοῖς,³ ὑπεράνω δὲ τῶν ὑδάτων εἶχε τὰς οἰκήσεις. τοιαύτης δ' οὔσης τῆς περὶ τὸν τόπον ὀχυρότητος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὁ Σάτυρος τὴν τε χώραν τῶν πολεμίων ἐδῆωσε καὶ τὰς κώμας ἐνεπύρισε, ἐξ ὧν αἰχμάλωτα σώματα καὶ λείας πλῆθος ἤθροισε. 2 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐγχειρήσας διὰ τῶν παρόδων βιάζεσθαι, κατὰ μὲν τὸ προτειχίσμα καὶ τοὺς πύργους πολλοὺς ἀποβαλὼν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπεχώρησε, κατὰ δὲ τὰ ἔλη βιασάμενος ἐκράτησε τῶν ξυλίνων

¹ ἔχοντα Dindorf: ἔχοντι.

² ἡ δ' ἐκ θατέρου Dindorf: ἡ δὲ καθ' ἑτέρου.

³ δὲ δοκοῖς Reiske, Madvig, δ' ὡς δοκοῖς Bekker: δ' οἴκοις RX, δ' εὖ κίσιν 2nd hand in R. In F the passage reads as follows: . . . ὑπῆρχε φρουρουμένη ξυλίνοις δὲ πείσμασι διεστύλωτο ὑπεράνω . . .

the upper hand on the right wing and that his own 810 B.C mercenaries had been turned to flight, he gave up the pursuit. Going to the aid of those who had been worsted and for the second time becoming the author of victory, he routed the entire army of the enemy, so that it became clear to all that, by reason both of his birth and of his valour, it was proper that he should succeed to the throne of his fathers.

23. Aripharnes and Eumelus, however, after having been defeated in the battle, escaped to the capital city.¹ This was situated on the Thates River, which made the city rather difficult of access since the river encircled it and was of considerable depth. The city was surrounded also by great cliffs and thick woods, and had only two entrances, both artificial, of which one was within the royal castle itself and was strengthened with high towers and outworks, and the other was on the opposite side in swampy land, fortified by wooden palisades, and it rested upon piles at intervals and supported houses above the water. Since the strength of the position was so great, Satyrus at first plundered the country of the enemy and fired the villages, from which he collected prisoners and much booty. Afterwards, however, he attempted to make his way by force through the approaches. At the outworks and towers he lost many of his soldiers and withdrew, but he forced a passage through the swamp and captured the wooden

¹ *i.e.* the capital city of King Aripharnes.

3 φρουρίων. ταῦτα δὲ διαρπάσας καὶ διαβάς τὸν ποταμὸν ἤρξατο κόπτειν τὴν ὕλην, δι' ἧς ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ βασίλεια. τούτων δὲ ἐνεργῶς συντελουμένων Ἀριφάρνης ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀγωνιάσας μὴ κατὰ κράτος ἀλῶναι συμβῇ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, διηγωνίζετο τολμηρότερον, ὥς ἐν μόνῳ τῷ νικᾶν
4 κειμένης τῆς σωτηρίας. διείλετο δὲ καὶ τοὺς τοξό-
τας ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω τὰ μέρη τῆς παρόδου, δι' ὧν ῥαδίως κατετίτρωσκε τοὺς τὴν ὕλην κόπτοντας, μὴ δυναμένους μήτε προορᾶσθαι τὰ βέλη μήτ' ἀμύνεσθαι τοὺς βάλλοντας διὰ τὴν πυκνότητα τῶν
5 δένδρων. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Σάτυρον ἐπὶ τρεῖς μὲν ἡμέρας ἔτεμνον τὴν ὕλην, ὁδοποιούμενοι καὶ δια-
καρτεροῦντες ἐπιπόνως· τῇ δὲ τετάρτῃ συνήγγισαν μὲν τῷ τείχει, νικώμενοι δὲ τῷ πλήθει τῶν βελῶν καὶ τῇ τῶν τόπων στενοχωρίᾳ μεγάλοις ἐλαττώμασι
6 περιέπιπτον. Μενίσκος μὲν γὰρ ὁ τῶν μισθοφόρων ἡγεμὼν, ἀνὴρ καὶ συνέσει καὶ τόλμῃ διαφέρων, προσπεσὼν διὰ τῆς διόδου πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ μετὰ τῶν περὶ ἑαυτὸν λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισάμενος ἐξεβιάσθη,
7 πολλαπλασίῳ ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐπεξελθόντων. ὃν ἰδὼν ὁ Σάτυρος κινδυνεύοντα ταχέως παρεβοήθει καὶ τὴν ἐπιφορὰν τῶν πολεμίων ὑποστὰς ἐτρώθη λόγχῃ διὰ τοῦ βραχίονος καὶ κακῶς ἀπαλλάττων ὑπὸ τοῦ τραύματος ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν καὶ νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης ἐξέλιπε τὸν βίον, ἐννέα μόνον μῆνας βασιλεύσας μετὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τελευτὴν
8 Παρυσάδου. Μενίσκος δ' ὁ τῶν μισθοφόρων ἡγεμὼν λύσας τὴν πολιορκίαν ἀπήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς Γάργαζαν πόλιν καὶ κεῖθεν τὸ τοῦ βασιλέως

barricades. After destroying these and crossing the river, he began to cut down the woods through which it was necessary to advance to reach the palace. While this was being energetically carried on, King Aripharnes, alarmed lest his citadel should be taken by storm, fought against him with great boldness since he believed that in victory alone lay hope of safety. He stationed archers on both sides of the passage, by whose aid he easily inflicted mortal wounds on the men who were cutting down the woods, for because of the density of the trees they could neither see the missiles in time nor strike back at the archers. The men of Satyrus for three days went on cutting down the woods and making a roadway, bearing up amid hardship ; on the fourth day they drew near to the wall but they were overcome by the great number of missiles and by the confined space, and sustained great losses. Indeed, Meniscus, the leader of the mercenaries, a man excelling in sagacity and boldness, after pushing forward through the passage to the wall and fighting brilliantly together with his men, was forced to withdraw when a much stronger force came out against him. Seeing him in danger, Satyrus quickly came to his aid ; but, while withstanding the onrush of the enemy, he was wounded with a spear through the upper arm. Grievously disabled because of the wound, he returned to the camp and when night came on he died, having reigned only nine months after the death of his father Parysades. But Meniscus, the leader of the mercenaries, giving up the siege, led the army back to the city Gargaza,¹ whence he conveyed the king's body by

¹ Probably the same as the city called Gerousa by Ptolemy, *Geography*, 5. 8. 2.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

σῶμα διὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ¹ διεκόμισεν εἰς Παντικάπαιον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν Πρύτανιν.

24. Ὅς ταφὴν συντελέσας μεγαλοπρεπῇ καὶ καταθέμενος εἰς τὰς βασιλικὰς θήκας τὸ σῶμα ταχέως ἦκεν εἰς Γάργαζαν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἅμα καὶ τὴν δυναστείαν παρέλαβεν. Εὐμήλου δὲ διαπρεσβευομένου περὶ μέρους τῆς βασιλείας τούτῳ μὲν οὐ προσεῖχεν, ἐν δὲ Γαργάζῃ φρουρὰν ἀπολιπὼν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς Παντικάπαιον, ἀσφαλισόμενος τὰ κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον Εὐμήλος, συναγωνισαμένων αὐτῷ τῶν βαρβάρων, τὴν τε Γάργαζαν κατελάβετο καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολισμάτων καὶ
 2 χωρίων οὐκ ὀλίγα. ἐπιστρατεύσαντος δὲ τοῦ Πρυτάνιδος μάχῃ τε ἐνίκησε τὸν ἀδελφὸν καὶ συγκλείσας εἰς τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὸν πλησίον τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης συνηνάγκασεν ὁμολογίας θέσθαι, καθ' ἧς τοὺς τε στρατιώτας παρέδωκε καὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἐκχωρεῖν ὡμολόγησεν. ὥς δὲ παρεγένετο εἰς Παντικάπαιον, ἐν ᾧ τὸ βασίλειον ἦν αἰετῶν ἐν Βοσπόρῳ βασιλευσάντων, ἐπεχείρησε μὲν πάλιν ἀνακτᾶσθαι τὴν βασιλείαν, κατισχυθεὶς δὲ καὶ φυγὼν εἰς τοὺς
 3 καλουμένους Κήπους ἀνηρέθη. Εὐμήλος δὲ μετὰ τὸν τῶν ἀδελφῶν θάνατον βουλόμενος ἀσφαλῶς θέσθαι τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀνεῖλε τοὺς τε φίλους τῶν περὶ τὸν Σάτυρον καὶ Πρύτανιν, ἔτι δὲ τὰς γυναῖκας καὶ τὰ τέκνα. μόνος δὲ διέφυγεν αὐτὸν ὁ παῖς ὁ Σατύρου Παρυσάδης, νέος ὢν παντελῶς τὴν ἡλικίαν· ἐξίππεύσας γὰρ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κατέφυγε πρὸς Ἀγαρον τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Σκυθῶν.

¹ For ποταμοῦ Fischer in apparatus suggests πορθμοῦ; cp. Strabo, 9. 2. 6.

way of the river¹ to Panticapaeum to his brother, 310 B.C. Prytanis.

24. Prytanis, after celebrating a magnificent funeral and placing the body in the royal tombs, came quickly to Gargaza and took over both the army and the royal power. When Eumelus sent envoys to discuss a partition of the kingdom, he did not heed him but he left a garrison in Gargaza and returned to Panticapaeum in order to secure the royal prerogatives for himself. During this time Eumelus with the co-operation of the barbarians captured Gargaza and several of the other cities and villages. When Prytanis took the field against him, Eumelus defeated his brother in battle; and, after shutting him up in the isthmus² near the Maeotic Lake, he forced him to accept terms according to which he gave over his army and agreed to vacate his place as king. However, when Prytanis entered Panticapaeum, which had always been the capital of those who had ruled in Bosporus, he tried to recover his kingdom; but he was overpowered and fled to the so-called Gardens,³ where he was slain. After his brothers' death Eumelus, wishing to establish his power securely, slew the friends of Satyrus and Prytanis, and likewise their wives and children. The only one to escape him was Parysades, the son of Satyrus, who was very young; he, riding out of the city on horseback, took refuge with Agarus,⁴ the king of

¹ Or, reading *πορθμοῦ*: "through the straits."

² Probably the isthmus to the east of the Cimmerian Bosporus, leading to the Maeotic Lake from the Euxine.

³ Taman on the isthmus just referred to.

⁴ King Agarus is otherwise unknown, but Appian, *Mithridatic War*, 88, mentions a Scythian people called the Agari.

4 ἀγανακτούντων δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν ἐπὶ τῷ φόνῳ τῶν οἰκείων συναγαγὼν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν τὰ πλήθη περί τε τούτων ἀπελογήσατο καὶ τὴν πάτριον πολιτείαν ἀποκατέστησεν. συνεχώρησε δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν ἔχειν τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων οὔσαν τοῖς Παντικάπαιον οἰκοῦσι. προσεπηγγείλατο δὲ καὶ τῶν εἰσφορῶν ἅπαντας ἀφήσειν καὶ πολλὰ διελέχθη 5 δημαγωγῶν τὰ πλήθη. ταχὺ δὲ πάντων εἰς τὴν προϋπάρχουσιν εὐνοίαν ἀποκαταστάντων διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας τὸ λοιπὸν ἐβασίλευεν ἄρχων νομίμως τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν οὐ μετρίως θαυμαζόμενος.

25. Βυζαντίους μὲν γὰρ καὶ Σινωπεῖς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων τῶν τὸν Πόντον περιουκούντων¹ τοὺς πλείστους διετέλεσεν εὐεργετῶν. Καλλαντιανῶν δὲ πολιορκουμένων ὑπὸ Λυσιμάχου καὶ πιεζομένῳ τῇ σπᾶνι τῶν ἀναγκαίων χιλίους ὑπεδέξατο τοὺς διὰ τὴν σιτοδείαν ἐκχωρήσαντας. οἷς οὐ μόνον τῆς καταφυγῆς παρέσχετο τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πόλιν ἔδωκε κατοικεῖν, ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις τὴν ὀνομαζομένην 2 Ψοανκαητικὴν² χώραν κατεκληρούχησεν. ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν πλεόντων τὸν Πόντον πόλεμον ἐξενέγκας πρὸς τοὺς ληστεύειν εἰωθότας βαρβάρους Ἠνιόχους καὶ Ταύρους, ἔτι δ' Ἀχαιοὺς καθαρὰν ληστῶν ἀπέδειξε τὴν θάλασσαν, ὥστε μὴ μόνον κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ πᾶσαν σχεδὸν τὴν οἰκουμένην, διαγγελλόντων τῶν ἐμπόρων τὴν μεγα-

¹ περιουκούντων Fischer in apparatus : οἰκούντων.

² Ψοανκαητικὴν Madvig, approved by Fischer in apparatus : Ψόαν καὶ τὴν.

the Scythians. Since the citizens were angry at the slaughter of their kinsmen, Eumelus summoned the people to an assembly in which he defended himself in this matter and restored the constitution of their fathers. He even granted to them the immunity from taxation that those who lived in Panticapaeum had enjoyed under his ancestors. He promised also to free all of them from special levies, and he discussed many other measures as he sought the favour of the people. When all had been promptly restored to their former goodwill by his benevolence, from that time on he continued to be king, ruling in a constitutional way over his subjects and by his excellence winning no little admiration.

25. For Eumelus continued to show kindness to the people of Byzantium and to those of Sinopê and to most of the other Greeks who lived on the Pontus; and when the people of Callantia were besieged by Lysimachus and were hard pressed by lack of food,¹ he took under his care a thousand who had left their homes because of the famine. Not only did he grant them a safe place of refuge, but he gave them a city in which to live and allotted to them the region called Psoancaëticê.² In the interests of those who sailed on the Pontus he waged war against the barbarians who were accustomed to engage in piracy, the Heniochians, the Taurians, and the Achaeans; and he cleared the sea of pirates, with the result that, not only throughout his own kingdom but even throughout almost all the inhabited world, since the merchants carried abroad the news of his nobility, he

concerning the outcome of which we have no information. (Cp. Book 19. 73.

² The name is very doubtful. (Cp. the critical note.

λοιψυχίαν, ἀπολαμβάνειν τῆς εὐεργεσίας καρπὸν
 3 κάλλιστον τὸν ἔπαινον. προσεκτίησάτο δὲ καὶ τῆς
 συνοριζούσης βαρβάρου πολλὴν καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν
 ἐπιφανεστέραν ἐπὶ πολὺ κατεσκεύασε. καθόλου
 δ' ἐπεχείρησε πάντα τὰ περὶ τὸν Πόντον ἔθνη
 καταστρέφειν καὶ τάχα ἂν ἐκράτησε τῆς ἐπι-
 βολῆς εἰ μὴ σύντομον ἔσχε τὴν τοῦ βίου τελευτήν.
 πέντε γὰρ ἔτη καὶ τοὺς ἴσους μῆνας βασιλεύσας
 κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον, παραδόξῳ συμπτώματι χρη-
 4 σάμενος. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς Σινδικῆς¹ ἐπανιῶν εἰς τὴν
 οἰκίαν καὶ σπεύδων πρὸς τινα θυσίαν ἡλαυνε μὲν
 ἐπὶ τινος τεθρίππου πρὸς τὰ βασιλεία, τοῦ δ'
 ἄρματος ὄντος τετρακύκλου καὶ σκηνὴν ἔχοντος
 συνέβη τοὺς ἵππους διαταραχθέντας ἐξενεγκεῖν αὐ-
 τόν. τοῦ γὰρ ἡνιόχου μὴ δυναμένου κρατῆσαι τῶν
 ἡνιῶν, φοβηθεὶς μὴ κατενεχθῇ πρὸς τὰς φάραγγας,
 ἐπεχείρησεν ἀφάλλεσθαι· ἐμπλακέντος δὲ τοῦ ξίφους
 εἰς τὸν τροχὸν συνεφειλκύσθη τῇ φορᾷ καὶ παρα-
 χρήμα ἐτελεύτησεν.

26. Περὶ δὲ τῆς τῶν ἀδελφῶν τελευτῆς Ἰὺμήλου
 τε καὶ Σατύρου παραδέδονται χρησμοί, μικρὸν μὲν
 ἡλιθιώτεροι πιστευόμενοι δὲ παρὰ τοῖς ἐγχωρίοις.
 τῷ μὲν γὰρ Σατύρῳ λέγουσι χρῆσαι τὸν θεὸν φυ-
 λάσασθαι τὸν μῦν μήποτ' αὐτὸν ἀνέλη. διόπερ
 οὔτε δοῦλον οὔτ' ἐλεύθερον τῶν τεταγμένων ὑφ'
 ἑαυτὸν εἶα τοῦτ' ἔχειν τοῦνομα· ἔπειτα δὲ τοὺς ἐν
 ταῖς οἰκίαις καὶ ταῖς ἀρούραις ἐφοβεῖτο μῦς καὶ
 τοῖς παισὶν αἰεὶ συνέταττε τούτους ἀποκτείνειν καὶ
 τὰς κοίτας ἐμπλάττειν. πάντα δ' ἐνδεχομένως
 αὐτοῦ ποιοῦντος οἷς ᾤετο κατισχύσειν τὸ πεπρω-
 μένον, κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον πληγεὶς τοῦ βραχίονος

¹ Σινδικῆς Wesseling : Ἰνδικῆς RX, Σικυθικῆς F.

received that highest reward of well-doing—praise. ^{310 B.C.} He also gained possession of much of the adjacent region inhabited by the barbarians and made his kingdom far more famous. In sum, he undertook to subdue all the nations around the Pontus, and possibly he would have accomplished his purpose if his life had not been suddenly cut off. For, after he had been king for five years and an equal number of months, he died, suffering a very strange mishap. As he was returning home from Sindicê and was hurrying for a sacrifice, riding to his palace in a four-horse carriage which had four wheels and a canopy, it happened that the horses were frightened and ran away with him. Since the driver was unable to manage the reins, the king, fearing lest he be carried to the ravines, tried to jump out; but his sword caught in the wheel,¹ and he was dragged along by the motion of the carriage and died on the spot.

26. About the death of the brothers, Eumelus and Satyrus, prophecies have been handed down, rather silly yet accepted among the people of the land. They say that the god had told Satyrus to be on his guard against the mouse lest it sometime cause his death. For this reason he permitted neither slave nor freeman of those assigned to his service to have this name; and he also feared domestic and field mice and was always ordering his slaves to kill them and block up their holes. But, although he did everything possible by which he thought to ward off his doom, he died, struck in the upper arm through the

¹ Or possibly, "in the hoop that supported the canopy," cp. chap. 26. 2.

2 εἰς τὸν μῦν. τῷ δ' Εὐμήλῳ χρησμός ἦν τὴν
φερομένην οἰκίαν φυλάξασθαι. ὅθεν πάλιν οὗτος
εἰς οἰκίαν οὐκ εἰσῆει πραχείρως μὴ προδιερευνη-
σάντων τῶν παίδων τὴν ὀροφὴν καὶ τὰ θεμέλια.
τελευτήσαντος δὲ αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν ὀχουμένην ἐπὶ τοῦ
τεθρίππου σκηνὴν ἕκαστος ὑπελάμβανε τετελέσθαι
τὸν χρησμόν.

3 Καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν ἐν τῷ Βοσπόρῳ πραχθέντων
ἅλις ἡμῶν ἔχέτω.

Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὕπατοι
μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐμβalόντες εἰς τὴν πολεμίαν¹ ἐνί-
κησαν μάχῃ Σαμνίτας περὶ τὸ καλούμενον Ἰάλιον.
τῶν δ' ἡττηθέντων καταλαμβανομένων τὸν Ἱερὸν
λόφον ὀνομαζόμενον τότε μὲν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιλα-
βούσης οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν στρατοπεδείαν
ἀπεχώρησαν, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία πάλιν μάχης γενο-
μένης πολλοὶ μὲν ἀνῆρέθησαν τῶν Σαμνιτῶν,
αἰχμάλωτοι δ' ἐλήφθησαν ὑπὲρ τοὺς δισχιλίους

4 καὶ διακοσίους. τοιούτων δὲ προτερημάτων γενο-
μένων τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἀδεῶς ἤδη τῶν ὑπαίθρων
συνέβαινε κυριεῦειν τοὺς ὑπάτους καὶ τὰς ἀπειθού-
σας τῶν πόλεων χειροῦσθαι. Καταράκταν μὲν οὖν
καὶ Κεραυνίλιαν ἐκπολιορκήσαντες φρουροὺς ἐπέθη-
καν, τῶν δ' ἄλλων τινὰς πείσαντες προσηγάγοντο.

27. Ἐπ' ἄρχοντος δ' Ἀθήνησι Δημητρίου τοῦ
Φαληρέως τὴν ὕπατον ἀρχὴν ἐν Ῥώμῃ παρέλαβον
Κόιντος Φάβιος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Γάιος Μάρκιος.

¹ πολεμίαν Burger, Ἀπουλίαν Kaerst, Καμπανίαν Binne-
boessel : Ἰταλίαν.

¹ The word *μῦς* is found in medical writers with the mean-
210

“mouse.”¹ In the case of Eumelus the warning was 310 B.C. that he should be on guard against the house that is on the move.² Therefore he never afterward entered a house freely unless his servants had previously examined the roof and the foundations. But when he died because of the canopy that was carried on the four-horse chariot, all agreed that the prophecy had been fulfilled.

Concerning the events that took place in the Bosphorus, let this suffice us.

In Italy the Roman consuls with an army invaded the hostile territory³ and defeated the Samnites in battle at the place called Talium. When the defeated had occupied the place named the Holy Mount, the Romans for the moment withdrew to their own camp since night was coming on; but on the next day a second battle was waged in which many of the Samnites were killed and more than twenty-two hundred were taken prisoners. After such successes had been won by the Romans, it came to pass that their consuls from then on dominated the open country with impunity and overcame the cities which did not submit. Taking Cataracta and Ceraunilia by siege, they imposed garrisons upon them, but some of the other cities they won over by persuasion.⁴

27. When Demetrius of Phalerum was archon in 309 B.C. Athens, in Rome Quintus Fabius received the consulship for the second time and Gaius Marcius for the ing “mouse.” Cp. the Latin *musculus*, literally “little mouse.”

² Literally, “the house that moves itself,” or “the house that is moved.”

³ The campaign that follows is not mentioned in other sources and the places named are all unknown. The narrative is continued from Book 19, 105. 5.

⁴ Continued in chap. 35. 1.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασι-
 λεύων πυθόμενος τοὺς ἰδίους στρατηγούς ἀπο-
 βεβληκέναι τὰς ἐν Κιλικίᾳ πόλεις, πλεύσας μετὰ
 δυνάμεως ἐπὶ Φασήλιδα ταύτην μὲν ἐξεπολιόρκησεν,
 εἰς δὲ τὴν Λυκίαν παρακομισθεὶς Ξάνθον φρουρου-
 2 μένην ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου κατὰ κράτος εἶλεν. εἶτα τῇ
 Καύνῳ προσπλεύσας τὴν μὲν πόλιν παρέλαβε, τὰς
 δὲ ἀκροπόλεις φρουρουμένας τῇ βίᾳ κατισχύσας
 τὸ μὲν Ἡράκλειον ἐξείλε, τὸ δὲ Περσικὸν παρα-
 δόντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὑποχείριον ἐποιήσατο.
 3 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰς τὴν Κῶν πλεύσας μετεπέμψατο
 Πτολεμαῖον, ὃς ὦν ἀδελφιδοῦς Ἀντιγόνου καὶ δύ-
 ναμιν πεπιστευμένος τοῦτον μὲν κατέλιπε πρὸς δὲ
 Πτολεμαῖον κοινοπραγίαν ἐτίθετο. πλεύσαντος δ'
 ἐκ τῆς Χαλκίδος αὐτοῦ καὶ κομισθέντος εἰς Κῶν
 τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὁ Πτολεμαῖος φιλανθρώπως αὐτὸν
 προσεδέξατο· εἶτα ὁρῶν πεφρονηματισμένον καὶ
 τοὺς ἡγεμόνας ὁμιλίαις καὶ δωρεαῖς ἐξιδιοποιού-
 μενον, φοβηθεὶς μή τινα ἐπιβουλήν μηχανήσεται,
 φθάσας αὐτὸν συνέλαβε καὶ πιεῖν κώνιον συν-
 ηνάγκασε. τοὺς δὲ συνηκολουθηκότας στρατιώτας
 ἐπαγγελίαις δημαγωγήσας κατέμιξε τοῖς μεθ'
 ἑαυτοῦ στρατευομένοις.

28. "Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Πολυπέρχων
 μὲν ἡθροικῶς ἀδράν δύναμιν κατήγαγεν ἐπὶ τὴν
 πατρῶαν βασιλείαν Ἡρακλέα τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ
 Βαρσίνης, Κάσανδρος δὲ καταστρατοπεδεύσαντος
 αὐτοῦ περὶ τὴν καλουμένην Στυμφαίαν¹ ἦκεν μετὰ

¹ Στυμφαίαν Palmer: Στυμφαλίαν.

¹ Demetrius was archon in 309/8 B.C. In the Fasti the
 consuls for 310 B.C. are Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus for
 212

first.¹ While these were in office, Ptolemy, the king 300 B.C.
of Egypt, hearing that his own generals had lost the
cities of Cilicia, sailed with an army to Phaselis and
took this city. Then, crossing into Lycia, he took by
storm Xanthus, which was garrisoned by Antigonos.
Next he sailed to Caunus² and won the city; and
violently attacking the citadels, which were held by
garrisons, he stormed the Heraeum, but he gained
possession of the Persicum when its soldiers delivered
it to him. Thereafter he sailed to Cos and sent for
Ptolemaeus, who, although he was the nephew of
Antigonos and had been entrusted by him with an
army, had deserted his uncle and was offering co-
operation to Ptolemy.³ When Ptolemaeus had sailed
from Chalcis and had come to Cos, Ptolemy at first
received him graciously; then, on discovering that
he had become presumptuous and was trying to win
over the leaders to himself by conversing with them
and giving them gifts, fearing lest he should devise
some plot, he forestalled this by arresting him and
compelled him to drink hemlock. As for the soldiers
who had followed Ptolemaeus, after Ptolemy had won
their favour through promises, he distributed them
among the men of his own army.

28. Meanwhile Polyperchon, who had collected a
strong army, brought back to his father's kingdom
Heracles, the son of Alexander and Barsinê⁴; but
when he was in camp at the place called Stympheum,⁵

the second time and C. Marcus Rutilus, who was later called
Censorinus. Cp. Livy, 9. 33. The narrative is continued
from chap. 21.

² Both Phaselis and Xanthus are in Lycia, the former on the
east, the latter on the west coast of the promontory. Caunus is
in Caria. ³ Cp. chap. 19. 2. ⁴ Cp. chap. 20, and note.

⁵ A region of Epirus, also called Tymphaeum.

τῆς δυνάμεως. οὐ μακρὰν δὲ τῶν παρεμβολῶν ἀπεχουσῶν ἀλλήλων καὶ τῶν Μακεδόνων οὐκ ἀηδῶς ὀρώντων τὴν κάθοδον τοῦ βασιλέως, δείσας ὁ Κάσανδρος μήποτε φύσει πρὸς μεταβολὴν ὄντες ὀξεῖς οἱ Μακεδόνες αὐτομολήσωσι πρὸς τὸν Ἡρα-
 2 κλέα, διεπρεσβεύσατο πρὸς Πολυπέρχοντα. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπειράτο διδάσκειν αὐτὸν ὅτι γινομένης τῆς καθόδου ποιήσῃ τὸ προσταττό-
 μενον ὑφ' ἐτέρων, συναγωνισάμενος δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τὸν νεανίσκον ἀνελὼν παραχρήμα μὲν ἀπολήψεται τὰς προγεγενημένας κατὰ Μακεδονίαν δωρεάς, εἴτι καὶ δύναμιν ἀναλαβὼν στρατηγὸς ἀποδειχθήσεται
 περὶ Πελοπόννησον καὶ πάντων τῶν ἐν τῇ δυνα-
 στείᾳ τῇ Κασάνδρου κοινωνὸς ἔσται, τιμώμενος διαφόρως. πέρας δὲ πολλαῖς καὶ μεγάλαις ἐπαγ-
 γελίαις πείσας τὸν Πολυπέρχοντα καὶ συνθήκας ἐν
 ἀπορρήτοις συνθέμενος προετρέψατο δολοφονῆσαι
 3 τὸν βασιλέα. ὁ δὲ Πολυπέρχων ἀνελὼν τὸν νε-
 νίσκον καὶ φανερώς κοινοπραγῶν τοῖς περὶ τὸν
 Κάσανδρον τάς τ' ἐν τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ δωρεάς ἐκομί-
 σατο καὶ κατὰ τὰς ὁμολογίας παρέλαβε στρατιώτας
 πεζοὺς μὲν Μακεδόνας τετρακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ
 4 Θετταλοὺς πεντακοσίους. προσλαβόμενος δὲ καὶ
 τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς βουλομένους ἐπεχείρησε μὲν διὰ
 τῆς Βοιωτίας προάγειν εἰς Πελοπόννησον, ὑπὸ δὲ
 Βοιωτῶν καὶ Πελοποννησίων κωλυθεὶς ἀνέστρεψε
 καὶ προελθὼν εἰς Λοκροὺς ἐνταῦθα τὴν παραχει-
 μασίαν ἐποιεῖτο.

29. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Λυσίμαχος

¹ For further details of the murder cp. Plutarch, *De falsa*
 214

Cassander arrived with his army. As the camps were 309 B.C. not far distant from each other and the Macedonians regarded the restoration of the king without disfavour, Cassander, since he feared lest the Macedonians, being by nature prone to change sides easily, should sometime desert to Heracles, sent an embassy to Polyperchon. As for the king, Cassander tried to show Polyperchon that if the restoration should take place he would do what was ordered by others; but, he said, if Polyperchon joined with him and slew the stripling, he would at once recover what had formerly been granted him throughout Macedonia, and then, after receiving an army, he would be appointed general in the Peloponnesus and would be partner in everything in Cassander's realm, being honoured above all. Finally he won Polyperchon over by many great promises, made a secret compact with him, and induced him to murder the king.¹ When Polyperchon had slain the youth and was openly co-operating with Cassander, he recovered the grants in Macedonia and also, according to the agreement, received four thousand Macedonian foot-soldiers and five hundred Thessalian horse. Enrolling also those of the others who wished, he attempted to lead them through Boeotia into the Peloponnesus; but, when he was prevented by Boeotians and Peloponnesians, he turned aside, advanced into Locris, and there passed the winter.²

29. While these events were taking place, Lysi-

puclitia, 4 (p. 530); Justin, 15. 2. 3. According to Justin, 15. 1. 1, Polyperchon was already dead at the time of the murder.

² The winter of 309/8 B.C. Henceforth Polyperchon plays a very minor part; in 303 B.C. he is mentioned as a supporter of Cassander (chap. 103. 6-7).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

μὲν ἐν Χερρονήσῳ πόλιν ἔκτισεν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ Λυσιμαχίαν καλέσας. Κλεομένης δ' ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἔτη ἐξήκοντα καὶ μῆνας δέκα, τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος ὁ Ἀρεὺς . . . υἱὸς¹ ἤρξεν ἔτη τέσσαρα πρὸς τοῖς τεσσαράκοντα.

- 2 Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς Ἀμίλκας ὁ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ δυνάμεων στρατηγὸς τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χωρίων χειρωσάμενος προῆγεν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας, ὡς καὶ ταύτας αἰρήσων κατὰ κράτος.
- 3 τὴν μὲν οὖν σιτοπομπείαν διεκώλυε πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον θαλασσοκρατῶν, τοὺς δ' ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας καρποὺς καταφθείρας ἐπεβάλετο καταλαβέσθαι τοὺς περὶ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον² τόπους, κειμένους μὲν πρὸ τῆς πόλεως· εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ προσβάλλειν ἐξ ἐφόδου τοῖς τείχεσι διεγνώκει, τοῦ μάντεως εἰρηκότος αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν τῶν ἱερῶν ὅτι τῇ μετὰ ταύτην ἡμέρᾳ
- 4 πάντως ἐν Συρακούσαις δειπνήσει. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως αἰσθόμενοι τὴν ἐπίνοιαν τῶν πολεμίων ἐξέπεμψαν τῶν μὲν πεζῶν νυκτὸς περὶ τρισχιλίουσ καὶ τῶν ἱππέων περὶ τετρακοσίους, προστάξαντες
- 5 καταλαβέσθαι τὸν Εὐρύηλον. ταχὺ δὲ τούτων τὸ παραγγελθὲν πραξάντων οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι νυκτὸς οὔσης προσῆγον, νομίζοντες λήσεσθαι τοὺς πολε-

¹ ὁ Ἀρέτα υἱὸς RX, ὁ Ἀρέου υἱὸς F. Post suggests the loss of a line, e.g., ὁ Ἀρεὺς <υἱὸς> ὦν Κλεωμένους, Ἀκροτάτου δὲ υἱὸς, cp. Plutarch, *Lysis*, 3.

² Ὀλυμπιεῖον Post, cp. Book 16. 68. 1, 83. 2 : Ὀλύμπιον.

machus founded a city in the Chersonesus, calling it ^{309 B.C.} Lysimachea after himself.¹ Cleomenes, the king of the Lacedaemonians, died after having ruled sixty years and ten months²; and Areus, grandson of Cleomenes and son of Acrotatus,³ succeeded to the throne and ruled for forty-four years.

At about this time Hamilcar,⁴ the general of the armies in Sicily, after gaining possession of the remaining outposts, advanced with his army against Syracuse, intending to take that city also by storm. He prevented the importation of grain since he had controlled the sea for a long time; and after destroying the crops on the land he now undertook to capture the region about the Olympieum,⁵ which lies before the city. Immediately on his arrival, however, he also decided to attack the walls, since the soothsayer had said to him at the inspection of the victims that on the next day he would certainly dine in Syracuse. But the people of the city, learning the intention of their enemy, sent out at night about three thousand of their infantry and about four hundred of their cavalry, ordering them to occupy Euryelus.⁶ These quickly carried out the orders; but the Carthaginians advanced during the night, believing that they would

¹ The settlers came from the city of Cardia, which had been destroyed by Lysimachus (Pausanias, I. 9. 8).

² In Book 15. 60. 4 (370 B.C.) we are wrongly told that the reign lasted for 34 years.

³ The translation follows the reading suggested in the critical note.

⁴ Continued from chap. 18. 3.

⁵ South of the city on the shore of the Great Harbour, near the mouth of the Anapus River.

⁶ The narrow entrance at the west end of the plateau, Epipolae, which lies above the city on the west and overlooks the valley of the Anapus River.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

- μίους. ἤγεῖτο μὲν οὖν Ἀμίλκας πάντων, ἔχων τοὺς αἰεὶ περὶ ἑαυτὸν τεταγμένους, ἐπηκολούθει δὲ Δεινοκράτης, τῶν ἱππέων εἰληφώς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν.
- 6 τὸ δὲ τῶν πεζῶν στρατόπεδον εἰς δύο φάλαγγας διήρητο, τὴν τε τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ τὴν τῶν συμ-
μαχοῦντων Ἑλλήνων. παρηκολούθει δὲ καὶ πλήθος ὄχλου παντοδαπὸν ἐκτὸς τῆς τάξεως ὠφελείας ἔνεκα, χρεῖαν μὲν στρατιωτικὴν οὐδεμίαν παρεχόμενον, θορύβου δὲ καὶ ταραχῆς ἀλόγου γινόμενοι αἷτιον, ἐξ ὧν πολλάκις ὀλοσχερέστεροι συμβαίνουσι
- 7 κίνδυνοι. καὶ τότε δὲ τῶν ὁδῶν στενῶν οὐσῶν καὶ τραχειῶν οἱ μὲν τὰ σκευοφόρα κομίζοντες καὶ τῶν ἐκτὸς τῆς τάξεως συνακολουθούντων τινὲς ἐβάδιζον πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλοτιμούμενοι περὶ τῆς ὁδοιπορίας· στενοχωρουμένου δὲ τοῦ πλήθους καὶ διὰ τοῦτό τισιν ἐγγενομένης ἀψιμαχίας καὶ πολλῶν ἐκατέροις παραβοηθούντων κραυγὴ καὶ πολὺς θόρυβος κατεῖχε τὸ στρατόπεδον.
- 8 Καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ κατειληφότες τὸν Εὐρύηλον Συρακόσιοι μετὰ θορύβου προσιόντας τοὺς πολεμίους αἰσθόμενοι καὶ τόπους ἔχοντες ὑπερδεξίους
- 9 ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. καὶ τινὲς μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς ἐστῶτες ἔβαλλον τοὺς ἐπιόντας, τινὲς δὲ τοὺς εὐκαίρους τῶν τόπων καταλαβόντες ἀπέκλειον τῆς ὁδοῦ τοὺς βαρβάρους, ἄλλοι δὲ κατὰ τῶν κρημνῶν τοὺς φεύγοντας ρίπτειν ἑαυτοὺς ἠνάγκαζον· διὰ γὰρ τὸ σκότος καὶ τὴν ἄγνοιαν ὑπελήφθησαν μεγάλη δυνάμει παραγεγονέναι πρὸς τὴν

not be seen by the enemy. Now Hamilcar was in the foremost place with those who were regularly arrayed about him, and he was followed by Deinocrates,¹ who had received command of the cavalry. The main body of the foot-soldiers was divided into two phalanxes, one composed of the barbarians and one of the Greek allies. Outside the ranks a mixed crowd of rabble also followed along for the sake of booty, men who are of no use whatever to an army, but are the source of tumult and irrational confusion, from which the most extreme dangers often arise. And on this occasion, since the roads were narrow and rough, the baggage train and some of the camp-followers kept jostling each other as they competed for the right of way; and, since the crowd was pressed into a narrow space and for this reason some became involved in brawls and many tried to help each side, great confusion and tumult prevailed in the army.

At this point the Syracusans who had occupied Euryelus, perceiving that the enemy were advancing in confusion whereas they themselves occupied higher positions, charged upon their opponents.² Some of them stood on the heights and sent missiles at those who were coming up, some by occupying advantageous positions blocked the barbarians from the passage, and others forced the fleeing soldiers to cast themselves down the cliffs; for on account of the darkness and the lack of information the enemy supposed that the Syracusans had arrived with a large force for the

¹ A Syracusan exile, cp. Book 19. 8. 6.

² In spite of the picturesque details that follow, the fighting probably took place in the Anapo Valley, west and south of Euryelus and Epipolae (Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*², 4. 2. 192).

- 10 ἐπίθεσιν. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι τὰ μὲν διὰ τὴν τῶν
 ιδίων παραχῇν, τὰ δὲ διὰ τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἐπι-
 φάνειαν ἐλαττούμενοι, μάλιστα δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀπειρίαν
 τῶν τόπων καὶ στενοχωρίαν ἀπορούμενοι πρὸς
 φυγὴν ἐτράπησαν. οὐκ ἐχόντων δὲ τῶν τόπων
 εὐρυχωρῇ διέξοδον οἱ μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν ιδίων ἱππέων
 συνεπατοῦντο πολλῶν ὄντων, οἱ δὲ πρὸς ἀλλήλους
 ὥς πολέμοι διεμάχοντο, τῆς ἀγνοίας ἐπισχούσης
 11 διὰ τὴν νύκτα. Ἀμίλκας δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπέστη
 τοὺς πολεμίους εὐρώστως καὶ τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν
 τεταγμένους ἡξίου συγκινδυνεύειν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 διὰ τὴν παραχῇν καὶ τὸν φόβον ἐγκαταλιπόντων
 αὐτὸν τῶν στρατιωτῶν μονωθεὶς¹ ὑπὸ τῶν Συρα-
 κοσίων συνηρπάγη.

30. Εἰκότως δ' ἂν τις παρασημῆναιτο τὴν ἀνω-
 μαλίαν τῆς τύχης καὶ τὸ παράλογον τῶν παρὰ τὰς
 ὑπολήψεις συντελουμένων παρ' ἀνθρώποις. Ἀγα-
 θοκλῆς μὲν γὰρ ἀνδρεία διαφέρων καὶ πολλὴν
 δύναμιν ἐσχηκὼς τὴν συναγωνισαμένην περὶ τὸν
 Ἰμέραν οὐ μόνον ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἡττήθη κατὰ
 κράτος, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τὴν κρατίστην καὶ
 πλείστην ἀπέβαλεν· οἱ δὲ τειχῆρεις ἀποληφθέντες
 ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις μικρῷ μέρει τῶν προητη-
 θέντων οὐ μόνον τὴν πολιορκήσασαν δύναμιν ἐχει-
 ρώσαντο τῶν Καρχηδονίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν
 Ἀμίλκαν, ἐπιφανέστατον ὄντα τῶν πολιτῶν, ἐξώ-
 γρησαν· καὶ τὸ θαυμασιώτατον, δώδεκα μυριάδας
 πεζῶν καὶ πεντακισχιλίου ἱππεῖς ὀλίγος ἀριθμὸς

attack. The Carthaginians, being at a disadvantage ^{30.) B.C.} partly because of the confusion in their own ranks and partly because of the sudden appearance of the enemy, and in particular at a loss because of their ignorance of the locality and their cramped position, were driven into flight. But since there was no broad passage through the place, some of them were trodden down by their own horsemen, who were numerous, and others fought among themselves as if enemies, ignorance prevailing because of the darkness. Hamilcar at first withstood the enemy stoutly and exhorted those drawn up near him to join with him in the fighting; but afterwards the soldiers abandoned him on account of the confusion and panic, and he, left alone, was pounced upon by the Syracusans.

30. One might with reason note the inconsistency of Fortune and the strange manner in which human events turn out contrary to expectation. For Agathocles, who was outstanding in courage and who had had a large army fighting in his support, not only was defeated decisively by the barbarians at the Himeras River, but he even lost the strongest and largest part of his army¹; whereas the garrison troops left behind in Syracuse, with only a small part of those who had previously been defeated, not only got the better of the Carthaginian army that had besieged them, but even captured alive Hamilcar, the most famous of their citizens. And what was most amazing, one hundred and twenty thousand foot-soldiers and five thousand horsemen were defeated

¹ Cp. Book 19, 108-109.

¹ *μονωθεὶς* Sintonis: *μόγυς σωθεὶς*.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

πολεμίων, προσλαβόμενος ἀπάτην καὶ τόπον, κατὰ κράτος ἤττησεν, ὥστ' ἀληθὲς εἶναι τὸ λεγόμενον ὅτι πολλὰ τὰ κενὰ τοῦ πολέμου.

- 2 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν τροπὴν οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι ἄλλοι¹ κατ' ἄλλους τόπους διασπαρέντες μόγισ εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν ἠθροίσθησαν, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι μετὰ πολλῶν λαφύρων ἐπανελθόντες εἰς τὴν πόλιν τὸν Ἀμίλκαν παρέδουσαν τοῖς βουλομένοις λιμβάνειν παρ' αὐτοῦ τιμωρίαν· ἀνεμιμνήσκοντο δὲ καὶ τῆς τοῦ μάντεως φωνῆς, ὃς ἔφησεν αὐτοὶ εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν εἰς Συρακούσας δειπνήσειν, τοῦ δαιμονίου 3 παραγαγόντος τάληθές. τὸν δ' οὖν Ἀμίλκαν οἱ τῶν ἀπολωλότων συγγενεῖς δεδεμένοι ἀγαγόντες διὰ τῆς πόλεως καὶ δειναῖς αἰκίαις κατ' αὐτοῦ χρησάμενοι μετὰ τῆς ἐσχάτης ὕβρεως ἀνέειλον. εἴθ' οἱ μὲν τῆς πόλεως προεστηκότες ἀποκόψαντες αὐτοῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπέστειλαν τοὺς κομιοῦντας εἰς τὴν Λιβύην πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα καὶ περὶ τῶν γεγονότων εὐτυχημάτων ἀπαγγελοῦντας.

31. Ἡ δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατιὰ μετὰ τὴν γενομένην συμφορὰν μαθοῦσα τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν ἀτυχημάτων μόγισ ἀπηλλάγη τῶν φόβων. ἀναρχίας δ' οὔσης διέστησαν οἱ βάρβαροι πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας. 2 οἱ μὲν οὖν φυγάδες μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν Ἑλλήνων Δεινοκράτην στρατηγὸν ἀπέδειξαν, οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι τοῖς δευτερεύουσι² μετὰ τὸν στρατηγὸν τιμῇ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐνεχείρισαν.

Καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον Ἀκραγαντῖνοι θεωροῦντες τὴν ἐν Σικελίᾳ κατάστασιν εὐφροεστάτην οὔσαι πρὸς ἐπίθεσιν ἡμφισβήτησαν τῆς κατὰ τὴν νῆσον ἡγε-

¹ ἄλλοι Hertlein : ἄλλος.

² τῇ after δευτερεύουσι omitted by Madvig.

in battle by a small number of the enemy who enlisted deception and terrain on their side ; so that the saying is true that many are the empty alarms of war.¹ 309 B.C.

After the rout the Carthaginians, scattered some here some there, were with difficulty gathered on the next day ; and the Syracusans, returning to the city with much plunder, delivered Hamilear over to those who wished to take vengeance upon him. They recalled also the word of the soothsayer who had said that Hamilear would enter Syracuse and dine there on the next day, the divinity having presented the truth in disguise. The kinsmen of the slain, after leading Hamilear through the city in bonds and inflicting terrible tortures upon him, put him to death with the utmost indignities. Then the rulers of the city cut off his head and dispatched men to carry it into Libya to Agathocles and report to him the successes that had been gained.

31. When the Carthaginian army after the disaster had taken place learned the cause of its misfortune, it was with difficulty relieved from its fears. There being no established commander, the barbarians separated from the Greeks. Then the exiles along with the other Greeks elected Deinocrates general, and the Carthaginians gave the command to those who had been second in rank to Hamilear.

About this time the Aeragantines, seeing that the situation in Sicily was most favourable for an attempt, made a bid for the leadership of the whole island ;

¹ Cp. Book 17. 86, 1 ; 20. 67. 4 ; Thucydides, 3. 30 ; Aristotle, *Nicomachean Ethics*, 1116 b 7 ; Cicero, *Letters to Atticus*, 5. 20. 3. In most of these passages the MSS. are divided between *κενά* (empty) and *καυά* (strange) ; and Tyrrell and Purser on the last passage suggest *κοινά* (common to all).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

3 μονίας· ὑπελάμβανον γὰρ Καρχηδονίους μὲν μὲν μόγις
 ἀνθέξειν τῷ πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα πολέμῳ, Δεινοκράτην
 δ' εὐκαταγώνιστον εἶναι συνηθροικότα φυγαδικὴν
 στρατιάν, τοὺς δ' ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις θλιβο-
 μένους τῇ σιτοδείᾳ μὴδ' ἐγχειρήσειν ἀμφισβητεῖν
 τῶν πρωτείων, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, τὴν στρατείαν
 ἑαυτῶν ποιουμένων ἐπ' ἐλευθερώσει τῶν πόλεων
 ἁσμένως ἅπαντας ὑπακούσεσθαι διὰ τε τὸ πρὸς
 τοὺς βαρβάρους μῖσος καὶ διὰ τὴν ἔμφυτον πᾶσιν
 4 ἐπιθυμίαν τῆς αὐτονομίας. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν ἐλόμενοι
 στρατηγὸν Ξενόδικον καὶ τὴν ἀρμόζουσιν δόντες
 δύναμιν ἐξέπεμψαν ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον· ὁ δὲ παρα-
 χρήμα ἐπὶ τὴν Γέλαν ὀρμήσας καὶ διὰ τινων ἰδιο-
 ξένων νυκτὸς εἰσαχθεὶς ἐκυρίευσεν τῆς πόλεως ἅμα
 5 καὶ δυνάμεως ἀδράς καὶ χρημάτων. ἐλευθερω-
 θέντες οὖν οἱ Γελῶοι προθυμότατα πανδημεὶ συ-
 στρατεύοντες ἡλευθέρουν τὰς πόλεις. διαβοηθείσης
 δὲ τῆς τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων ἐπιβολῆς κατὰ πᾶσαν
 τὴν νῆσον ἐνέπεσεν ὀρμὴ ταῖς πόλεσι πρὸς τὴν
 ἐλευθερίαν. καὶ πρῶτοι μὲν Ἐνναῖοι πέμψαντες
 τὴν πόλιν τοῖς Ἀκραγαντίνοις παρέδωκαν· οἱ δὲ
 ταύτην ἐλευθερώσαντες παρήλθον ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐρβησ-
 σόν, φρουρᾶς ἐν αὐτῷ παραφυλαττούσης τὴν πόλιν.
 γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἰσχυρᾶς καὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν
 συνεργησάντων συνέβη τὴν φρουρὰν ἀλῶναι καὶ
 πολλοὺς μὲν πεσεῖν τῶν βαρβάρων, εἰς πεντακοσίους
 δὲ θεμένους τὰ ὄπλα παραδοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτούς.

32. Περὶ ταῦτα δ' ὄντων τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων
 τῶν ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις καταλελειμμένων στρα-

for they believed that the Carthaginians would scarcely sustain the war against Agathocles; that Deinocrates was easy to conquer since he had collected an army of exiles; that the people of Syracuse, pinched by famine, would not even try to compete for the primacy; and, what was most important, that if they took the field to secure the independence of the cities, all would gladly answer the summons both through hatred for the barbarians and through the desire for self-government that is implanted in all men. They therefore elected Xenodiceus¹ as general, gave him an army suitable for the undertaking, and sent him forth to the war. He at once set out against Gela, was admitted at night by certain personal friends, and became master of the city together with its strong army and its wealth. The people of Gela, having been thus freed, joined in his campaign very eagerly and unanimously, and set about freeing the cities. As news of the undertaking of the Acragantines spread throughout the whole island, an impulse toward liberty made itself manifest in the cities. And first the people of Enna sent to the Acragantines and delivered their city over to them; and when they had freed Enna, the Acragantines went on to Erbessus, although a garrison stationed there was keeping watch over the city. After a bitter battle had taken place in which the citizens aided the Acragantines, the garrison was captured and, although many of the barbarians fell, at least five hundred of them laid down their arms and surrendered.

32. While the Acragantines were thus engaged, some of the soldiers who had been left in Syracuse by

¹ Called Xenodocus in chaps. 56. 2; 62. 2.

τιωτῶν ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους καταλαβόμενοί τινες τὴν
 Ἐχέτλαν ἐπόρθουν τὴν τε Λεοντίνην καὶ Καμαρι-
 2 ναίαν. κακῶς οὖν πασχουσὼν τῶν πόλεων διὰ τὸ
 τὴν χώραν δηροῦσθαι καὶ τοῦς καρποὺς ἅπαντας
 διαφθείρεσθαι ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τοὺς τόπους ὁ Ξενόδικος
 Λεοντίνους μὲν καὶ Καμαριναίους ἀπήλλαξε τοῦ
 πολέμου, τὴν δ' Ἐχέτλαν χωρίον ὄχυρόν ἐκπο-
 λιορκήσας τοῖς μὲν πολίταις τὴν δημοκρατίαν
 ἀποκατέστησε, τοὺς δὲ Συρακοσίους κατεπλήξματο·
 καθόλου δ' ἐπιπορευόμενος τὰ τε φρούρια καὶ τὰς
 3 πόλεις ἡλευθέρου τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπιστασίας.
 Ἀμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Συρακόσιοι πιεζού-
 μενοι τῇ σιτοδείᾳ καὶ πυνθανόμενοι σιτηγὰ πλοῖα
 μέλλοντα ποιεῖσθαι πλοῦν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπλή-
 ρουν τριήρεις εἴκοσι, τηρήσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἐφορμεῖν
 εἰωθότας βαρβάρους ἀφυλάκτους ὄντας ἔλαθον ἐκ-
 πλεύσαντες καὶ παρακομισθέντες εἰς τοὺς Μεγαρεῖς
 4 ἐπετήρουν τὸν τῶν ἐμπόρων κατάπλουν. μετὰ δὲ
 ταῦτα τῶν Καρχηδονίων τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐκπλευ-
 σάντων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεβάλοντο
 ναυμαχεῖν, ταχὺ δὲ πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἐκδιωχθέντες
 5 ἐξεκολύμβησαν πρὸς τινα ναὸν Ἦρας. γενομένης
 οὖν μάχης περὶ τῶν σκαφῶν καὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων
 ἐπιβαλλόντων σιδηρᾶς χεῖρας καὶ βιαιότερον ἀπο-
 σπώντων ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς δέκα μὲν τριήρεις ἐάλωσαν,
 τὰς δ' ἄλλας ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιβοηθήσαντές τινες
 διέσωσαν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

33. Περὶ δὲ τὴν Λιβύην Ἀγαθοκλῆς, ἐπειδὴ
 κατέπλευσαν οἱ τὴν Ἀμίλκα κεφαλὴν κομίζοντες,
 ἀναλαβὼν ταύτην καὶ παριππεύσας πλησίον τῆς

¹ This town is not definitely identified. Polybius, I. 15. 10,
 226

Agathocles, after seizing Echetla,¹ plundered Leontini and Camarina. Since the cities were suffering from the plundering of their fields and the destruction of all their crops, Xenodocus entered the region and freed the peoples of Leontini and Camarina from the war; and after taking Echetla, a walled town, by siege, he re-established democracy for its citizens and struck fear into the Syracusans; and, in general, as he advanced he liberated the strongholds and the cities from Carthaginian domination.

Meantime the Syracusans, hard pressed by famine and hearing that grain ships were about to make the voyage to Syracuse, manned twenty triremes and, watching the barbarians who were accustomed to lie at anchor off the harbour to catch them off guard, sailed out unseen and coasted along to Megara, where they waited for the approach of the traders. Afterwards, however, when the Carthaginians sailed out against them with thirty ships, they first tried to fight at sea, but were quickly driven to land and leapt from their ships at a certain shrine of Hera. Then a battle took place for the ships; and the Carthaginians, throwing grappling irons into the triremes and with great force dragging them off from the shore, captured ten² of them, but the others were saved by men who came to the rescue from the city.

And this was the condition of affairs in Sicily.

33. In Libya, when those who were carrying the head of Hamilear had come into port, Agathocles took the head and, riding near the hostile camp to

mentions it as on the frontier between Syracusan and Carthaginian territory at the time of Hieron II.

² In the table of contents the number is given as twenty.

παρεμβολῆς τῶν πολεμίων εἰς φωνῆς ἀκοὴν ἔδειξε
 τοῖς πολεμίοις καὶ τὴν τῶν στρατοπέδων ἦτταν
 2 διεσάφησεν. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι περιαλγείς γενό-
 μενοι καὶ βαρβαρικῶς προσκυνήσαντες συμφορὰν
 ἑαυτῶν ἐποιοῦντο τὸν τοῦ βασιλέως θάνατον καὶ
 πρὸς τὸν ὅλον πόλεμον ἄθυμοι καθειστήκεισαν.
 οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα τοῖς περὶ Λιβύην προ-
 τερήμασιν ἐπαρθέντες τηλικούτων εὐτυχημάτων
 προσγενομένων μετέωροι ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ἐγενήθησαν,
 3 ὥς ἀπηλλαγμένοι τῶν δεινῶν. οὐ μὴν ἡ τύχη γε
 εἴασε τὴν εὐροίαν μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς τάξεως, ἀλλ'
 ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων στρατιωτῶν τῷ δυνάστη τοὺς με-
 γίστους ἐπήνεγκε κινδύνους. Λυκίσκος γάρ τις
 τῶν ἐφ' ἡγεμονία τεταγμένωι, παριληφθεὶς ὑπ'
 Ἀγαθοκλέους ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον, οἰνωθεὶς ἐβλασφήμει
 4 τὸν δυνάστην. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀγαθοκλῆς διὰ τὰς ἐν
 τῷ πολέμῳ χρείας ἀποδεχόμενος τὸν ἄνδρα τῇ
 παιδιᾷ τὰ πρὸς πικρίαν λεγόμενα διέσυρεν· ὁ δ'
 υἱὸς Ἀρχάγαθος χαλεπῶς φέρων ἐπετίμα τε καὶ
 5 διηπειλείτο. διαλυθέντος δὲ τοῦ πότου καὶ πρὸς
 τὴν σκηνὴν ἀπιόντων ἐλοιδόρησεν ὁ Λυκίσκος τὸν
 Ἀρχάγαθον εἰς τὴν τῆς μητρὸς μοιχείαν· ἐδόκει
 γὰρ ἔχειν λάθρα τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν Ἀλκίαν· τοῦτο
 6 γὰρ ἦν ὄνομα τῇ γυναικί. ὁ δ' Ἀρχάγαθος εἰς
 ὄργην ὑπερβάλλουσαν προαχθεὶς καὶ παρά τινος
 τῶν ὑπασπιστῶν ἀρπάσας σιβύνην διήλασε διὰ τῶν
 πλευρῶν. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν παραχρῆμα τελευτήσαντα
 πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν ἀπήνεγκαν σκηνὴν οἷς ἦν ἐπιμελές·
 ἅμα δ' ἡμέρα συνελθόντες οἱ τοῦ φονευθέντος φίλοι
 καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν συνδραμόντες
 ἡγανάκτουν ἐπὶ τοῖς πραχθεῖσι καὶ θορύβου τὴν
 7 παρεμβολὴν ἐπλήρωσαν. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐφ'

within hearing distance, showed it to the enemy and related to them the defeat of their expedition. The Carthaginians, deeply grieved and prostrating themselves on the ground, in barbarian fashion, regarded the death of the king as their own misfortune, and they fell into deep despair in regard to the whole war. But Agathocles, who was already elated by his successes in Libya, when such strokes of fortune were now added, was borne aloft by soaring hopes, thinking himself freed from all dangers. Fortune notwithstanding did not permit success to remain long on the same side but brought the greatest danger to the prince from his own soldiers. For Lyeiscus, one of those who had been placed in command, invited to dinner by Agathocles, became drunk and insulted the prince. Now Agathocles, who valued the man for his services in the war, turned aside with a joke what had been said in bitterness ; but his son, Archagathus,¹ becoming angry, censured and threatened Lyeiscus. When the drinking was concluded and the men were going away to their quarters, Lyeiscus taunted Archagathus on the score of his adultery with his stepmother ; for he was supposed to possess Alcia, for this was the woman's name, without his father's knowledge. Archagathus, driven into an overpowering rage, seized a spear from one of the guard and thrust Lyeiscus through his ribs. Now he died at once and was carried away to his own tent by those whose task it was ; but at daybreak the friends of the murdered man came together, and many of the other soldiers hastened to join them, and all were indignant at what had happened and filled the camp with uproar. Many, too, of those who

¹ For the form of this name cp. chap. 11. 4, and note.

ἡγεμονίαις τεταγμένων, ἐν ἐγκλήμασιν ὄντες καὶ φοβούμενοι περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν, συνεπιθέμενοι τῷ καιρῷ στάσιν οὐ τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἐξέκαυσαν. παντὸς δὲ τοῦ στρατεύματος μισοπονήρουτος ἕκαστοι τὰς πανοπλίας ἀνελάμβανον ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ φονεύσαντος τιμωρίαν· καὶ πέρας τὸ πλῆθος ᾧετο δεῖν Ἀρχάγαθον ἀναιρεῖσθαι, μὴ ἐκδιδόντος δὲ τὸν υἱὸν Ἀγαθοκλέους αὐτὸν ἀντ' ἐκείνου τὴν τιμωρίαν ὑπέχειν.
 8 ἀπῆλθον δὲ καὶ τοὺς μισθοὺς τοὺς ὀφειλομένους καὶ στρατηγούς ἡροῦντο τοὺς ἀφηγησομένους τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον τὰ τεῖχη κατελαμβάνοντό τινες τοῦ Ὑνῆτος καὶ πανταχόθεν φυλακαῖς περιέλαβον τοὺς δυνάστας.

34. Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι γνόντες τὴν παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις στάσιν ἐπεμψάν τινας ἀξιούντες μεταβάλλεσθαι καὶ τοὺς τε μισθοὺς μείζους καὶ δωρεὰς ἀξιολόγους δώσειν ἐπηγγέλλοντο. πολλοὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπάξειν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὴν στρατιὰν
 2 ἐπηγγείλαντο· ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὁρῶν τὴν σωτηρίαν ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς κειμένην καὶ φοβούμενος μὴ τοῖς πολεμίοις παραδοθεὶς μεθ' ὕβρεως καταστρέψῃ τὸν βίον, ὑπέλαβε κρεῖττον εἶναι, κἂν δέῃ τι πάσχειν,
 3 ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποθανεῖν. διόπερ ἀποθέμενος τὴν πορφύραν καὶ μεταλαβὼν ἰδιωτικὴν καὶ ταπεινὴν ἐσθήτα παρῆλθεν εἰς τὸ μέσον. σιωπῆς οὖν γενομένης διὰ τὸ παράδοξον καὶ πολλῶν γενομένων τῶν συνδραμόντων διεξῆλθε λόγους οἰκείους τῆς περιστάσεως καὶ τῶν προκατεργασθεισῶν¹ αὐτῷ πράξεων ἀναμνήσας ἔφησεν ἕτοιμος εἶναι τελευτᾶν εἰ τοῦτο δόξει συμφέρειν τοῖς συστρατευομένοις.
 4 οὐδέποτε γὰρ αὐτὸν δειλία συνεσχημένον ὑπομεῖναι

¹ προκατεργασθεισῶν Dindorf: προκατεργασθέντων.

had been placed in command, as they also were sub- 309 B.C.
 ject to accusation and feared for themselves, turned
 the crisis to their own advantage and kindled no incon-
 siderable sedition. When the whole army was full of
 indignation, the troops severally donned full armour
 to punish the murderer; and finally the mob made
 up its mind that Archagathus should be put to death,
 and that, if Agathocles did not surrender his son,
 he himself should pay the penalty in his place.
 And they also kept demanding the pay that was due
 them, and they elected generals to lead the army;
 and finally some of them seized the walls of Tunis
 and surrounded the princes with guards on every
 side.

34. The Carthaginians, on learning of the discord
 among the enemy, sent men to them urging them
 to change sides, and promised to give them greater
 pay and noteworthy bonuses.¹ And indeed many
 of the leaders did agree to take the army over to
 them; but Agathocles, seeing that his safety was
 in the balance and fearing that, if he should be de-
 livered to the enemy, he would end his life amid
 insults, decided that it was better, if he had to suffer,
 to die at the hands of his own men. Therefore,
 putting aside the purple and donning the humble
 garb of a private citizen, he came out into the middle
 of the crowd. Silence fell because his action was
 unexpected, and when a crowd had run together, he
 delivered a speech suitable to the critical situation.
 After recalling his earlier achievements, he said that
 he was ready to die if that should seem best for his
 fellow soldiers; for never had he, constrained by

¹ Most of Agathocles' soldiers were mercenaries, cp. chaps.
 11. 1; 33. 8.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τι παθεῖν ἄτοπον ἔνεκα τοῦ φιλοψυχεῖν. καὶ τού-
του μάρτυρας ἐκείνους ὑπάρχειν ἀποφαινόμενος
ἐγύμνωσε τὸ ξίφος ὡς σφάξων ἑαυτόν. μέλλοντος
δ' ἐπιφέρειν πληγὴν ἀνεβόησε· τὸ στρατόπεδον δια-
κωλῶν καὶ πανταχόθεν ἐγίνοντο φωναὶ τῶν ἐγκλη-
5 μάτων ἀπολύουσαι. προστάττοντος δὲ τοῦ πλήθους
ἀναλαβεῖν τὴν βασιλικὴν ἐσθῆτα δακρύων καὶ τοῖς
ὄχλοις εὐχαριστῶν ἐνεδύετο τὸν προσήκοντα κόσμον,
τοῦ πλήθους τὴν ἀποκατάστασιν κρότῳ παραμυ-
θησιμένου. τῶν δὲ Καρχηδονίων καρυδοκούντων
ὡς αὐτίκα μάλα τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρὸς αὐτοὺς μετα-
θησομένων,¹ Ἀγαθοκλῆς οὐ παρεῖς τὸν καιρὸν ἐξή-
6 γαγεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν δύναμιν. οἱ μὲν οὖν βάρβαιοι
νομίζοντες τοὺς ἐναντίους ἀποχωρεῖν πρὸς αὐτοὺς,
οὐδεμίαν τῶν πρὸς ἀλήθειαν πεπραγμένῳ ἔννοιαν
ἐλάμβανον· ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὡς ἐπλησίασε τοῖς
πολεμίοις, ἄφνω τὸ πολεμικὸν προσέταξε σημαίνειν
καὶ προσπεσὼν πολὺν ἐποίει φόνον. οἱ δὲ Καρχη-
δόνιοι παραδόξῳ συμπτώματι περιπεσόντες καὶ
πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποβαλόντες συνέφυγον
7 εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν. Ἀγαθοκλῆς μὲν οὖν διὰ τὸν
υἱὸν εἰς τοὺς ἐσχάτους ἐλθὼν κινδύνους διὰ τῆς
ιδίας ἀρετῆς οὐ μόνον λύσιν εὔρε τῶν κακῶν, ἀλλὰ
καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἠλάττωσεν· οἱ δὲ τῆς στάσεως
μάλιστ' αἴτιοι γενόμενοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι πρὸς
τὸν δυνάστην ἀλλοτρίως διέκειντο, ὑπὲρ τοὺς
διακοσίους ὄντες, ἐτόλμησαν πρὸς τοὺς Καρχη-
δονίους αὐτομολῆσαι.

Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὰ περὶ Λιβύην καὶ Σικελίαν διελη-
λυθότες μνησθησόμεθα καὶ τῶν ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ πραχ-
θέντων.

cowardice, consented to endure any indignity through ^{309 B.C.} love of life. And declaring that they themselves were witnesses of this, he bared his sword as if to slay himself. When he was on the point of striking the blow, the army shouted bidding him stop, and from every side came voices clearing him from the charges. And when the crowd kept pressing him to resume his royal garb, he put on the dress of his rank, weeping and thanking the people, the crowd meanwhile acclaiming his restoration with a clash of arms. While the Carthaginians were waiting intently, expecting that the Greeks would very soon come over to them, Agathocles, not missing the opportunity, led his army against them. The barbarians, believing that their opponents were deserting to them, had no idea at all of what had actually taken place; and when Agathocles had drawn near the enemy, he suddenly ordered the signal for battle to be given, fell upon them, and created great havoc. The Carthaginians, stunned by the sudden reversal, lost many of their soldiers and fled into their camp. Thus Agathocles, after having fallen into the most extreme danger on account of his son, through his own excellence not only found a way out of his difficulties, but even defeated the enemy. Those, however, who were chiefly responsible for the sedition and any of the others who were hostile to the prince, more than two hundred in number, found the courage to desert to the Carthaginians.

Now that we have completed the account of events in Libya and in Sicily,¹ we shall relate what took place in Italy.

¹ Continued in chap. 38. 1.

¹ μεταθησομένων Dindorf: μετατεθησομένων RX, μεταβησομένων F.

35. Τῶν γὰρ Τυρρηνῶν στρατευσάντων ἐπὶ πόλιν
 Σούτριον ἄποικον Ῥωμαίων οἱ μὲν ὕπατοι δυνά-
 μεσιν ἄδραϊς ἐκβοηθήσαντες ξένικησαν μάχῃ τοὺς
 2 Τυρρηνοὺς καὶ συνεδίωξαν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν, οἱ
 δὲ Σαυνῖται κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον μακρὰν ἀπηρ-
 τημένης τῆς Ῥωμαίων δυνάμεως ἀδεῶς ἐπόρθουν
 τῶν Ἰαπύγων τοὺς τὰ Ῥωμαίων φρονοῦντας.
 διόπερ ἠναγκάσθησαν οἱ ὕπατοι διαιρεῖν τὰς δυνά-
 μεις καὶ Φάβιος μὲν ἐν τῇ Τυρρηνίᾳ κατέμεινεν,
 Μάρκιος δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς Σαυνίτας ἀναζεύξας Ἀλλίφας
 μὲν πόλιν εἶλεν κατὰ κράτος, τοὺς δὲ πολιορκου-
 μένους τῶν συμμάχων ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ἐρρύσατο.
 3 ὁ δὲ Φάβιος Τυρρηνῶν πολλοῖς πλήθεσιν ἐπὶ τὸ
 Σούτριον συνδραμόντων ἔλαθε τοὺς πολεμίους διὰ
 τῆς τῶν ὁμόρων¹ χώρας ἐμβαλὼν² εἰς τὴν ἀνωτέρω
 Τυρρηνίαν, ἀπόρθητον γενομένην πολλῶν χρόνων.
 4 ἐπιπεσὼν δὲ ἀνελπίστως τῆς τε χώρας πολλὴν
 ἐδήλωσε καὶ τοὺς ἐπελθόντας τῶν ἐγχωρίων νικήσας
 πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνείλεν, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ καὶ ζῶντας
 ὑποχειρίους ἔλαβεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα περὶ τὴν κα-
 λουμένην Περυσίαν δευτέρᾳ μάχῃ τῶν Τυρρηνῶν
 κρατήσας, πολλοὺς ἀνελὼν κατεπλήξματο τὸ ἔθνος,
 πρῶτος Ῥωμαίων μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐμβεβληκῶς εἰς
 5 τοὺς τόπους τούτους. καὶ πρὸς μὲν Ἀρρητινοὺς
 καὶ Κροτωνιάτας, ἔτι δὲ Περυσίνοὺς ἀνοχὰς ἐποιή-
 σατο· πόλιν δὲ τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Καστόλαν ἐκ-

¹ Ὀμβρικῶν Dindorf,

35. When the Etruscans¹ had taken the field 300 B.C. against the city Sutrium, a Roman colony, the consuls, coming out to its aid with a strong army, defeated them in battle and drove them into their camp; but the Samnites at this time, when the Roman army was far distant, were plundering with impunity those Iapyges who supported the Romans. The consuls, therefore, were forced to divide their armies; Fabius remained in Etruria, but Marcius, setting out against the Samnites, took the city Allifae by storm and freed from danger those of the allies who were being besieged. Fabius, however, while the Etruscans in great numbers were gathering against Sutrium, marched without the knowledge of the enemy through the country of their neighbours² into upper Etruria, which had not been plundered for a long time. Falling upon it unexpectedly, he ravaged a large part of the country; and in a victory over those of the inhabitants who came against him, he slew many of them and took no small number of them alive as prisoners. Thereafter, defeating the Etruscans in a second battle near the place called Perugia and destroying many of them, he overawed the nation since he was the first of the Romans to have invaded that region with an army. He also made truces with the peoples of Arretium and Crotona,³ likewise with those of Perugia; and, taking by siege the city called

¹ Continued from chap. 26. 4. For this campaign cp. Livy, 9. 35-40.

² Or, reading Ὀμβρικών: "through the country of the Umbrians."

³ The Etruscan city, called Cortona by Livy, 9. 37. 12, and by Latin writers generally, but Κρότων by the Greeks except Polybius, 3. 82. 9, who has Κυρτώνιον.

² ἐμβαλὼν Dindorf; συνεμβαλὼν.

πολιορκήσας συνηνάγκασε τοὺς Τυρρηνοὺς λῦσαι τὴν τοῦ Σουτρίου πολιορκίαν.

36. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τιμητὰς εἵλοντο καὶ τούτων ὁ ἕτερος Ἀππίος Κλαύδιος ὑπήκοον ἔχων τὸν συνάρχοντα Λεύκιον Πλαύτιον¹ πολλὰ τῶν πατρώων νομίμων ἐκίνησε· τῷ δῆμῳ γὰρ τὸ κεχαρισμένοι ποιῶν οὐδέτις λόγον ἐποιεῖτο τῆς συγκλήτου. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὸ καλούμενον Ἀππίον ὕδωρ ἀπὸ σταδίων ὀγδοήκοντα κατήγαγεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην καὶ πολλὰ τῶν δημοσίων χρημάτων εἰς ταύτην τὴν κατασκευὴν ἀνήλωσεν
² ἄνευ δόγματος τῆς συγκλήτου· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ κληθείσης Ἀππίας ὁδοῦ τὸ πλεῖον μέρους λίθοις στερεοῖς κατέστρωσεν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης μέχρι Καπύης, ὅντος τοῦ διαστήματος σταδίων πλειόνων ἢ χιλίων, καὶ τῶν τόπων τοὺς μὲν ὑπερέχοντας διασκάψας, τοὺς δὲ φαραγγώδεις ἢ κοίλους ἀναλήμμασιν ἀξιολόγοις ἐξισώσας κατηνάλωσεν ἀπάσας τὰς δημοσίας προσόδους, αὐτοῦ δὲ μνημεῖον ἀθάνατον κατέλιπεν, εἰς κοινὴν εὐχρηστίαν φιλο-
³ τιμηθεῖς. κατέμιξε δὲ καὶ τὴν σύγκλητον, οὐ τοὺς εὐγενεῖς καὶ προέχοντας τοῖς ἀξιώμασι προσγράφων μόνον, ὥς ἦν ἔθος, ἀλλὰ πολλοὺς καὶ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων υἱοὺς² ἀνέμιξεν· ἐφ' οἷς βαρέως ἔφερον οἱ
⁴ καυχώμενοι ταῖς εὐγενείαις. ἔδωκε δὲ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἐν ὁποίᾳ τις βούλεται φυλῇ

¹ Πλαύτιον Rhodoman : Κλαύδιον.

² υἱοὺς Oudendorp : ἐνόους. πολλοὺς <τῶν δυσγενῶν> καὶ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων ἐνόους Wesseling. Reiske would add τῶν πολλῶν or τοῦ πλήθους.

Castola,¹ he forced the Etruscans to raise the siege 309 B.C.
of Sutrium.

36. In Rome in this year censors were elected,² and one of them Appius Claudius, who had his colleague, Lucius Plautius, under his influence, changed many of the laws of the fathers ; for since he was following a course of action pleasing to the people, he considered the Senate of no importance. In the first place he built the Appian Aqueduct, as it is called, from a distance of eighty stades³ to Rome, and spent a large sum of public money for this construction without a decree of the Senate. Next he paved with solid stone the greater part of the Appian Way, which was named for him, from Rome to Capua, the distance being more than a thousand stades.⁴ And since he dug through elevated places and levelled with noteworthy fills the ravines and valleys, he expended the entire revenue of the state but left behind a deathless monument to himself, having been ambitious in the public interest. He also mixed the Senate, enrolling not merely those who were of noble birth and superior rank as was the custom, but also including many sons of freedmen.⁵ For this reason those were incensed with him who boasted of their nobility. He also gave each citizen the right to be enrolled in whatever tribe

¹ Castola is unknown. Faesulæ, Carsula, and Clusium have been suggested in its place.

² Livy, 9. 29. 5, places the beginning of this censorship in the consulship of M. Valerius and P. Decius, *i.e.* 311 B.C. according to Diodorus, 312 B.C. according to the conventional Roman system ; and in 9. 33-34 he has Appius retain the office contrary to law into the present year, 309 or 310 B.C.

³ About 9 miles.

⁴ About 115 miles.

⁵ Or, adding τοῦ πλῆθους after πολλούς : "adding many of the plebeians and sons of freedmen." Cp. Livy, 9. 46. 10-11.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τάττεσθαι καὶ ὅποι προαιροῖτο τιμήσασθαι.¹ τὸ δ' ὅλον, ὁρῶν τεθησαυρισμένον κατ' αὐτοῦ παρὰ τοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτοις τὸν φθόνον, ἐξέκλινε τὸ προσκόπτειν τισὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν, ἀντίταγμα κατασκευάζων τῇ τῶν εὐγενῶν ἀλλοτριότητι τὴν παρὰ
 5 τῶν πολλῶν εὐνοίαν. καὶ κατὰ μὲν τὴν τῶν ἱππέων δοκιμασίαν οὐδενὸς ἀφείλετο τὸν ἵππον, κατὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν συνόδων καταγραφὴν οὐδένα τῶν ἀδοξούντων συγκλητικῶν ἐξέβαλεν, ὅπερ ἦν ἔθος ποιεῖν τοῖς τιμηταῖς. εἶθ' οἱ μὲν ὕπατοι διὰ τὸν φθόνον καὶ διὰ τὸ βούλεσθαι τοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτοις χαρίζεσθαι συνῆγον τὴν σύγκλητον οὐ τὴν ὑπὸ τούτου καταλεγείσαν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν προ-
 6 γεγενημένων τιμητῶν καταγραφεῖσαν· ὁ δὲ δῆμος τούτοις μὲν ἀντιπράττων τῷ δὲ Ἀππίῳ συμφιλοτιμούμενος καὶ τὴν τῶν συγγενῶν προαγωγὴν βεβαιῶσαι βουλόμενος ἀγορανόμον εἴλετο τῆς ἐπιφανεστερας ἀγορανομίας υἱὸν ἀπελευθέρου Γναίου Φλάυιον, ὃς πρῶτος Ῥωμαίων ἔτυχε ταύτης τῆς ἀρχῆς πατρὸς ὧν δεδουλευκότος. ὁ δ' Ἀππίος τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπολυθεὶς καὶ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου φθόνον εὐλαβηθεὶς προσεποιήθη τυφλὸς εἶναι καὶ κατ' οἰκίαν ἔμενεν.

37. Ἐπ' ἄρχοντος δ' Ἀθήνησι Χαρίνου Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν τὴν ὕπατον ἀρχὴν παρέδωσαν Ποπλίῳ

¹ ἔδωκε δὲ . . . τιμήσασθαι Fischer, ἔδωκε δὲ καὶ τοῖς πολίταις τὴν ἐξουσίαν ὅπου προαιροῖντο τιμήσασθαι Dindorf: ἔδωκε δὲ τοῖς πολίταις ἐξουσίαν ἐν ὁποῖα τις βούλεται φυλῇ τάττεσθαι καὶ

he wished, and to be placed in the census class he preferred.¹ In short, seeing hatred toward himself treasured up by the most distinguished men, he avoided giving offence to any of the other citizens, securing as a counterpoise against the hostility of the nobles the goodwill of the many. At the inspection of the equestrian order he deprived no man of his horse, and in drawing up the album of the Senate he removed no one of the unworthy Senators, which it was the custom of the censors to do. Then the consuls, because of their hatred for him and their desire to please the most distinguished men, called together the Senate, not as it had been listed by him but as it had been entered in the album by the preceding censors; and the people in opposition to the nobles and in support of Appius, wishing also to establish firmly the promotion of their own class, elected to the more distinguished of the aedileships the son of a freedman, Gnaeus Flavius, who was the first Roman whose father had been a slave to gain that office.² When Appius had completed his term of office, as a precaution against the ill will of the Senate, he professed to be blind and remained in his house.³

37. When Charinus was archon at Athens, the Romans gave the consulship to Publius Decius and

¹ Cp. Livy, 9. 46. 10-11. Dindorf, followed by Mommsen (*Römische Forschungen*, I. 307), omits "to be enrolled in whatever tribe he wished, and."

² For the aedileship of Flavius cp. Livy, 9. 46, where it is placed five years later.

³ Continued in chap. 44. 8.

τὴν ἐξουσίαν ὅποι προαιροῦτο τιμῆσασθαι RX; ἔδωκε δὲ καὶ τοῖς πολῖταις ἐξουσίαν ὅποι προαιροῦντο τιμῆσασθαι καὶ ἐν ὁποῖα τις βούλεται φυλῇ τάττεσθαι I'.

- Δεκίῳ καὶ Κοῖντῳ Φαβίῳ, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἑλλείοις ὀλυμπιάς ἤχθη ὀγδὸν πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν δέκα, καθ' ἣν ἑνίκα στάδιον Ἀπολλωνίδης Τεγεάτης. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ἐκ τῆς Μύνδου πλεύσας ἀδρῶ στόλῳ διὰ νήσων ἐν παρά- πλῳ τὴν Ἀνδρον ἡλευθέρωσε καὶ τὴν φρουρὰν ἐξήγαγε. κομισθεὶς δ' ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν Σικυῶνα καὶ Κόρινθον παρέλαβεν παρὰ Κρατησιπόλεως. τὰς δὲ αἰτίας δι' αἷς ἐκυρίευσεν πόλεων ἐπιφανῶν πρυ- δεδηλωκότες ἐν ταῖς πρὸ ταύτης βίβλοις τὸ διλο-
 2 γεῖν ὑπὲρ τῶν αὐτῶν παρήσομεν. ἐπεβάλετο μὲν οὖν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις Πτολεμαῖος ἐλευθεροῦν, μεγάλην προσθήκην ἡγούμενος ἔσεσθαι τοῖς ἰδίῳις πράγμασι τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων εὐνοίαν· ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι συνταξάμενοι χορηγήσειν σίτον καὶ χρήματα τῶν ὠμολογημένων οὐδὲν συν- ετέλουν, ἀγανακτήσας ὁ δυνάστης πρὸς μὲν Κάσ- ανδρον εἰρήνην ἐποιήσατο, καθ' ἣν ἑκατέρους ἔδει κυριεύειν τῶν πόλεων ὧν εἶχον, τὴν δὲ Σικυῶνα καὶ Κόρινθον ἀσφαλισάμενος φρουρὰ διῆρεν εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον.
 3 Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Κλεοπάτρα τῇ μὲν Ἀντιγόνῳ προσκόπτουσα, τῇ δ' αἰρέσει πρὸς τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἀποκλίνουσα προῆγεν ἐκ Σάρδεων, ὡς διακομισθησομένη πρὸς ἐκείνον. ἦν δὲ ἀδελφὴ μὲν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Πέρσας καταπολεμήσαντος, θυγάτηρ δὲ Φιλίππου τοῦ Ἀμύντου, γυνὴ δὲ γε- γεννημένη τοῦ εἰς Ἰταλίαν στρατεύσαντος Ἀλεξ-

¹ Charinus was archon in 308/7 B.C. In the *Fasti* the year 309 B.C. is a "dictator year" with L. Papirius Cursor as dictator and C. Junius Bubuleus Brutus as his master-of-horse. No consuls are given. For these dictator years, 240

Quintus Fabius¹; and in Elis the Olympian Games 308 B.C. were celebrated for the one hundred and eighteenth time, at which celebration Apollonides of Tegea won the foot race. At this time,² while Ptolemy was sailing from Myndus with a strong fleet through the islands, he liberated Andros as he passed by and drove out the garrison. Moving on to the Isthmus, he took Sicyon and Corinth from Cratesipolis. Since the causes that explain her becoming ruler of famous cities were made clear in the preceding Book,³ we shall refrain from again discussing the same subject. Now Ptolemy planned to free the other Greek cities also, thinking that the goodwill of the Greeks would be a great gain for him in his own undertakings; but when the Peloponnesians, having agreed to contribute food and money, contributed nothing of what had been promised, the prince in anger made peace with Cassander, by the terms of which peace each prince was to remain master of the cities that he was holding; and after securing Sicyon and Corinth with a garrison, Ptolemy departed for Egypt.

Meanwhile Cleopatra quarrelled with Antigonus and, inclining to cast her lot with Ptolemy, she started from Sardis in order to cross over to him. She was the sister of Alexander the conqueror of Persia and daughter of Philip, son of Amyntas, and had been the wife of the Alexander who made an expedition probably invented to accommodate two systems of chronology, cp. Introduction to Vol. IX and II. Stuart Jones in *Cambridge Ancient History*, 7. 321. This fictitious year is omitted by both Livy and Diodorus, and from this point on the Varronian chronology and that of Diodorus agree. The consuls for 308 B.C. are given in the *Fasti* as P. Decius Mus for the second time and Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus for the third, cp. Livy, 9. 40, 41.

² Continued from chap. 27. 3. ³ Cp. Book 19. 67. 1.

- 4 ἀνδρου. διὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν οὖν τοῦ γένους οἱ
 περὶ Κάσανδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον, ἔτι δὲ Ἀντίγονον
 καὶ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ καθόλου πάντες οἱ μετὰ τὴν
 Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν ἀξιολογώτατοι τῶν ἡγεμό-
 νων ταύτην ἐμνήστευον· ἕκαστος γὰρ τούτῳ τῷ
 γάμῳ συνακολουθήσειν Μακεδόνας ἐλπίζων ἀντ-
 εἶχετο τῆς βασιλικῆς οἰκίας, ὡς τὴν τῶν ὄλων ἀρχὴν
 5 περιστήσων εἰς ἑαυτόν. ὁ δὲ ἐπιμελητὴς τῶν Σάρ-
 δεων ἔχων παράγγελμα παρ' Ἀντιγόνου τηρεῖν τὴν
 Κλεοπάτραν, διεκώλυεν αὐτῆς τὴν ἔξοδον· ὕστερον
 δὲ προστάξαντος τοῦ δυνάστου διὰ τινων γυναικῶν
 6 ἔδολοφόνησεν. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος οὐ βουλόμενος
 λέγεσθαι κατ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τῆς ἀναιρέσεως, τῶν
 γυναικῶν τινὰς ἐκόλασεν ὡς ἐπιβεβουλευκυίας καὶ
 τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐκφορὰν βασιλικῶς ἐφιλοκάλησεν.
 Κλεοπάτρα μὲν οὖν περιμάχητος γενομένη παρὰ
 τοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτοις ἡγεμόσι πρὸ τοῦ συντελεσθῆναι
 τὸν γάμον τοιαύτης ἔτυχε καταστροφῆς.
- 7 Ἡμεῖς δὲ διεληλυθότες τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν καὶ
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα μεταβιβάσομεν τὸν λόγον ἐπὶ τὰ ἄλλα
 μέρη τῆς οἰκουμένης.

38. Κατὰ γὰρ τὴν Λιβύην Καρχηδονίων ἐκ-
 πεμφάντων δύναμιν τὴν προσαξομένην¹ τοὺς ἀφε-
 στηκότας Νομάδας Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ Τύνητος
 ἀπέλιπεν Ἀρχάγαθον τὸν υἱὸν μετὰ μέρους τῆς
 στρατιᾶς, αὐτὸς δ' ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς κρατίστους,
 πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ ὀκτακοσίους,
 ζεύγη δὲ Λιβύων πεντήκοντα, κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπη-
 2 κολουθεῖ τοῖς πολεμίοις. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι παρα-

¹ προσαξομένην Dindorf: προσδεξομένην.

into Italy.¹ Because of the distinction of her descent 308 B.C.
Cassander and Lysimachus, as well as Antigonus and Ptolemy and in general all the leaders who were most important after Alexander's death, sought her hand ; for each of them, hoping that the Macedonians would follow the lead of this marriage, was seeking alliance with the royal house in order thus to gain supreme power for himself. The governor of Sardis, who had orders from Antigonus to watch Cleopatra, prevented her departure ; but later, as commanded by the prince, he treacherously brought about her death through the agency of certain women. But Antigonus, not wishing the murder to be laid at his door, punished some of the women for having plotted against her, and took care that the funeral should be conducted in royal fashion. Thus Cleopatra, after having been the prize in a contest among the most eminent leaders, met this fate before her marriage was brought to pass.

Now that we have related the events of Asia and of Greece, we shall turn our narrative to the other parts of the inhabited world.²

38. In Libya,³ when the Carthaginians had sent out an army to win over the Nomads who had deserted, Agathocles left his son Archagathus before Tunis with part of the army, but he himself, selecting the strongest men—eight thousand foot, eight hundred horse, and fifty Libyan chariots—followed after the enemy at full speed. When the Carthaginians had

Philip was murdered, cp. Book 16. 91-94. After the death of Alexander of Epirus in 326 B.C., Cleopatra married Leonnatus (Plutarch, *Eumenes*, 3. 5), and on his death in 322 B.C., she took as her third husband Perdicas (Arrian, *FGr II*, 156. 9. 26), who died in 321 B.C.

² Continued in chap. 45. 1.

³ Continued from chap. 34. 7.

γενηθέντες εἰς τοὺς Νομάδας τοὺς καλουμένους
 Ζούφωνας, πολλοὺς τῶν ἐγχωρίων προσηγάγοντο
 καὶ τῶν ἀφεστηκότων ἐνίοις εἰς τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν
 ἀποκατέστησαν συμμαχίαν· ἐπεὶ δ' ἤκουσαν πλη-
 σίον εἶναι τοὺς πολεμίους, κατεστρατοπέδευσαν ἐπὶ
 3 δυσπεράτοις. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὰς ἀπροσδοκίτους
 ἐπιθέσεις τῶν ἐναντίων ταῦτα προεβίβλυντο, τῶν
 δὲ Νομάδων τοὺς μάλιστα εὐθέτους προσέταξαν
 ἐπακολουθεῖν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν καὶ παρενοχλοῦντας
 κωλύειν αὐτῶν τὴν εἰς τοῦ ἱμπεροσθεν πορείαν. ὧν
 ποιησάντων τὸ προσταχθὲν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπὶ μὲν
 τούτους ἀπέστειλε τοὺς τε σφειδονήτας καὶ τοξότας,
 αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς ἄλλης δυνάμεως ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ
 4 τὴν στρατοπεδεῖαν¹ τῶν πολεμίων. οἱ δὲ Καρχη-
 δόνιοι τὴν ἐπίνοιαν αὐτοῦ κατανοήσαντες ἐξήγαγον
 τὴν στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς καὶ παρατάξαντες
 ἔτοιμοι πρὸς μάχην καθειστήκεισαν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἑώρων
 τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα διαβαίνοντας ἤδη τὸν
 ποταμόν, συντεταγμένοι ἐνέβαλον καὶ περὶ τὸ
 5 ῥεῖθρον δυσπέρατον ὑπάρχον πολλοὺς τῶν ἐναντίων
 ἀνήρουν. προσβιαζομένων δὲ τῶν μετ' Ἀγαθο-
 κλέους οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες ταῖς ἀρεταῖς ὑπερεῖχον,
 οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι τοῖς πλήθεσι περιεγίνοντο. ἐνθα
 δὴ τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον φιλοτίμως
 ἀγωνιζομένων οἱ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις Νομάδες τῆς
 μὲν μάχης ἀφειστήκεισαν, ἐπετήρουν δὲ τὸ τέλος
 τοῦ κινδύνου, διεγνωκότες τῶν ἡττημένων τὰς
 6 ἀποσκευὰς διαρπάσαι. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τοὺς ἀρί-
 στοὺς ἔχων περὶ αὐτὸν πρῶτος ἐβίβισατο τοὺς
 ἀνθεστηκότας καὶ τῇ τούτων τροπῇ τοὺς λοιποὺς
 βαρβάρους φυγεῖν ἐποίησεν· μόνοι δὲ τῶν ἱππέων

come to the tribe of Nomads called the Zuphones, ^{308 B.C.} they won over many of the inhabitants and brought back some of the deserters to their former alliance, but on learning that the enemy were at hand, they camped on a certain hill, which was surrounded by streams that were deep and difficult to cross. These they used as protection against the unexpected attacks of their opponents, but they directed the fittest of the Nomads to follow the Greeks closely and by harassing them to prevent them from advancing. When these did as they had been directed, Agathocles sent against them his slingers and bowmen, but he himself with the rest of his army advanced against the camp of the enemy. The Carthaginians on discovering his intention led their army out from their camp, drew it up, and took their positions ready for battle. But when they saw that Agathocles was already crossing the river, they attacked in formation, and at the stream, which was difficult to ford, they slew many of their opponents. However, as Agathocles pressed forward, the Greeks were superior in valour, but the barbarians had the advantage of numbers. Then when the armies had been fighting gallantly for some time, the Nomads on both sides withdrew from the battle and awaited the outcome of the struggle, intending to plunder the baggage train of those who were defeated. But Agathocles, who had his best men about him, first forced back those opposite to him, and by their rout he caused the rest of the barbarians to flee. Of the cavalry only

¹ ἄλλην before στρατοπεδεῖαν omitted by Dindorf.

οἱ συναγωνιζόμενοι τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις Ἕλληνες, ὧν Κλίνων ἡγεῖτο, τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα βαρεῖς ἐπικειμένους ὑπέστησαν. ἀγωνισαμένων δ' αὐτῶν λαμπρῶς οἱ πλείστοι μὲν ἀνῆρέθησαν μαχόμενοι γενναίως, οἱ δὲ περιλειφθέντες τύχῃ τινὶ διεσώθησαν.

39. Ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀφείδων τὸ διώκειν τοὺτους ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ τοὺς καταφυγόντας βαρβάρους εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν καὶ προσβιαζόμενος τόποις προσάντεσι καὶ δυσπροσίτοις οὐχ ἦττον ἔπασχεν ἢ διετίθει τοὺς Καρχηδονίους. οὐ μὴν ἔλῃγε τῆς τόλμης, ἀλλὰ τῇ νίκῃ μετεωριζόμενος ἐνέκειτο, διαλαμβάνων κατὰ κράτος αἰρήσειν τὴν στρατο-
 2 πεδεῖαν. ἐν τοσούτῳ δὲ τὸ τέλος τῆς μάχης καρῶδοκοῦντες οἱ Νομάδες ταῖς μὲν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀποσκευαῖς οὐχ οἰοί τε ἦσαν ἐπιθέσθαι διὰ τὸ τὰς δυνάμεις ἀμφοτέρας πλησίον τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατοπεδεῖαν ὥρμησαν, εἰδότες τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα μακρὰν ἀπεσπασμένον. ἐρήμου δ' αὐτῆς οὕσης τῶν δυναμένων ἀμύνασθαι ῥαδίως ἐπιπεσόντες τοὺς μὲν ἀντιστά-
 3 ντας ὀλίγους ὄντας ἀπέκτειναν, αἰχμαλώτων δὲ πλήθους καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ὠφελείας ἐκυρίευσαν. ἃ δὴ πυθόμενος ὁ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἦγε κατὰ τάχος τὴν δύναμιν καὶ τινὰ μὲν τῶν ἀφηρησασμένων ἀνέσωσε, τῶν δὲ πλείστων οἱ Νομάδες ἐκυρίευν καὶ νυκτὸς
 4 ἐπιγενομένης μακρὰν ἑαυτοὺς ἐξετόπισαν. ὁ δὲ δυνάστης στήσας τρόπαιον τὰ μὲν λάφυρα διείλετο τοῖς στρατιώταις, ὅπως μηδεὶς ἀγανακτήσῃ περὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων, τοὺς δ' αἰχμαλώτους Ἕλληνας τοὺς συστρατευσαμένους τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις εἰς τι²
 5 φρούριον ἀπέθετο. οὗτοι³ μὲν οὖν εὐλαβούμενοι

the Greeks who, led by Clinon, were assisting the 308 B.C. Carthaginians withstood Agathocles' heavy armed men as they advanced. Although they struggled brilliantly, most of these Greeks were slain while fighting gallantly, and those who survived were saved by mere chance.

39. Agathocles, giving up the pursuit of the cavalry, attacked the barbarians who had taken refuge in the camp ; and, since he had to force his way over terrain steep and difficult of access, he suffered losses no less great than those he inflicted on the Carthaginians. Nevertheless, he did not slacken his zeal, but rather, made confident by his victory, pressed on, expecting to take the camp by storm. At this the Nomads who were awaiting the outcome of the battle, not being able to fall on the baggage train of the Carthaginians since both armies were fighting near the camp, made an attack on the encampment of the Greeks, knowing that Agathocles had been drawn off to a great distance. Since the camp was without defenders capable of warding them off, they easily launched an attack, killing the few who resisted them and gaining possession of a large number of prisoners and of booty as well. On hearing this Agathocles led his army back quickly and recovered some of the spoil, but most of it the Nomads kept in their possession, and as night came on they withdrew to a distance. The prince, after setting up a trophy, divided the booty among the soldiers so that no one might complain about his losses ; but the captured Greeks, who had been fighting for the Carthaginians, he put into a certain fortress. Now these men, dreading punishment

¹ ἔληγέ γε Reiske.

² εἰς τι Wesseling ; εἰς τὸ,

³ οὗτοι Dindorf ; αὐτοί,

τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ δυνάστου τιμωρίαν νυκτὸς ἐπέθεντο τοῖς ἐν τῷ φρουρίῳ καὶ τῇ μάχῃ κρατούμενοι κατελάβοντο τόπον ἐρυμνόν, ὄντες οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν χιλίων, ὧν ἦσαν Συρακόσιοι ἡλείους τῶν πεντα-
6 κοσίων. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ πυθόμενος τὸ πεπραγμένον ἦκε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ καταβιβάσας ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς ἐπιθεμένους ἅπαντας ἀπέσφαξεν.

40. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς μάχης ταύτης γενόμενος καὶ πάντα τῇ διανοίᾳ σκοπούμενος πρὸς τὸ λαβεῖν τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ὑποχειρίους ἐξέπεμψε πρεσβευτὴν Ὀρθωνα τὸν Συρακόσιον πρὸς Ὀφέλλαν εἰς Κυρήνην. οὗτος δ' ἦν μὲν τῶν φίλων τῶν συνεστρατευμένων Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, κυριεύων δὲ τῶν περὶ Κυρήνην πόλεων καὶ δυνάμεως ἀδράς περιεβιάλετο
2 ταῖς ἐλπίσι μείζονα δυναστεῖαν. τοιαύτην οὖν αὐτοῦ διάνοιαν ἔχοντας ἦκεν ὁ παρ' Ἀγαθοκλέους πρεσβευτῆς, ἀξίων συγκαταπολεμῆσαι Καρχηδονίους· ἀντὶ δὲ ταύτης τῆς χρείας ἐπηγγέλλετο τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα συγχωρήσειν αὐτῷ τῶν ἐν Λιβύῃ
3 πραγμάτων κυριεύειν. εἶναι γὰρ ἱκανὴν αὐτῷ τὴν Σικελίαν, ἣν ἐξῆ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Καρχηδόνης κινδύνων ἀπαλλαχθέντα μετ' ἀδείας κρατεῖν ἀπάσης τῆς νήσου· παρακεῖσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν αὐτῷ πρὸς ἐπαύξεισιν τῆς ἀρχῆς, εἰάν κρίνῃ μειζόνων ὀρέγεσθαι.
4 τὴν μὲν γὰρ Λιβύην διεξευγμένην μεγάλῳ καὶ χαλεπῷ πελάγει μηδαμῶς ἀρμόζειν αὐτῷ, εἰς ἣν καὶ νῦν οὐ κατ' ἐπιθυμίαν, ἀλλὰ κατ' ἀνάγκην
5 ἀφίχθαι. ὁ δὲ Ὀφέλλας τῇ πάλαι βεβουλευμένῃ

¹ In 322 B.C. Ophellas as general of Ptolemy restored the oligarchy in Cyrenê, which had been threatened by the mercenary leader Thibron in the service of the democrats (Book 18. 19-21). He seems to have remained in Cyrenê as Ptolemy's

from the prince, attacked those in the fortress at night and, although defeated in the battle, occupied a strong position, being in number not less than a thousand, of whom above five hundred were Syracusans. However, when Agathocles heard what had happened, he came with his army, induced them to leave their position under a truce, and slaughtered all those who had made the attack. 308 B.C.

40. After he had finished this battle, Agathocles, examining in mind every device for bringing the Carthaginians into subjection, sent Orthon the Syracusan as an envoy into Cyrenê to Ophellas.¹ The latter was one of the companions who had made the campaign with Alexander: now, master of the cities of Cyrenê and of a strong army, he was ambitious for a greater realm. And so it was to a man in this state of mind that there came the envoy from Agathocles inviting him to join him in subduing the Carthaginians.² In return for this service Orthon promised Ophellas that Agathocles would permit him to exercise dominion over Libya. For, he said, Sicily was enough for Agathocles, if only it should be possible for him, relieved of danger from Carthage, to rule over all the island without fear. Moreover, Italy was close at his hand for increasing his realm if he should decide to reach after greater things. For Libya, separated by a wide and dangerous sea, did not suit him at all, into which land he had even now come through no desire but because of necessity. Ophellas, now that to his long-considered judgement

governor, although he is not mentioned in connection with the insurrection there put down by Ptolemy in 312 B.C. (Book 19. 79. 1-3).

² According to Justin, 22. 7. 4, Ophellas rather than Agathocles first proposed the alliance.

κρίσει προστεθείσης τῆς γενομένης ἐλπίδος ἀσμένως
 ὑπήκουσε καὶ πρὸς μὲν Ἀθηναίους περὶ συμμαχίας
 διεπέμπετο, γεγαμηκῶς Εὐθυδίκην τὴν Μιλτιάδου
 θυγατέρα τοῦ τὴν προσηγορίᾳ φέροντος εἰς τὸν
 6 στρατηγήσαντα τῶν ἐν Μαραθῶνι νικησάντων. διὰ
 δὴ ταύτην τὴν ἐπιγαμίαν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην σπουδὴν,
 ἦν¹ ὑπῆρχεν ἀποδεδειγμένος εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ
 πολλοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προθύμως ὑπήκουσαν εἰς
 τὴν στρατείαν. οὐκ ὀλίγοι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 Ἑλλήνων ἔσπευδον κοινωνῆσαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, ἐλπί-
 ζοντες τὴν τε κρατίστην τῆς Λιβύης κατακληρου-
 χῆσιν καὶ τὸν ἐν Καρχηδόνι διαρπάσειν πλοῦτον.
 7 τὰ μὲν γὰρ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα διὰ τοὺς συνεχεῖς
 πολέμους καὶ τὰς τῶν δυναστῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους
 φιλοτιμίας ἀσθενῇ καὶ ταπεινὰ καθειστήκει· ὥσθ'
 ὑπελάμβανον μὴ μόνον ἐγκρατεῖς ἔσεσθαι πολλῶν
 ἀγαθῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἀπαλλα-
 γήσεσθαι.

41. Ὁ δ' οὖν Ὀφέλλας, ἐπειδὴ πάντ' αὐτῷ πρὸς
 τὴν στρατείαν κατεσκεύαστο λαμπρῶς, ἐξώρμησε
 μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν
 μυρίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ ἑξακοσίους, ἄρματα δὲ ἑκατόν,
 ἡνιόχους δὲ καὶ παραβάτας πλείους τῶν τριακοσίων.
 ἡκολούθουν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἔξω τάξεως λεγομένων οὐκ
 ἐλάττους μυρίων· πολλοὶ δὲ τούτων τέκνα καὶ
 γυναικας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἦγον, ὥστε
 2 ἐμπερῇ τὴν στρατιὰν ὑπάρχειν ἀποικίᾳ. ὀκτωκαί-
 δεκα μὲν οὖν ἡμέρας ὁδοιπορήσαντες καὶ διελθόντες
 σταδίους τρισχιλίους κατεσκήνωσαν περὶ Αὐτό-

¹ ἦν added by Dindorf.

was added this actual hope, gladly consented and sent 308 B.C. to the Athenians an envoy to confer about an alliance, for Ophellas had married Euthydicê,¹ the daughter of a Miltiades who traced that name back to him who had commanded the victorious troops at Marathon. On account of this marriage and the other marks of favour which he had habitually displayed toward their city, a good many of the Athenians eagerly enlisted for the campaign. No small number also of the other Greeks were quick to join in the undertaking since they hoped to portion out for colonization the most fertile part of Libya and to plunder the wealth of Carthage. For conditions throughout Greece on account of the continuous wars and the mutual rivalries of the princes had become unstable and straitened, and they expected not only to gain many advantages, but also to rid themselves of their present evils.

41. And so Ophellas, when everything for his campaign had been prepared magnificently, set out with his army, having more than ten thousand foot-soldiers, six hundred horsemen, a hundred chariots, and more than three hundred charioteers and men to fight beside them. There followed also of those who are termed non-combatants not less than ten thousand; and many of these brought their children and wives and other possessions, so that the army was like a colonizing expedition. When they had marched for eighteen days and had traversed three thousand stades,² they encamped at Automala³; thence as

¹ After Ophellas' death she returned to Athens and became a wife of Demetrius Poliorcetes (Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 14. 1).

² About 345 miles.

³ At the extreme western limit of Cyrenê, at the most southern point of the Greater Syrtis (Strabo, 2. 5. 20).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

μαλα¹. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ πορευομένοις ὑπῆρχεν ὄρος ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν μερῶν ἀπόκρημνον, ἐν μέσῳ δ' ἔχον φάραγγα βαθεῖαν, ἐξ ἧς ἀνέτεινε λισσὴ πέτρα

3 πρὸς ὀρθὸν ἀνατείνουσα σκόπελον· περὶ δὲ τὴν ρίζαν αὐτῆς ἄντροι ἦν εὐμέγεθες, κιττῶ καὶ σμίλακι συνηρεφές, ἐν ᾧ μυθεύουσι γεγονέναι βασιλίσσαν Λάμιαν τῷ κάλλει διαφέρουσιν· διὰ δὲ τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγριότητα διατυπῶσαι² φασὶ τὴν οἴψιν αὐτῆς τοὶ μετὰ ταῦτα χρόνον θηριώδη. τῶν γὰρ γυναικῶν αὐτῇ παίδων ἀπάντων τελευτώντων βαρυνθυμοῦσαν ἐπὶ τῷ πάθει καὶ φθονοῦσαν ταῖς τῶν ἄλλων γυναικῶν εὐτεκνίαις κελεύειν ἐκ τῶν ἀγκυλῶν ἑξαπαρᾶζεσθαι τὰ βρέφη καὶ πυραχρήματα ἀπο-

4 κτέννειν. διὸ καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς μέχρι τοῦ νῦν βίου παρὰ τοῖς νηπίοις διαμένειν τὴν περὶ τῆς γυναικὸς ταύτης φήμην καὶ φοβερωτάτην αὐτοῖς εἶναι τὴν

5 ταύτης προσηγορίαν. ὅτε δὲ μεθύσκοιτο, τὴν ἄδειαν διδόναι πᾶσιν ἃ βούλονται ποιεῖν ἀπαρτηρήτως. μὴ πολυπραγμονούσης οὖν αὐτῆς κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον τὰ γινόμενα τοὺς³ κατὰ τὴν χώραν ὑπολαμβάνειν μὴ βλέπειν αὐτήν· καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' ἐμυθολόγησάν τινες ὡς εἰς ἄρσιχον ἐμβάλοι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, τὴν ἐν οἴνῳ συντελουμένην ὀλιγωρίαν εἰς τὸ προειρημένον μέτρον μεταφέροντες,

6 ὡς τούτου παρηρημένου τὴν ὄρασιν. ὅτι δὲ κατὰ

¹ Λυτόμαλα Wesseling : Λυτομόλας.

² διατυπῶσθαι Madvig, Fischer.

³ τοὺς added by Wesseling.

¹ The myth is also preserved in *Plutarch, Lives of the Emperors, 1035*. I

they advanced there was a mountain, precipitous on both sides but with a deep ravine in the centre, from which extended a smooth rock that rose up to a lofty peak. At the base of this rock was a large cave thickly covered with ivy and bryony, in which according to myth had been born Lamia, a queen of surpassing beauty.¹ But on account of the savagery of her heart they say that the time that has elapsed since has transformed her face to a bestial aspect. For when all the children born to her had died,² weighed down in her misfortune and envying the happiness of all other women in their children, she ordered that the new-born babies be snatched from their mothers' arms and straightway slain. Wherefore among us even down to the present generation, the story of this woman remains among the children and her name is most terrifying to them.³ But whenever she drank freely, she gave to all the opportunity to do what they pleased unobserved. Therefore, since she did not trouble herself about what was taking place at such times, the people of the land assumed that she could not see. And for that reason some tell in the myth that she threw her eyes into a flask,⁴ metaphorically turning the carelessness that is most complete amid wine into the aforesaid measure, since it was a measure of wine that took away her sight. One might also present Euripides given to Duris (*Frills*, 76. F 17), whom Diodorus is probably following here.

² This was because of the jealous wrath of Hera, the father of the children being Zeus.

³ Strabo, 1. 2. 8, lists this myth among those used to frighten children. Cp. Horace, *Art of Poetry*, 340.

⁴ Plutarch, *On Curiosity*, 2 (p. 516), says that she took her eyes out of her head when she wished to rest at home and replaced them when she went abroad.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τὴν Λιβύην γέγονεν αὕτη καὶ τὸν Εὐριπίδην δείξαι
τις ἂν μαρτυροῦντα· λέγει γὰρ

τίς τ' οὖνομα τὸ ἐπονείδιστον βροτοῖς¹
οὐκ οἶδε Λαμίας τῆς Λιβυστικῆς γένος;

42. Ὁ δ' οὖν² Ὀφέλλας ἀναλαβὼν τὴν δύναμιν
προῆγεν διὰ τῆς ἀνύδρου καὶ θηριώδους ἐπιπόνως·
οὐ μόνον γὰρ ὕδατος ἐσπίνιζεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς
ξηρᾶς τροφῆς ἀπολιπούσης ἐκινδύνευσεν ἅπαν ἀπ-
2 ολέσαι τὸ στρατόπεδον. δακέτων δὲ θηρίων παν-
τοίων ἐπεχόντων τὰ περὶ τὰς Σύρτεις ἔρημα καὶ
τῶν πλείστων ὀλέθριον ἔχόντων τὸ δῆγμα πολλῇ
τῇ συμφορᾷ περιέπιπτον, ἀβοήθητον ἔχοντες τὴν
ἐκ τῶν ἱατρῶν καὶ φίλων ἐπικουρίαν. καὶ γὰρ
ἔνιοι τῶν ὄψεων ὁμοίαν ἔχοντες τὴν χροῶν τῇ κατ'
αὐτοὺς οὔσῃ χώρᾳ τὴν ἰδίαν φύσιν ἀπροόρατοι
ἐποιοῦν· οἷς πολλοὶ διὰ τὴν ἄγνοιαν ἐπιβαίνοντες
δῆγμασι θανατηφόροις περιέπιπτον. τέλος δὲ κατὰ
τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν πλείον ἢ δύο μῆνας κακοπαθήσαντες
μόγισ διήνυσαν πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα καὶ
βραχὺ διαχωρίσαντες ἀπ' ἀλλήλων τὴν δύναμιν
κατεστρατοπέδευσαν.

3 Εἰθ' οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι πυθόμενοι τὴν τούτων
παρουσίαν κατεπλάγησαν, ὁρῶντες τηλικαύτην δύ-
ναμιν κατ' αὐτῶν ἤκουσαν· ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἅπαν-
τήσας τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ὀφέλλαν καὶ φιλοφρόνως
ἅπαντα χορηγήσας τούτους μὲν ἡξίου τὴν στρατιὰν
ἀναλαμβάνειν ἐκ τῆς κακοπαθείας, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπι-
μείνας ἡμέρας ὀλίγας καὶ κατασκευάμενος ἕκαστα
τῶν πραττομένων ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ τῶν παρόντων,

¹ None of the attempts to heal this limping verse is con-
vincing.

as a witness that she was born in Libya, for he says : 308 B.C.
 " Who does not know the name of Lamia, Libyan in race, a name of greatest reproach among mortals ? " ¹

42. Now Ophellas with his army was advancing with great difficulty through a waterless land filled with savage creatures ; for not only did he lack water, but since dry food also gave out, he was in danger of losing his entire army. Fanged monsters of all kinds infest the desert near the Syrtis, and the bite of most of these is fatal ; therefore it was a great disaster into which they were fallen since they were not helped by remedies supplied by physicians and friends. For some of the serpents, since they had a skin very like in appearance to the ground that was beneath them, made their own forms invisible ; and many of the men, treading upon these in ignorance, received bites that were fatal. Finally, after suffering great hardships on the march for more than two months, they with difficulty completed the journey to Agathoeles and encamped, keeping the two forces a short distance apart.

The Carthaginians, on hearing of their presence, were panic stricken, seeing that so great a force had arrived against them ; but Agathoeles, going to meet Ophellas and generously furnishing all needed supplies, begged him to relieve his army from its distress. ² He himself remained for some days and carefully observed all that was being done in the camp of the

¹ The play from which this fragment comes is not known. Cp. Nauck, *Trag. Gr. Frag.*, Euripides, 922.

² According to Justin, 22. 7. 5, Agathoeles went so far in showing his friendship as to have Ophellas adopt one of his sons.

ἐπεὶ τὸ πλεῖον μέρος τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐπὶ χορτά-
 σματα καὶ σιτολογίαν ἐξεληλύθει, τὸν δὲ Ὀφέλλαν
 ἑώρα μηδὲν τῶν ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ βεβουλευμένων ὑπο-
 νοῦντα, συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν ἰδίων στρα-
 τιωτῶν, κατηγορήσας δὲ τοῦ παρόντος ἐπὶ τὴν
 συμμαχίαν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντος καὶ παροξύνας τὸ
 πλῆθος εὐθὺς διεσκευασμένην τὴν δύναμιν ἦγεν
 4 ἐπὶ τοὺς Κυρηναίους. εἰθ' ὁ μὲν Ὀφέλλας διὰ τὸ
 παράδοξον καταπλαγεὶς ἐπεχείρησε μὲν ἀμύνεσθαι,
 καταταχούμενος δὲ καὶ τὴν ὑπολελειμμένην δύνα-
 μιν οὐκ ἔχων ἀξιόχρεων μαχόμενος ἐτελεύτησεν.
 5 ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς συναναγκάσας τὸ λοιπὸν πλῆθος
 ἀποθέσθαι¹ τὰ ὄπλα καὶ φιλανθρώποις ἐπαγγελίαις
 παραστησάμενος ἅπαντας κύριος ἐγένετο τῆς δυνά-
 μεως πάσης. Ὀφέλλας μὲν οὖν ἐλπίσας μεγάλα
 καὶ προχειρότερον αὐτὸν πιστεύσας τοιαύτης ἔτυχε
 τῆς τοῦ βίου καταστροφῆς.

43. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Καρχηδόνι Βορμίλκας πάλαι δια-
 νειοημένος ἐπιθέσθαι τυραννίδι κειρὸν ἐπεζήτει
 ταῖς ἰδίαις ἐπιβολαῖς οἰκείον. πολλάκις δὲ διδόντος
 τοῦ καιροῦ τὰς ἀφορμὰς τοῦ πράττειν τὸ βεβου-
 λευμένον αἰεὶ τις αἰτία μικρὰ παρεμπίπτουσα διεκώ-
 λυνεν· δεισιδαίμονες γὰρ οἱ μέλλοντες ἐγχειρεῖν ταῖς
 παρανόμοις καὶ μεγάλαις πράξεσι καὶ τὸ μέλλειν
 αἰεὶ τοῦ πράττειν καὶ τὴν ὑπέρθεσιν τῆς συντελείας
 προκρίνουσιν. ὁ καὶ τότε συνέβαινεν καὶ περὶ

¹ ἀποθέσθαι Dindorf: ἀποδόσθαι.

new arrivals. When the larger part of the soldiers had scattered to find fodder and food, and when he saw that Ophellas had no suspicion of what he himself had planned, he summoned an assembly of his own soldiers and, after accusing the man who had come to join the alliance as if he were plotting against himself and thus rousing the anger of his men, straightway led his army in full array against the Cyreneans. Then Ophellas, stunned by this unexpected action, attempted to defend himself; but, pressed for time, the forces that he had remaining in camp not being adequate, he died fighting. Agathocles forced the rest of the army to lay down its arms, and by winning them all over with generous promises, he became master of the whole army. Thus Ophellas, who had cherished great hopes and had rashly entrusted himself to another, met an end so inglorious.¹

43. In Carthage Bormilcar, who had long planned to make an attempt at tyranny, was seeking a proper occasion for his private schemes. Time and again when circumstances put him in a position to carry out what he had planned, some little cause intervened to thwart him.² For those who are about to undertake lawless and important enterprises are superstitious and always choose delay rather than action, and postponement rather than accomplishment. This happened also on this occasion and in regard to this man ;

of Agathocles, is probably drawn from Duris, as a part of it quite certainly is (cp. note on chap. 41. 3).

² For chaps. 43-44 cp. Justin, 22. 7. 6-11, who says that Bormilcar, after Agathocles had inflicted severe losses on the Carthaginians, wished to go over to Agathocles with his army, was prevented by a sedition in the Sicilian camp, and was put to death by his fellow citizens.

- 2 ἐκεῖνον· ἐξέπεμψε μὲν γὰρ τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους
τῶν πολιτῶν εἰς τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Νομάδας στρατείαν,
ἵνα μηδένα τῶν ἀξιολόγων ἔχῃ τὸν ἀντιστησόμενον,
οὐκ ἐτόλμα δὲ ἀποκαλύψασθαι πρὸς τὴν τυραννίδα,
3 μετακαλούμενος ὑπὸ τῆς εὐλαβείας. καθ' ὃν δὲ
καιρὸν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπέθετο τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ὀφέλλαν,
ὀρμήσαι καὶ τοῦτον συνέβη πρὸς τὴν δυναστείαν,
ἀγνοούντων ἀμφοτέρων τὰ παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις
4 πραττόμενα. οὔτε γὰρ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἔγνω τὴν ἐπί-
θεσιν τῆς τυραννίδος καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ πόλει παραχῆν,
ἐπεὶ ῥαδίως ἂν ἐκράτησε τῆς Καρχηδόνος· εἴλετο
γὰρ ἂν Βορμίλλας ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ γενόμενος συν-
εργεῖν Ἀγαθοκλεῖ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς πολίταις δοῦναι
τὴν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος τιμωρίαν· οὔτε πάλιν οἱ Καρ-
χηδόνιοι τὴν ἐπίθεσιν τὴν Ἀγαθοκλέους ἐπύθοντο·
ῥαδίως γὰρ ἂν αὐτὸν ἐχειρώσαντο προσλαβόμενοι
5 τὴν μετ' Ὀφέλλα δύναμιν. ἀλλ', οἶμαι, παρ'
ἀμφοτέροις οὐκ ἀλογίστως συνέβη γενέσθαι ταύτην
τὴν ἄγνοιαν, καίπερ μεγάλων μὲν οὐσῶν τῶν
πράξεων, ἔγγυς δ' ἀλλήλων τῶν¹ ἐπικεχειρηκότων
6 τοῖς τηλικούτοις τολμήμασιν· ὃ τε γὰρ Ἀγαθοκλῆς
ἄνδρα φίλον μέλλων ἀναιρεῖν πρὸς οὐδὲν ἐπέβαλλε
τὴν διάνοιαν τῶν παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις συντελου-
μένων, ὃ τε Βορμίλλας τὴν τῆς πατρίδος ἐλευθερίαν
ἀφαιρούμενος οὐδὲν ὅλως ἐπολυπραγμόνει τῶν παρὰ
τοῖς ἀντιστρατοπεδεύουσιν, ὡς ἂν ἔχων προκεί-
μενον ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ τὸ μὴ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπὶ τοῦ
παρόντος, ἀλλὰ τοὺς πολίτας καταπολεμῆσαι.
7 Ταύτη δ' ἂν τις καὶ τὴν ἱστορίαν καταμέμψαιτο,
θεωρῶν ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ βίου πολλὰς καὶ διαφόρους
πράξεις συντελουμένας κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν, τοῖς
δ' ἀναγράφουσιν ἀναγκαῖον ὑπάρχον τὸ μεσολαβεῖν

for he sent out the most distinguished of the citizens 308 B.C. to the campaign against the Nomads so that he might have no man of consequence to oppose him, but he did not venture to make an open bid for the tyranny, being held back by caution. But it happened that at the time when Agathocles attacked Ophellas, Bormilear made his effort to gain the tyranny, each of the two being ignorant of what the enemy was doing. Agathocles did not know of the attempt at tyranny and of the confusion in the city when he might easily have become master of Carthage, for when Bormilear was discovered in the act he would have preferred to co-operate with Agathocles rather than pay the penalty in his own person to the citizens. And again, the Carthaginians had not heard of Agathocles' attack, for they might easily have overpowered him with the aid of the army of Ophellas. But I suppose that not without reason did such ignorance prevail on both sides, although the actions were on a large scale and those who had undertaken deeds of such daring were near each other. For Agathocles, when about to kill a man who was his friend, paid attention to nothing that was happening among his enemies; and Bormilear, when depriving his fatherland of its liberty, did not concern himself at all with events in the camp of the enemy, since he had as a fixed purpose in his mind to conquer at the time, not his enemies, but his fellow citizens.

At this point one might censure the art of history, when he observes that in life many different actions are consummated at the same time, but that it is necessary for those who record them to interrupt the

¹ τῶν added by Geer.

τὴν διήγησιν καὶ τοῖς ἅμα συντελουμένοις μερίζειν τοὺς χρόνους παρὰ φύσιν, ὥστε τὴν μὲν ἀλήθειαν τῶν πεπραγμένων τὸ πάθος ἔχειν, τὴν δ' ἀναγραφὴν ἐστερημένην τῆς ὁμοίας ἐξουσίας μιμεῖσθαι μὲν τὰ γεγενημένα, πολὺ δὲ λείπεσθαι τῆς ἀληθοῦς διαθέσεως.

44. Ὁ δ' οὖν Βορμίλκας ἐξετασμὸν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ποιησάμενος ἐν τῇ καλουμένῃ Νέα πόλει, μικρὸν ἔξω τῆς ἀρχαίας Καρχηδόνος οὕσῃ, τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους διαφῆκε, τοὺς δὲ συνειδότας περὶ τῆς ἐπιθέσεως, ὄντας πολίτας μὲν πεντακοσίους, μισθοφόρους δὲ περὶ χιλίους ἀναλαβών,¹ ἀνέδειξεν ἑαυ-
 2 τὸν τύραννον. εἰς πέντε δὲ μέρη τοὺς στρατιώτας διελόμενος ἐπῆει πάντας τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἀπαι-
 τώντας ἀποσφάττων. γενομένης δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν παραχῆς ἐξαισίου τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπέλαβον παρεισπεπτωκέναι προ-
 3 διδομένης τῆς πόλεως· ὥς δ' ἐπεγνώσθη τὰ ληθές, συνέτρεχον οἱ νέοι καὶ εἰς τάξεις καταστάντες
 4 ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τὸν τύραννον. ὁ δὲ Βορμίλκας τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἀναιρῶν ὥρμησεν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν πολιτῶν ἀνόπλους καταλαβὼν ἀπ-
 5 ἐκτείνε. τῶν δὲ Καρχηδονίων καταλαβομένων τὰς περὶ τὴν ἀγορὰν οἰκίας ὑψηλὰς οὕσας καὶ τοῖς βέλεσι πυκνοῖς χρωμένων οἱ μετέχοντες τῆς ἐπιθέσεως κατετραυματίζοντο, τοῦ τόπου παντὸς ἐμ-
 5 βελοῦς ὄντος. διόπερ κακοπαθοῦντες συνέφραξαν ἑαυτοὺς καὶ διὰ τῶν στενωπῶν συνεχῶς ἀπὸ τῶν

narrative and to parcel out different times to simultaneous events contrary to nature, with the result that, although the actual experience of the events contains the truth, yet the written record, deprived of such power, while presenting copies of the events, falls far short of arranging them as they really were.

44. Be that as it may, when Bormilcar had reviewed the soldiers in what was called the New City, which is a short distance from Old Carthage, he dismissed the rest, but holding those who were his confederates in the plot, five hundred citizens and about a thousand mercenaries, he declared himself tyrant. Dividing his soldiers into five bands, he attacked, slaughtering those who opposed him in the streets. Since an extraordinary tumult broke out everywhere in the city, the Carthaginians at first supposed that the enemy had made his way in and that the city was being betrayed; when, however, the true situation became known, the young men ran together, formed companies, and advanced against the tyrant. But Bormilcar, killing those in the streets, moved swiftly into the market place; and finding there many of the citizens unarmed, he slaughtered them. The Carthaginians, however, after occupying the buildings about the market place, which were tall, hurled missiles thick and fast, and the participants in the uprising began to be struck down since the whole place was within range. Therefore, since they were suffering severely, they closed ranks and forced their way out through the narrow streets into the New City, being continuously struck with missiles from

¹ ἀναλαβών added by Rhodoman, who also suggests παρακαλεσάμενος, παρακελευσάμενος, and συναγαγών; παρακατασχών Reiske.

- οἰκιῶν καθ' ἃς τυγχάνοιεν αἰεὶ γινόμενοι. κατα-
λαβομένων δ' αὐτῶν ὑπερδέξιόν τινα τόπον οἱ
Καρχηδόνιοι τῶν πολιτῶν πάντων συνδραμόντων
ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαι τοῖς ἀφεστη-
6 κόσι. τέλος δὲ πρέσβεις πέμψαντες τῶν πρεσβυ-
τάτων τοὺς εὐθέτους καὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων δόντες
ἄφεσιν διελύθησαν· καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις οὐδὲν ἐμνη-
σικάκησαν διὰ τοὺς περιστῶτας τὴν πόλιν κινδύ-
νους, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Βορμίλκαι αἰκισάμενοι δεινῶς
τοῦ ζῆν ἐστέρησαν, οὐδὲν φροντίσαντες τῶν δεδυ-
μένων ὄρκων. Καρχηδόνιοι μὲν οὖν κινδυνεύσαντες
τοῖς ὅλοις σφαλῆναι τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐκομίσαντο
τὴν πατρίαν πολιτείαν.
- 7 Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ πλοῖα φορτηγὰ γεμίσας τῶν λα-
φύρων καὶ τοὺς ἀχρήστους εἰς πόλεμον τῶν ἐκ
Κυρήνης παραγεινομένων ἐμβιβάσας ἀπέστειλεν εἰς
Συρακούσας. χειμῶνων δ' ἐπιγεινομένων ἃ μὲν
διεφθάρη τῶν πλοίων, ἃ δ' ἐξέπεσε πρὸς τὰς κατ'
Ἰταλίαν Πιθηκούσας νήσους, ὀλίγα δ' εἰς τὰς
Συρακούσας διεσώθη.
- 8 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπατοί,
Μαρσοῖς πολεμουμένοις ὑπὸ Σαμνιτῶν βοηθήσαντες,
τῇ τε μάχῃ προετέρησαν καὶ συχνοὺς τῶν πολεμίων
9 ἀνείλον. εἶτα διὰ τῆς Ὀμβρικών χώρας διελθόντες
ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Τυρρηνίαν πολεμίαν οὖσαν καὶ
τὸ καλούμενον Καίριον φρούριον ἐξεπολιόρκησαν.
διαπρεσβενομένων δὲ τῶν ἐγχωρίων ὑπὲρ ἀνοχῶν
πρὸς μὲν Ταρκυνίητας εἰς ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα, πρὸς
δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους Τυρρηνοὺς ἅπαντας εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν
ἀνοχὰς ἐποίησαντο.

whatever houses they chanced at any time to be near. 308 B.C.
 After these had occupied a certain elevation, the Carthaginians, now that all the citizens had assembled in arms, drew up their forces against those who had taken part in the uprising. Finally, sending as envoys such of the oldest men as were qualified and offering amnesty, they came to terms. Against the rest they invoked no penalty on account of the dangers that surrounded the city, but they cruelly tortured Bormilear himself and put him to death, paying no heed to the oaths which had been given. In this way, then, the Carthaginians, after having been in the gravest danger, preserved the constitution of their fathers.

Agathocles, loading cargo vessels with his spoil and embarking on them those of the men who had come from Cyrenê who were useless for war, sent them to Syracuse. But storms arose, and some of the ships were destroyed, some were driven to the Pithecusan Islands off the coast of Italy, and a few came safe to Syracuse.¹

In Italy ² the Roman consuls, going to the aid of the Marsi, against whom the Samnites were making war, were victorious in the battle and slew many of the enemy. Then, crossing the territory of the Umbrians, they invaded Etruria, which was hostile, and took by siege the fortress called Caerium.³ When the people of the region sent envoys to ask a truce, the consuls made a truce for forty years with the Tarquinians but with all the other Etruscans for one year.⁴

¹ Continued in chap. 54. 1.

² Continued from chap. 36. 6. Cp. Livy, 9. 41. 5-7.

³ Unknown. Caprium in Table of Contents, p. 138, and in *var. lect.* here.

⁴ Continued in chap. 80. 1.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

45. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
 νησι μὲν ἦρχεν Ἀναξικράτης, ἐν Ἑώμῃ δὲ ὕπατοι
 κατέστησαν Ἄππιος Κλαύδεος καὶ Λεύκιος Οὐο-
 λόμνιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Δημήτριος μὲν ὁ Ἀντι-
 γόνου παραλαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς δύνάμιν ἀδρὰν
 πεζικὴν τε καὶ ναυτικὴν, ἔτι δὲ βελῶν καὶ τῶν
 ἄλλων τῶν εἰς πολιορκίαν χρησίμων τὴν ἀρμό-
 ζουσιν παρασκευὴν ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Ἐφέσου.
 παράγγελμα δ' εἶχεν ἐλευθεροῦν πάσας μὲν τὰς
 κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεις, πρώτην δὲ τὴν Ἀθη-
 2 ναίων, φρουρουμένην ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου. καταπλεύ-
 σαντος δ' αὐτοῦ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ
 καὶ πανταχόθεν προσβαλόντος ἐξ ἐφόδου καὶ κή-
 ρυγμα ποιησαμένου,¹ Διονύσιος ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπὶ
 τῆς Μουνηχίας φρούραρχος καὶ Δημήτριος ὁ
 Φαληρεὺς ἐπιμελητὴς τῆς πόλεως γεγεννημένος ὑπὸ
 Κασάνδρου, πολλοὺς ἔχοντες στρατιώτας, ἀπὸ τῶν
 3 τειχῶν ἡμύνοντο. τῶν δ' Ἀντιγόνου στρατιωτῶν
 τινες βιασάμενοι καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀκτὴν ὑπερβάντες
 ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους παρεδέξαντο πλείους τῶν συν-
 αγωνιζομένων. τὸν μὲν οὖν Πειραιᾶ τοῦτον τὸν
 τρόπον ἀλῶναι συνέβη, τῶν δ' ἔνδον Διονύσιος μὲν
 ὁ φρούραρχος εἰς τὴν Μουνηχίαν συνέφυγε, Δημή-
 4 τριος δ' ὁ Φαληρεὺς ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς ἄστυ. τῇ
 δ' ὕστεραία πεμφθεὶς μεθ' ἑτέρων πρεσβευτῆς ὑπὸ
 τοῦ δήμου πρὸς Δημήτριον καὶ περὶ τῆς αὐτονομίας
 διαλεχθεὶς καὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἀσφαλείας ἔτυχε παρα-

¹ After ποιησαμένου Fischer in apparatus suggests the addition of ὅτι Δημήτριος τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐλευθεροῖ, cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 8.

45. When that year had come to an end, Anaxi- 307|B.C.
crates was archon in Athens and in Rome Appius
Claudius and Lucius Volumnius became consuls.¹
While these held office, Demetrius, the son of Anti-
gonus, having received from his father strong land
and sea forces, also a suitable supply of missiles and
of the other things requisite for carrying on a siege,
set sail from Ephesus. He had instructions to free
all the cities throughout Greece, but first of all
Athens, which was held by a garrison of Cassander.²
Sailing into the Peiraeus with his forces, he at once
made an attack on all sides and issued a proclama-
tion.³ Dionysius, who had been placed in command
of the garrison on Munychia, and Demetrius of
Phalerum, who had been made military governor
of the city⁴ by Cassander, resisted him from the
walls with many soldiers. Some of Antigonus' men,
attacking with violence and effecting an entrance
along the coast, admitted many of their fellow
soldiers within the wall. The result was that in this
way the Peiraeus was taken; and, of those within
it, Dionysius the commander fled to Munychia and
Demetrius of Phalerum withdrew into the city. On
the next day, when he had been sent with others as
envoys by the people to Demetrius and had discussed
the independence of the city and his own security,
he obtained a safe-conduct for himself and, giving

¹ Anaxierates was archon in 307/6 B.C. In the *Fasti* the consuls for 307 B.C. are Ap. Claudius Caecus and L. Volumnius Flamma Violens; cp. Livy, 9. 42. 2. The narrative is continued from chap. 37. 6.

² For this campaign cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 8-9.

³ If we accept Fischer's suggested supplement, we should add "that Demetrius was freeing Athens."

⁴ *i.e.* of Athens.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

πομπῆς καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀπογινώσκων
 ἔφυγεν εἰς τὰς Θήβας, ὕστερον δὲ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον
 5 εἰς Αἴγυπτον. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἔπη δέκα τῆς πόλεως
 ἐπιστατήσας ἐξέπεσεν ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος τὸν εἰρη-
 μένον τρόπον. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τῶν Ἀθηναίων κομισά-
 μενος τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐψηφίσατο τιμὰς τοῖς αἰτίοις
 τῆς αὐτονομίας.

Δημήτριος δ' ἐπιστήσας τοὺς πετροβόλους καὶ
 τὰς ἄλλας μηχανὰς καὶ τὰ βέλη προσέβαλλε τῇ
 6 Μουνηχίᾳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. ἀμυ-
 νομένων δὲ τῶν ἔνδον ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν εὐρώστως
 συνέβαινε τοὺς μὲν περὶ Διονύσιον προέχειν ταῖς
 δυσχωρίαις καὶ ταῖς τῶν τόπων ὑπεροχαῖς, οὔσης
 τῆς Μουνηχίας ὀχυρᾶς οὐ μόνον ἐκ φύσεως ἀλλὰ
 καὶ ταῖς τῶν τειχῶν κατασκευαῖς, τοὺς δὲ περὶ τὸν
 Δημήτριον τῷ τε πλήθει τῶν στρατιωτῶν πολλα-
 πλασίους εἶναι καὶ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς πολλὰ πλεον-
 7 εκτεῖν. τέλος δ' ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας συνεχῶς τῆς
 πολιορκίας γινομένης οἱ μὲν φρουροὶ τοῖς κατα-
 πέλταις καὶ πετροβόλοις συντιτρωσκόμενοι καὶ
 διαδόχους οὐκ ἔχοντες ἡλαττοῦντο, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν
 Δημήτριον ἐκ διαδοχῆς κινδυνεύοντες καὶ νεαλεῖς
 αἰεὶ γινόμενοι, διὰ τῶν πετροβόλων ἐρημωθέντος
 τοῦ τείχους, ἐνέπεσον εἰς τὴν Μουνηχίαν καὶ τοὺς
 μὲν φρουροὺς ἠνάγκασαν θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα, τὸν δὲ
 φρούραρχον Διονύσιον ἐζώγρησαν.

46. Τούτων δὲ ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις κατεντυχηθέντων
 ὁ μὲν Δημήτριος κατασκάψας τὴν Μουνηχίαν ὁλό-
 κληρον τῷ δήμῳ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀποκατέστησεν καὶ
 2 φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς συνέθετο, οἱ δὲ
 Ἀθηναῖοι γράψαντος ψήφισμα Στρατοκλέους ἐψη-

up the direction of Athens, fled to Thebes and later into Egypt to Ptolemy.¹ And so this man, after he had been director of the city for ten years, was driven from his fatherland in the way described. The Athenian people, having recovered their freedom, decreed honours to those responsible for their liberation.

307 B.C.

Demetrius, however, bringing up ballistae and the other engines of war and missiles, assaulted Munychia both by land and by sea. When those within defended themselves stoutly from the walls, it turned out that Dionysius had the advantage of the difficult terrain and the greater height of his position, for Munychia was strong both by nature and by the fortifications which had been constructed, but that Demetrius was many times superior in the number of his soldiers and had a great advantage in his equipment. Finally, after the attack had continued unremittingly for two days, the defenders, severely wounded by the catapults and the ballistae and not having any men to relieve them, had the worst of it; and the men of Demetrius, who were fighting in relays and were continually relieved, after the wall had been cleared by the ballistae, broke into Munychia, forced the garrison to lay down its arms, and took the commander Dionysius alive.²

16. After gaining these successes in a few days and razing Munychia completely, Demetrius restored to the people their freedom and established friendship and an alliance with them. The Athenians, Stratocles

¹ Cp. Diogenes Laertius, 5. 78; Strabo, 9. 1. 20 (p. 398).

² Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 9, places the capture of Megara (cp. chap. 46. 3) between the surrender of Athens and the taking of Munychia.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

φίσαντο χρυσᾶς μὲν εἰκόνας ἐφ' ἄρματος στήσαι τοῦ τε Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημητρίου πλησίον Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος, στεφανῶσαι δὲ ἀμφοτέρους ἀπὸ ταλάντων διακοσίων καὶ βωμὸν ἰδρυσάμενους προσαγορεύσαι Σωτήρων, πρὸς δὲ τὰς δέκα φυλάς προσθεῖναι δύο, Δημητριάδα καὶ Ἀντιγονίδα, καὶ συντελεῖν αὐτοῖς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀγῶνας καὶ πομπήν καὶ θυσίαν, ἐνυφαίνειν τε¹ αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς πέπλον.² ὁ μὲν οὖν δῆμος ἐν τῇ Λαμιακῇ πολέμῳ καταλυθεὶς ὑπ' Ἀντιπάτρου μετ' ἔτη πεντεκαίδεκα παραδόξως ἐκομίσατο τὴν πάτριον πολιτείαν· ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος, φρουρουμένης τῆς Μεγαρέων πόλεως, ἐκπολιορκήσας αὐτὴν ἀπέδωκεν τὴν αὐτονομίαν τῷ δήμῳ καὶ τιμῶν ἀξιολόγων ἔτυχεν ὑπὸ τῶν εὖ παθόντων.

⁴ Ἀντίγονος δέ, παραγενομένων πρὸς αὐτὸν Ἀθήνηθεν πρεσβευτῶν καὶ τό τε περὶ τῶν τιμῶν ἀναδόντων ψήφισμα καὶ περὶ σίτου καὶ ξύλων εἰς ναυπηγίαν διαλεχθέντων, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς πυροῦ μὲν μεδίμνων πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάδας, ὕλην δὲ τὴν ἱκανὴν ναυσὶν ἑκατόν· ἐξ Ἰμβρου δὲ τὴν φρουράν ἢ ἐξαγαγὼν ἀπέδωκεν αὐτοῖς τὴν πόλιν. πρὸς δὲ τὸν υἱὸν Δημήτριον ἔγραψε κελεύων τῶν μὲν συμμαχίδων πόλεων συνέδρους συστήσασθαι τοὺς βουλευσομένους κοινῇ περὶ τῶν τῇ Ἑλλάδι συμφερόντων, αὐτὸν δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Κύπρον πλεῦσαι καὶ διαπολεμῆσαι τὴν ταχίστην πρὸς τοὺς

¹ ἐνυφαίνειν τε Dindorf: ἐνυφανόντων.

² κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν after πέπλον omitted by Wesseling.

¹ For the honours conferred on Demetrius and Antigonos cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 10-12. For Stratocles, an old political ally of Hypereides, who had acted as an accuser in

writing the decree,¹ voted to set up golden statues 307 B.C. of Antigonos and Demetrius in a chariot near the statues of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, to give them both honorary crowns at a cost of two hundred talents, to consecrate an altar to them and call it the altar of the Saviours, to add to the ten tribes two more, Demetrias and Antigonis, to hold annual games in their honour with a procession and a sacrifice, and to weave their portraits in the peplos of Athena. Thus the common people, deprived of power in the Lamian War by Antipater,² fifteen years afterwards unexpectedly recovered the constitution of the fathers. Although Megara was held by a garrison, Demetrius took it by siege, restored their autonomy to its people, and received noteworthy honours from those whom he had served.³

When an embassy had come to Antigonos from Athens and had delivered to him the decree concerning the honours conferred upon him and discussed with him the problem of grain and of timber for ships, he gave to them one hundred and fifty thousand medimni⁴ of grain and timber sufficient for one hundred ships; he also withdrew his garrison from Imbros and gave the city back to the Athenians. He wrote to his son Demetrius ordering him to call together counsellors from the allied cities who should consider in common what was advantageous for Greece, and to sail himself with his army to Cyprus and finish the war with

the affair of Harpalus and had played an important rôle in Athens during the Lamian War, cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 11-12. A number of decrees which he introduced in the Assembly in this period are extant, e.g. 167, 2. 240, 247.

² Cp. Book 18. 18.

³ But cp. the note on chap. 45. 7.

⁴ About 230,000 bushels.

6 Πτολεμαίου στρατηγούς. οὗτος μὲν οὖν συντόμως πάντα πράξας κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ κοιμισθεὶς ἐπὶ Καρίας παρεκάλει τοὺς Ῥοδίους πρὸς τὸν κατὰ Πτολεμαίου πόλεμον. οὐ προσεχόντων δ' αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ κοινὴν εἰρήνην αἰρουμένων ἄγειν πρὸς ἅπαντας ταύτην ἀρχὴν συνέβη γενέσθαι τῇ δῆμῳ τῆς πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἀλλοτριότητος.

47. Ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος παραπλεύσας εἰς Κιλικίαν κἀκέειθεν ναῦς καὶ στρατιώτας προσλαβόμενος διέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Κύπρον ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίους πεντακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ τετρακοσίους, ναῦς δὲ ταχυναυτούσας μὲν τριήρεις¹ πλείους τῶν ἑκατὸν δέκα, τῶν δὲ βαρυτέρων στρατιωτῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ τρεῖς καὶ πόρια τῶν παντοδαπῶν ἱκανὰ τῇ
2 πλήθει τῶν ἱππέων τε καὶ πεζῶν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ τῆς Καρπασίας καὶ νεωλκήσας τὰ σκάφη χάρακι καὶ τάφρῳ βαθεῖα τὴν παρεμβολὴν ὠχύρωσεν· ἔπειτα τοῖς πλησιοχώροις προσβολὰς ποιησάμενος εἶλε κατὰ κράτος Οὐρανίαν καὶ Καρπασίαν, τῶν δὲ νεῶν τὴν ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν ἀπολιπὼν ἀνέξευξε μετὰ
3 τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμῖνα. ὁ δὲ τεταγμένος ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου τῆς νήσου στρατηγὸς Μενέλαος συναγαγὼν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐκ τῶν φρουρίων διέτριβεν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι, ἀπεχόντων δὲ τεσσαράκοντα

¹ τριήρεις omitted by Hertlein. Cp. note on translation.

¹ Cp. chap. 27.

² So the text; but in chap. 50. 1-3 we find that Demetrius, after leaving 10 quinqueremes at Salamis, had 10 quinqueremes, 10 sixes, and 7 sevens in his left wing alone. It

the generals of Ptolemy as soon as possible.¹ De- 307 B.C.
metrius, promptly doing all according to his father's orders, moved toward Caria and summoned the Rhodians for the war against Ptolemy. They did not obey, preferring to maintain a common peace with all, and this was the beginning of the hostility between that people and Antigonos.

47. Demetrius, after coasting along to Cilicia and there assembling additional ships and soldiers, sailed to Cyprus with fifteen thousand foot-soldiers and four hundred horsemen, more than one hundred and ten swift triremes, fifty-three heavier transports,² and freighters of every kind sufficient for the strength of his cavalry and infantry. First he went into camp on the coast of Carpasia,³ and after beaching his ships, strengthened his encampment with a palisade and a deep moat; then, making raids on the peoples who lived near by, he took by storm Urania⁴ and Carpasia; then leaving an adequate guard for the ships, he moved with his forces against Salamis. Menelaüs,⁵ who had been made general of the island by Ptolemy, had gathered his soldiers from the outposts and was waiting in Salamis; but when the enemy was at a

seems certain, therefore, that the βαρύτεραι στρατιώτιδες are not transports (which is the regular meaning of the term) but heavy warships (quadriremes and larger) carrying armed men as well as oarsmen. Such ships would fight by boarding rather than by ramming (cp. Tarn, *Hellenistic Military and Naval Developments*, 144). It is quite certain also that among the ταχυναυτοῦσαι ναῦς are the quadriremes mentioned in the battle (chap. 50. 3), the τριήρεις of the text being an error either of the copyists or of Diodorus himself. For this whole passage cp. Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*², 4. 1. 154, note 1.

³ On the north coast of Cyprus, near the end of the cape that projects to the north-east.

⁴ The exact situation of this city is unknown.

⁵ Cp. chap. 21. 1.

- σταδίους τῶν πολεμίῳν ἐξῆλθει ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν
 μυρίους καὶ δισχιλίους, ἱππεῖς δὲ περὶ ὀκτακοσίους.
 γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐπ' ὀλίγον χρόνον οἱ μὲν περὶ
 τὸν Μενέλαον ἐκβιασθέντες ἐτράπησαν, ὁ δὲ Δη-
 μήτριος συνδιώξας τοὺς πολεμίους εἰς τὴν πόλιν
 αἰχμαλώτους μὲν ἔλαβεν οὐ πολὺ ἐλάττους τρισχι-
 4 λίων, ἀνείλε δὲ περὶ χιλίους. τοὺς δ' αἰλόντας τὸ
 μὲν πρῶτον ἀπολύσας τῶν ἐγκλημάτων καταδιεῖλεν
 εἰς τὰς τῶν ἰδίων στρατιωτῶν τάξεις· ἀποδιδρα-
 σκόντων δ' αὐτῶν πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Μενέλαον διὰ
 τὸ τὰς ἀποσκευὰς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καταλειπέναι παρὰ
 Πτολεμαίῳ, γνοὺς ἀμεταθέτους ὄντας ἐνεβίβασεν
 εἰς τὰς ναῦς καὶ πρὸς Ἀντίγονον εἰς Συρίαν
 ἀπέστειλεν.
- 5 Οὗτος δὲ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον διέτριβε περὶ τὴν
 ἄνω Συρίαν, πόλιν κτίζων περὶ τὸν Ὀρόντην ποτα-
 μὸν τὴν ὠνομασμένην Ἀντιγονίαν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ.
 κατεσκεύαζε δὲ πολυτελῶς, τὴν περίμετρον ὑπο-
 στησάμενος σταδίων ἑβδομήκοντα· εὐφυῆς γὰρ ἦν
 ὁ τόπος ἐφεδρεῦσαι τῇ τε Βαβυλῶνι καὶ ταῖς ἄνω
 σατραπείαις καὶ πάλιν τῇ κάτω Συρίᾳ καὶ ταῖς
 6 περὶ Αἰγύπτου σατραπείαις.¹ οὐ μὴν πολὺν γε χρό-
 νον συνέβη μέναι τὴν πόλιν, Σελεύκου καθελόν-
 τος αὐτὴν καὶ μεταγαγόντος ἐπὶ τὴν κτισθεῖσαν
 μὲν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ἀπ' ἐκείνου δὲ κληθεῖσαν Σελεύ-
 κειαν.² ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἀκριβῶς ἕκαστα
 δηλώσομεν ἐπὶ τοὺς οἰκείους χρόνους παραγενη-

¹ ταῖς περὶ Αἰγύπτου σατραπείαις Reiske, ταῖς ἀπ' Αἰ. στρα-
 τείαις Madvig, τοῖς περὶ Αἰ. πράγμασι Fischer in apparatus, cp.
 chap. 104. 4: ταῖς ἀπ' Αἰ. σατραπείαις.

² ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐκείνου κληθεῖσαν Ἀντιόχειαν Dindorf.

distance of forty stades,¹ he came out with twelve thousand foot and about eight hundred horse. In a battle of short duration which occurred, the forces of Menelaüs were overwhelmed and routed; and Demetrius, pursuing the enemy into the city, took prisoners numbering not much less than three thousand and killed about a thousand. At first he freed the captives of all charges and distributed them among the units of his own soldiers; but when they ran off to Menelaüs because their baggage had been left behind in Egypt with Ptolemy, recognizing that they would not change sides, he forced them to embark on his ships and sent them off to Antigonus in Syria.

At this time Antigonus was tarrying in upper Syria, founding a city on the Orontes River, which he called Antigonia after himself. He laid it out on a lavish scale, making its perimeter seventy stades²; for the location was naturally well adapted for watching over Babylon and the upper satrapies, and again for keeping an eye upon lower Syria and the satrapies near Egypt.³ It happened, however, that the city did not survive very long, for Seleucus dismantled it and transported it to the city which he founded and called Seleucea after himself.⁴ But we shall make these matters clear in detail when we

¹ About 4½ miles.

² About 8 miles.

³ Or, reading *ταῖς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου στρατείαις*, "and expeditions from Egypt"; or again, reading *τοῖς περὶ Αἰγύπτου πράγμασι*, "and affairs in Egypt."

⁴ So the text; but the city was actually called Antiochea after Seleucus' father. The error is probably Diodorus' rather than the copyist's. Antigonia was not completely abandoned; at least it is mentioned as if still in existence in 51 B.C. (Dio Cassius, 40. 29. 1. Cp. also Benziger, in Pauly-Wissowa, *s.v.* Antiocheia (1) and Antigoneia (1).)

7 θέντες· τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον οἱ περὶ τὸν Μενέ-
 λαον ἡττημένοι τῇ μάχῃ τὰ μὲν βέλη καὶ τὰς
 μηχανὰς παρεκόμισαν ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ τοῖς στρα-
 τιώταις διαλαβόντες τὰς ἐπάλξεις παρεσκευάζοντο
 πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον, ὁρῶντες καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον πρὸς
 8 πολιορκίαν ἐτοιμαζόμενον, πρὸς δὲ Πτολεμαῖον
 ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Λίγυπτον τοὺς δηλώσοντας περὶ
 τῶν ἐλαττωμάτων καὶ ἀξιόσοντας βοηθεῖν, ὥς
 κινδυνευόντων αὐτῷ τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πραγμά-
 των.

48. Δημήτριος δὲ τὴν τε τῶν Σαλαμινίων ὁρῶν
 πόλιν οὐκ εὐκαταφρόνητον οὖσαν καὶ στρατιωτῶν
 πλῆθος ὑπάρχον ἐν αὐτῇ τῶν ἀμυνομένων ἔκρινε
 μηχανὰς τε τοῖς μεγέθεσιν ὑπεραιρούσας κατα-
 σκευάζειν καὶ καταπέλτας ὀξύβελεις καὶ λιθοβόλους
 παντοίους καὶ τὴν ἄλλην κατασκευὴν καταπλη-
 κτικὴν. μετεπέμψατο δὲ καὶ τεχνίτας ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας
 καὶ σίδηρον, ἔτι δ' ὕλης πλῆθος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης χορη-
 2 γίας τὴν ἐπιτήδειον κατασκευὴν. ταχὺ δὲ πάντων
 εὐτρεπῶν αὐτῷ γενομένων συνέπηξε μηχανὴν τὴν
 ὀνομαζομένην ἐλέπολιν, τὸ πλάτος ἔχουσαν ἐκάστην
 πλευρὰν τεσσαράκοντα καὶ πέντε πήχεις, τὸ δ'
 ὕψος πηχῶν ἐννεμήκοντα, διειλημμένην στέγαις
 ἐννέα, ὑπότροχον δὲ πᾶσαν τροχοῖς στερεοῖς τέσ-
 3 σαρσιν ὀκταπήχεσι τὸ ὕψος. κατεσκευάσε δὲ καὶ
 κριοὺς ὑπερμεγέθεις καὶ χελώνας δύο κριοφόρους.
 τῆς δ' ἐλεπόλεως εἰς μὲν τὰς κάτω στέγας εἰσῆ-
 νεγκε πετροβόλους παντοίους, ὧν ἦσαν οἱ μέγιστοι
 τριτάλαντοι, εἰς δὲ τὰς μέσας καταπέλτας ὀξύβελεις

¹ No further reference to this is found in the extant portions of the history.

² For this campaign cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 15-17.

come to the proper time.¹ As to affairs in Cyprus, 307 B.C. Menelaüs, after having been defeated in the battle, had missiles and engines brought to the walls, assigned positions on the battlements to his soldiers, and made ready for the fight ; and since he saw that Demetrius was also making preparations for siege, he sent messengers into Egypt to Ptolemy to inform him about the defeat and to ask him to send aid as his interests on the island were in danger.

48. Since Demetrius saw that the city of the Salaminians was not to be despised and that a large force was in the city defending it, he determined to prepare siege engines of very great size, catapults for shooting bolts and ballistae of all kinds, and the other equipment that would strike terror.² He sent for skilled workmen from Asia, and for iron, likewise for a large amount of wood and for the proper complement of other supplies. When everything was quickly made ready for him, he constructed a device called the "helepolis,"³ which had a length of forty-five cubits on each side and a height of ninety cubits. It was divided into nine storeys, and the whole was mounted on four solid wheels each eight cubits high. He also constructed very large battering rams and two pent-houses to carry them. On the lower levels of the helepolis he mounted all sorts of ballistae, the largest of them capable of hurling missiles weighing three talents⁴ ; on the middle levels he placed the largest

³ Literally, "city-taker." Cp. chap. 91. If the cubit used is the standard Attic measure of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the dimensions given are about 68 feet on each side and 135 feet in height, with wheels 12 feet in diameter ; but a shorter Macedonian cubit, perhaps about one foot long, is possible (Tarn, *Hellenistic Military and Naval Developments*, 15-16).

⁴ About 180 lbs.

μεγίστους, εἰς δὲ τὰς ἀνωτάτας ὀξυβελεῖς τε τοὺς ἐλαχίστους καὶ πετροβόλων¹ πλῆθος, ἄνδρας τε τοὺς χρησομένους τούτοις κατὰ τρόπον πλείους τῶν διακοσίων.

- 4 Προσαγαγὼν δὲ τὰς μηχανὰς τῇ πόλει καὶ πυκνοῖς χρώμενος τοῖς βέλεσι τῇ μὲν τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀπέσυρε τοῖς πετροβόλοις, τῇ δὲ τὰ τείχη διέσεισε
5 τοῖς κριοῖς. ἀμυνομένων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἔνδον εὐρώστως καὶ τοῖς μηχανήμασιν ἐτέρας μηχανὰς ἀντιταττόντων ἐφ' ἡμέρας μὲν τινὰς ἀμφίδοξος ἦν ὁ κίνδυνος, ἀμφοτέρων κακοπαθούντων καὶ κατατραυματιζομένων· τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον τοῦ τείχους πίπτοντος καὶ τῆς πόλεως κινδυνευούσης ἀλῶναι κατὰ κράτος νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης ἔληξε τὰ τῆς
6 τειχομαχίας. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Μενέλαον ἀκριβῶς εἰδότες ἀλωσομένην τὴν πόλιν, εἰ μὴ τι καινοτομεῖν ἐπιχειρήσειαν, ἤθροισαν ὕλης ξηρᾶς πλῆθος, ταύτην δὲ περὶ τὸ μεσονύκτιον ἐμβαλόντες ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων μηχαναῖς καὶ ἅμα πάντες οἰστοὺς² πυρσοφόρους ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἀφέντες ἀνῆψαν τὰ
7 μέγιστα τῶν ἔργων. ἄφνω δὲ τῆς φλογὸς εἰς ὕψος ἀρθείσης οἱ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἐπεχείρησαν μὲν βοηθεῖν, τοῦ δὲ πυρὸς καταταχήσαντος συνέβη τὰς
8 μηχανὰς κατακαυθῆναι καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν ἐν αὐταῖς ὄντων διαφθαρῆναι. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἀποσφαλεῖς τῆς ἐλπίδος οὐδ' ὥς ἔληγεν, ἀλλὰ προσεκαρτέρει τῇ πολιορκίᾳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, νομίζων τῷ χρόνῳ καταπολεμήσειν τοὺς πολεμίους.

49. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ πυθόμενος τὴν τῶν ἰδίων ἥτταν ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου δύναμιν ἔχων ἀξιόλογον πεζικὴν τε καὶ ναυτικὴν. κατενεχθεὶς δὲ τῆς Κύπρου πρὸς τὴν Πάφον ἔκ τε τῶν πόλεων

catapults, and on the highest his lightest catapults 307 B.C. and a large number of ballistae ; and he also stationed on the helepolis more than two hundred men to operate these engines in the proper manner.

Bringing the engines up to the city and hurling a shower of missiles, he cleared the battlements with the ballistae and shattered the walls with the rams. Since those within resisted boldly and opposed his engines of war with other devices, for some days the battle was doubtful, both sides suffering hardships and severe wounds ; and when finally the wall was falling and the city was in danger of being taken by storm, the assault was interrupted by the coming of night. Menelaüs, seeing clearly that the city would be taken unless he tried something new, gathered a large amount of dry wood, at about midnight threw this upon the siege engines of the enemy, and at the same time all shot down fire-bearing arrows from the walls and set on fire the largest of the siege engines. As the flames suddenly blazed high, Demetrius tried to come to the rescue ; but the flames got the start of him, with the result that the engines were completely destroyed and many of those who manned them were lost. Demetrius, although disappointed in his expectations, did not stop but pushed the siege persistently by both land and sea, believing that he would overcome the enemy in time.

49. When Ptolemy heard of the defeat of his men,¹ he sailed from Egypt with considerable land and sea forces. Reaching Cyprus at Paphos, he received

¹ The defeat described in chap. 47. 3.

¹ Fischer suggests the addition of ἐλαττόνων before πετροβόλων.

² πάντες οἰστοὺς Fischer, cp. Arrian, 2. 21. 3 ; πάντας τοὺς.

παρεδέξατο τὰ σκάφη καὶ παρέπλευσεν εἰς Κίτιον,
 2 τῆς Σαλαμῖνος ἀπέχον σταδίους διακοσίους. εἶχε
 δὲ τὰς πάσας ναῦς μακρὰς ἐκκτὸν καὶ τεσσαρά-
 κοντα· τούτων δ' ἦν ἡ μεγίστη πεντήρης, ἡ δ'
 ἐλαχίστη τετρήρης· στρατιωτικὰ δὲ πόρια ταύταις
 ἐπηκολούθει πλείω τῶν διακοσίων, ἄγοντα πεζοὺς
 3 οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν μυρίων. οὗτος μὲν οὖν πρὸς
 τὸν Μενέλαον κατὰ γῆν ἔπεμψέ τινας, διακελευό-
 μινος τὰς ναῦς, ἃν ἦ δυνατόν, κατὰ τάχος ἐκ τῆς
 Σαλαμῖνος πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀποστεῖλαι, οὔσας ἐξήκοντα.
 ἡλπιζε γάρ, εἰ προσλάβοι ταύτας, ῥαδίως κρατήσῃ
 τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, διακοσίοις σκάφεσιν ἀγωνιζόμενος.
 4 ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος νοήσας αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιβολὴν ἐπὶ
 μὲν τῆς πολιορκίας ἀπέλιπε μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως,
 τὰς δὲ ναῦς ἀπάσας πληρώσας καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν
 τοὺς κρατίστους ἐμβιβάσας βέλη καὶ πετροβόλους
 ἐνέθετο καὶ τῶν τρισπιθάμων ὀξυβελῶν τοὺς ἱκα-
 5 νουὺς ταῖς πρῶραις ἐπέστησε. κοσμήσας δὲ πολυ-
 τελῶς πρὸς ναυμαχίαν τὸν στόλον περιέπλευσε τὴν
 πόλιν καὶ κατὰ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος μικρὸν ἔξω
 βέλους ἀφείδων τὰς ἀγκύρας διενυκτέρευεν, ἅμα μὲν
 τὰς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ναῦς κωλύων συμμῖξαι ταῖς
 ἄλλαις, ἅμα δὲ караδοκῶν τὸν ἐπίπλουν τῶν πο-
 6 λεμίων καὶ πρὸς ναυμαχίαν ὦν ἑτοιμος. τοῦ δὲ
 Πτολεμαίου πλέοντος ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμῖνα καὶ τῶν
 ὑπηρετικῶν πλοίων συνεπομένων πόρρωθεν κατα-
 πληκτικὸν ὁρᾶσθαι συνέβαινε τὸν στόλον διὰ τὸ
 πλήθος.

50. Ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος κατανοήσας τὸν ἐπίπλουν
 Ἀντισθένην μὲν τὸν ναύαρχον ἔχοντα ναῦς δέκα

¹ About 23 miles, which is approximately correct for the
 278

ships from the cities and coasted along to Citium, 807 B.C. which was distant from Salamis two hundred stades.¹ He had in all one hundred and forty² ships of war, of which the largest were quinqueremes and the smallest quadriremes; more than two hundred transports followed, which carried at least ten thousand foot-soldiers. Ptolemy sent certain men to Menelaüs by land, directing him, if possible, to send him quickly the ships from Salamis, which numbered sixty; for he hoped that, if he received these as reinforcement, he would easily be superior in the naval engagement since he would have two hundred ships in the battle. Learning of his intention, Demetrius left a part of his forces for the siege; and, manning all his ships and embarking upon them the best of his soldiers, he equipped them with missiles and ballistae and mounted on the prows a sufficient number of catapults for throwing bolts three spans³ in length. After making the fleet ready in every way for a naval battle, he sailed around the city and, anchoring at the mouth of the harbour just out of range, spent the night, preventing the ships from the city from joining the others, and at the same time watching for the coming of the enemy and occupying a position ready for battle. When Ptolemy sailed up toward Salamis, the service vessels following at a distance, his fleet was awe-inspiring to behold because of the multitude of its ships.

50. When Demetrius observed Ptolemy's approach, he left the admiral Antisthenes with ten of the distance by land; but the distance by sea around Cape Pedalium is at least twice as great.

¹ Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 16. 1, gives the number as 150.

² About 21 inches. For this battle cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 16; Polyænus, 4. 7. 7.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

- τῶν πεντηρικῶν ἀπέλιπε κωλύσοντα τὰς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ναῦς ἐπεξιέναι πρὸς τὴν ναυμαχίαν, ἔχοντος τοῦ λιμένος στενὸν τὸν ἔκπλουν, τοῖς δ' ἱππεῦσι προσέταξε παράγειν παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλόν, ἵν' ἑάν τι γένηται πταῖσμα, διασώσειαν¹ τοὺς πρὸς τὴν γῆν
- 2 διανηξομένους. αὐτὸς δ' ἐκτάξας τὰς ναῦς ἀπὴντα τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἔχων τὰς ἀπάσας ὀκτὼ πλείους τῶν ἑκατὸν² σὺν ταῖς πληρωθείσαις ἐκ τῶν χωρίων τῶν ληφθέντων· τούτων δ' ἦσαν αἱ μέγισταί μὲν ἐπτήρεις, αἱ πλείους δὲ πεντήρεις. καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐώ-
 3 νυμον κέρας ἐπέιχον ἐπτήρεις ἑπτὰ Φοινίκων, τετρήρεις δὲ τριάκοντα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, Μηδίου τοῦ ναυάρχου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντος· ἐπίπλους δὲ τούτοις ἔταξεν ἑξήρεις δέκα καὶ πεντήρεις ἄλλας τοσαύτας, διεγνωκῶς³ ἰσχυρὸν κατασκευάσαι τοῦτο τὸ κέρας ἐφ' οὗ καὶ αὐτὸς ἤμελλε διαγωνίζεσθαι.
- 4 κατὰ μέσσην δὲ τὴν τάξιν τὰ ἐλάχιστα τῶν σκαφῶν ἔστησεν, ὧν ἡγοῦντο Θεμισίων τε ὁ Σάμιος καὶ Μαρσύας ὁ τὰς Μακεδονικὰς πράξεις συνταξάμενος. τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν εἶχε κέρας Ἡγήσιππος τε ὁ Ἀλικαρνασσεὺς καὶ Πλειστίας ὁ Κῶος, ἀρχικυβερνήτης ὢν τοῦ σύμπαντος στόλου.
- 5 Πτολεμαῖος δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐπέπλει κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα, νομίζων φθάσειν⁴ τοὺς πολεμίους τὸν εἰσπλουν ποιησάμενος· ὥς δ' ἡμέρας ἐπιγενομένης οὐ μακρὰν ὁ τῶν ἐναντίων

¹ διασώσειαν Dindorf, διασώσαιεν Fischer, F, διασώση μὲν RX.

² See note on translation.

³ ἴσως after διεγνωκῶς omitted by Dindorf.

⁴ φθάσειν Dindorf: φθάσαι Fischer, following the MSS.

quinqueremes to prevent the ships in the city from 307 B.C.
going forth for the battle, since the harbour had a narrow exit; and he ordered the cavalry to patrol the shore so that, if any wreck should occur, they might rescue those who should swim across to the land. He himself drew up the fleet and moved against the enemy with one hundred and eight ships in all,¹ including those that had been provided with crews from the captured towns. The largest of the ships were sevens and most of them were quinqueremes.² The left wing was composed of seven Phoenician sevens and thirty Athenian quadriremes, Medius the admiral having the command. Sailing behind these he placed ten sixes and as many quinqueremes, for he had decided to make strong this wing where he himself was going to fight the decisive battle. In the middle of the line he stationed the lightest of his ships, which Themison of Samos and Marsyas,³ who compiled the history of Macedonia, commanded. The right wing was commanded by Hegesippus of Halicarnassus and Pleistias of Cos, who was the chief pilot of the whole fleet.

At first, while it was still night, Ptolemy made for Salamis at top speed, believing that he could gain an entrance before the enemy was ready; but as day broke, the fleet of the enemy in battle array was

16) gives the total as 180, Polyænus (l. 7. 7) as 170. If we were right in regard to the *βαρύτεραι στρατιώτιδες* (cp. chap. 47. 1, and note), Demetrius by Diodorus' own count should have had in this battle 110 triremes and quadriremes and 43 heavier warships (10 having been left at Salamis) plus any from the captured ports.

² This statement also appears to be false.

³ According to Suidas he was a half-brother of Antigonus. He wrote a history of Macedonia in 10 books, one of Attica in 12 books, and a work on the education of Alexander.

στόλος ἐκτεταγμένος ἑωρᾶτο, καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ πρὸς
6 τὴν ναυμαχίαν παρεσκευάζετο. τὰ μὲν οὖν πόρια
πόρρωθεν ἐπακολουθεῖν παρήγγειλεν, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων
νεῶν τὴν ἀρμόζουσαν τάξιν ποιησάμενος αὐτὸς τὸ
λαιὸν κέρας διακατεῖχε, συναγωνιζομένων αὐτῷ
τῶν μεγίστων σκαφῶν. τοιαύτης δὲ τῆς διατάξεως
γενομένης εὐχὰς ἐκάτεροι τοῖς θεοῖς ἐποιοῦντο,
καθάπερ ἦν ἔθος, διὰ τῶν κελευστῶν, συνεπιλα-
βομένου καὶ τοῦ πλήθους τῇ φωνῇ.

51. Οἱ δὲ δυνάσται, ὡς ἂν περὶ τοῦ βίου καὶ τῶν
ὅλων μέλλοντες διακινδυνεύειν, ἐν ἀγωνίᾳ πολλῇ
καθειστήκεισαν. Δημήτριος μὲν οὖν τῶν ἐναντίων
ἀποσχὼν ὡς ἂν τρεῖς σταδίους ἦρει τὸ συγκεείμενον
πρὸς μίχην σύσσημον, ἀσπίδα κεχρυσωμένην, φα-
2 νερὰν πᾶσιν ἐκ διαδοχῆς· τὸ παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ
τῶν περὶ Ἱτολεμαῖον ποιησάντων ταχὺ τὸ διεῖργον
διάστημα συνηρέθη. ὡς δ' αἶ τε σάλπιγγες τὸ
πολεμικὸν ἐσήμαιον καὶ συνηγάλαξαν αἱ δυνάμεις
ἀμφοτέραι, φερομένων ἀπασῶν τῶν νεῶν εἰς ἐμ-
βολὴν καταπληκτικῶς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τοῖς τόξοις
καὶ τοῖς πετροβόλοις, ἔτι δὲ τοῖς ἀκοντίσμασι πυκ-
νοῖς χρώμενοι κατέτραυμάτιζον τοὺς ὑποπίπτοντας·
εἶτα συνεγγισάντων τῶν σκαφῶν καὶ μελλούσης
γίνεσθαι τῆς ἐμβολῆς βιαίου οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν κατα-
στρωμάτων συγκαθῆκαν, οἱ δ' ἐρέται παρακλη-
θέντες ὑπὸ τῶν κελευστῶν ἐκθυμότερον ἐνέκειντο.
3 ἀπὸ κράτους δὲ καὶ βίας ἐλαθειῶν τῶν νεῶν αἱ
μὲν παρέσυρον ἀλλήλων τοὺς ταρσοὺς, ὥστε πρὸς
φυγὴν καὶ διωγμὸν ἀχρήστους γίνεσθαι καὶ τοὺς
ἐπιβεβηκότας ἀνδρας ὥρμηκότας πρὸς ἀλικὴν κω-
λύεσθαι τῆς πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον ὁρμῆς· αἱ δὲ κατὰ
πρῶραν τοῖς ἐμβόλοις συρράττουσαι πρύμναν ἀνε-
282

visible at no great distance, and Ptolemy also prepared for the battle. Ordering the supply ships to follow at a distance and effecting a suitable formation of the other ships, he himself took command of the left wing with the largest of his warships fighting under him. After the fleet had been disposed in this way, both sides prayed to the gods as was the custom, the signalmen¹ leading and the crews joining in the response. 307 B.C.

51. The princes, since they were about to fight for their lives and their all, were in much anxiety. When Demetrius was about three stades² distant from the enemy, he raised the battle signal that had been agreed upon, a gilded shield, and this sign was made known to all by being repeated in relays. Since Ptolemy also gave a similar signal, the distance between the fleets was rapidly reduced. When the trumpets gave the signal for battle and both forces raised the battle cry, all the ships rushed to the encounter in a terrifying manner; using their bows and their ballistae at first, then their javelins in a shower, the men wounded those who were within range; then when the ships had come close together and the encounter was about to take place with violence, the soldiers on the decks crouched down and the oarsmen, spurred on by the signalmen, bent more desperately to their oars. As the ships drove together with force and violence, in some cases they swept off each other's oars so that the ships became useless for flight or pursuit, and the men who were on board, though eager for a fight, were prevented from joining in the battle; but where the ships had met prow to

¹ The men who kept time for the oarsmen.

² About $\frac{1}{3}$ mile.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

κρούοντο πρὸς ἄλλην ἐμβολὴν καὶ κατετραυμάτιζον ἀλλήλους οἱ ταύταις ἐφεστῶτες, ἅτε τοῦ σκοποῦ σύνεγγυς ἐκάστοις κειμένου. ὦτινές δὲ τῶν τριηραρχῶν ἐκ πλαγίας τυπτόντων¹ καὶ τῶν ἐμβόλων δυσάποσπάστως ἐχόντων ἐπεπήδων ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς, πολλὰ καὶ πάσχοντες δεινὰ καὶ
 4 διατιθέντες· οἱ μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἐγγιζόντων τοίχων ἐφαϊράμενοι καὶ σφαλείτες τῆς βάσεως περιέπιπτοι εἰς θάλασσαν καὶ παραχρῆμα τοῖς δόρασιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφεστῶτων ἐφονεύοντο, οἱ δὲ κρατήσαντες τῆς ἐπιβολῆς τοὺς μὲν ἀνῆρουν, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ τὴν στενωχωρίαν ἐκβιαζόμενοι περιέτρεπον εἰς τὸ πέλαγος. ὅλως δὲ ποικίλαι καὶ παράλογοι συνίσταντο μίχαι, πολλάκις τῶν μὲν ἡττόνων ἐπικρατούντων διὰ τὴν τῶν σκαφῶν ὑπεροχήν, τῶν δὲ κρειττόνων ὀλιβομένων διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν στάσιν ἐλάττωμα καὶ τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν τῶν συμβαινόντων ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις
 5 κινδύνους. ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἀγώνων διάδηλος ἡ ἀρετὴ γίνεται, δυναμένη τυγχάνειν τῶν πρωτείων μηδεὶς ἕξωθεν αὐτομίας παρενοχλοῦντος· κατὰ δὲ τὰς ναυμαχίας πολλὰς καὶ ποικίλας αἰτίας συμβαίνει παραλόγως ἐλαττοῦν τοὺς δι' ἀνδρείαν δικαίως ἂν τυχόντας τῆς νίκης.

52. Λαμπρότατα δὲ πάντων Δημήτριος ἡγωνίσασατο τῆς ἐπτήρους² ἐπιβεβηκὼς ἐπὶ τῇ πρύμνῃ. ἀθρόων γὰρ αὐτῷ περιχυθέντων οὓς μὲν ταῖς λόγχαις ἀκοντίζων, οὓς δὲ ἐκ χειρὸς τῷ δόρατι τύπτων ἀνῆρει· πολλῶν δὲ καὶ παιτοίων βελῶν ἐπ' αὐτὸν φερομένων ἃ μὲν προορώμενος ἐξέκλινεν, ἃ δὲ τοῖς

prow with their rams, they drew back for another charge, and the soldiers on board shot at each other with effect since the mark was close at hand for each party. Some of the men, when their captains had delivered a broadside blow and the rams had become firmly fixed, leaped aboard the ships of the enemy, receiving and giving severe wounds ; for certain of them, after grasping the rail of a ship that was drawing near, missed their footing, fell into the sea, and at once were killed with spears by those who stood above them ; and others, making good their intent, slew some of the enemy and, forcing others along the narrow deck, drove them into the sea. As a whole the fighting was varied and full of surprises : many times those who were weaker got the upper hand because of the height of their ships, and those who were stronger were foiled by inferiority of position and by the irregularity with which things happen in fighting of this kind. For in contests on land, valour is made clearly evident, since it is able to gain the upper hand when nothing external and fortuitous interferes ; but in naval battles there are many causes of various kinds that, contrary to reason, defeat those who would properly gain the victory through prowess.

52. Demetrius fought most brilliantly of all, having taken his stand on the stern of his seven. A crowd of men rushed upon him, but by hurling his javelins at some of them and by striking others at close range with his spear, he slew them ; and although many missiles of all sorts were aimed at him, he avoided some that he saw in time and received others

¹ τυπτόντων (γεγρ, ἔτυπτον.

² Reiske adds *ἑαυτοῦ* or *ναυαρχίδος* before *ἐπτήρους*. Fischer suggests *τῆς ἰδίας ἐπτήρους*.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

- 2 σκεπαστηρίοις ὅπλοις ἐδέχετο. τριῶν δ' ὑπερασπι-
ζόντων αὐτὸν εἰς μὲν λόγχῃ πληγείς ἔπесεν, οἱ δὲ
δύο κατετραυματίσθησαν. τέλος δὲ τοὺς ἀντιστάν-
τας ὁ Δημήτριος ἐκβιασάμενος καὶ τροπὴν τοῦ
δεξιοῦ κέρατος ποιήσας εὐθὺ καὶ τὰς συνεχεῖς
3 φυγεῖν ἠνάγκασεν. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ τὰ μέγιστα τῶν
σκαφῶν καὶ τοὺς κρατίστους ἄνδρας ἔχων μεθ'
αὐτοῦ ῥαδίως ἐτρέψατο τοὺς καθ' αὐτὸν τεταγ-
μένους καὶ τῶν νεῶν ἃς μὲν κατέδυσεν, ἃς δὲ αὐτ-
άνδρους εἶλεν. ὑποστρέφων δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ νικήματος
ἤλπιζε καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ῥαδίως χειρώσασθαι· θεωρή-
σας δὲ τό τε δεξιὸν¹ κέρας τῶν ἰδίων συντετριμμένοι
καὶ τὰς συνεχεῖς ἀπάσας πρὸς φυγὴν ὥρμημέναις,
ἔτι δὲ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον μετὰ βάρους ἐπι-
φερομένους ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς Κίτιον.
- 4 Δημήτριος δὲ νικήσας τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τῷ μὲν Νέωνι
καὶ Βουρίχῳ παρέδωκε τὰ στρατιωτικὰ τῶν πλοίων,
προστάξας διώκειν καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ διανη-
χομένους ἀναλαμβάνειν· αὐτὸς δὲ τὰς ἰδίας ναῦς
κοσμήσας τοῖς ἀκροστολίοις καὶ τὰς ἀλούσας ἐφελ-
κόμενος τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο πρὸς τὸ στρυτόπεδον
5 καὶ τὸν οἰκεῖον λιμένα. κατὰ δὲ τὸν τῆς ναυμαχίας
καιρὸν Μενέλαος ὁ ἐν τῇ Σαλαμῖνι στρατηγὸς πλη-
ρώσας τὰς ἐξήκοντα ναῦς ἐξαπέστειλε πρὸς βοήθειαν
τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ, ναύαρχον ἐπιστήσας Μενότιον.
γενομένου δ' ἀγῶνος περὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος πρὸς
τὰς ἐφορμούσας ναῦς καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως βιαι-
σαμένων αἱ μὲν τοῦ Δημητρίου δέκα ναῦς ἔφυγον
πρὸς τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Μενό-
τιον ἀναπλεύσαντες καὶ τῶν καιρῶν μικρὸν ὑστερή-
σαντες ἀνέστρεψαν πάλιν εἰς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα.
- 6 Τῆς δὲ ναυμαχίας τοιοῦτον τέλος λαβούσης τῶν

upon his defensive armour. Of the three men who 307 B.C. protected him with shields, one fell struck by a lance and the other two were severely wounded. Finally Demetrius drove back the forces confronting him, created a rout in the right wing, and forthwith forced even the ships next to the wing to flee. Ptolemy, who had with himself the heaviest of his ships and the strongest men, easily routed those stationed opposite him, sinking some of the ships and capturing others with their crews. Turning back from that victorious action, he expected easily to subdue the others also; but when he saw that the right wing of his forces had been shattered and all those next to that wing driven into flight, and further, that Demetrius was pressing on with full force, he sailed back to Citium.

Demetrius, after winning the victory, gave the transports to Neon and Burichus, ordering them to pursue and pick up those who were swimming in the sea; and he himself, decking his own ships with bow and stern ornaments and towing the captured craft, sailed to his camp and his home port. At the time of the naval battle Menelaüs, the general in Salamis, had manned his sixty ships and sent them as a reinforcement to Ptolemy, placing Menoetius in command. When a battle occurred at the harbour mouth with the ships on guard there, and when the ships from the city pressed forward vigorously, Demetrius' ten ships fled to the camp of the army; and Menoetius, after sailing out and arriving a little too late, returned to Salamis.

In the naval battle, whose outcome was as stated,

¹ δεξιόν Geer, cp. chaps. 50. 6; 52. 2: ἐξώνυμον.

μὲν πορίων ἤλω πλείω τῶν ἑκατόν, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν σχεδὸν στρατιῶται ὀκτακισχίλιοι· τῶν δὲ μακρῶν αὐτάνδρῳ μὲν ἐλήφθησαν τεσσαράκοντα, διεφθάρησαν δὲ περὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, ἃς πλήρεις οὔσας θαλάττης κατήγαγον οἱ κρατήσαντες εἰς τὴν πρὸς τῇ πόλει στρατοπεδεΐαν. διεφθάρη δὲ καὶ τῶν Δημητρίου σκαφῶν εἴκοσι· πάντα δὲ τῆς προσηκούσης ἐπιμελείας τυχόντα παρείχετο τὰς ἀρμοζούσας χρείας.

53. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Πτολεμαῖος ἀπογνοὺς τὰ κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον ἀπῆρεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον. Δημήτριος δὲ πάσας τὰς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλεις παραλαβὼν καὶ τοὺς φρουροῦντας στρατιώτας, τοὺτους μὲν εἰς τάξεις κατεχώρισεν, ὄντας πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίους ἑξακισχιλίους συντεταγμένους, ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ ἑξήκοσίους, πρὸς δὲ τὸν πατέρα ταχέως ἐμβιβάσας εἰς τὴν μεγίστην ναῦν τοὺς δηλώσοντας περὶ τῶν κυτ-
2 ορθωθέντων ἑξαπέστειλεν. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος πυθόμενος τὴν γεγενημένην νίκην καὶ μετεωρισθεὶς ἐπὶ τῷ μεγέθει τοῦ προτερήματος διάδημα περιέθετο καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐχρημάτιζε βασιλεὺς, συγχωρήσας καὶ τῷ Δημητρίῳ τῆς αὐτῆς τυγχάνειν προσηγορίας
3 καὶ τιμῆς. ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος οὐδὲν τῇ ψυχῇ ταπεινωθεὶς διὰ τὴν ἦτταν καὶ αὐτὸς ὁμοίως ἀνέλαβε τὸ διάδημα καὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας ἀνέγραφεν ἑαυτὸν
4 βασιλέα. παραπλησίως δὲ τούτοις καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ δυνάσται ζηλοτυπήσαντες ἀνηγόρευον ἑαυτοὺς βσιλεῖς, Σέλευκος μὲν προσφάτως τὰς ἄνω σατραπείας προσκεκτημένος, Λυσίμαχος δὲ καὶ Κάσιανδρος τὰς ἐξ ἀρχῆς δοθείσας μερίδας διατηροῦντες.

Ἡμεῖς δὲ περὶ τούτων ἱκανῶς εἰρηκότες ἐν μέρει διέξιμεν περὶ τῶν κατὰ Λιβύην καὶ Σικελίαν πρα-
χθέντων.

more than a hundred of the supply ships were taken, ^{307 B.C.} upon which were almost eight thousand soldiers, and of the warships forty were captured with their crews and about eighty were disabled, which the victors towed, full of sea water, to the camp before the city. Twenty of Demetrius' ships were disabled, but all of these, after receiving proper care, continued to perform the services for which they were suited.

53. Thereafter Ptolemy gave up the fight in Cyprus and returned to Egypt. Demetrius, after he had taken over all the cities of the island and their garrisons, enrolled the men in companies ; and when they were organized they came to sixteen thousand foot and about six hundred horse. He at once sent messengers to his father to inform him of the successes, embarking them on his largest ship. And when Antigonus heard of the victory that had been gained, elated by the magnitude of his good fortune, he assumed the diadem and from that time on he used the style of king ; and he permitted Demetrius also to assume this same title and rank. Ptolemy, however, not at all humbled in spirit by his defeat, also assumed the diadem and always signed himself king.¹ And in a similar fashion in rivalry with them the rest of the princes also called themselves kings : Seleucus, who had recently gained the upper satrapies, and Lysimachus and Cassander, who still retained the territories originally allotted to them.²

Now that we have said enough about these matters, we shall relate in their turn the events that took place in Libya and in Sicily.

¹ Ptolemy's assumption of the diadem is placed in the year 305/4 by the Parian Marble, *FGrH*, 239. B 23.

² Continued in chap. 73.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

54. Ἀγαθοκλῆς γὰρ πυθόμενος τοὺς προειρη-
 μένους δυνάστας ἀνηρημένους τὸ διάδημα¹ καὶ
 νομίζων μήτε δυνάμεσι μήτε χώρα μήτε τοῖς πρα-
 χθεῖσι λείπεσθαι τούτων ἑαυτὸν ἀνηγόρευσε βασιλέα.
 καὶ διάδημα μὲν οὐκ ἔκρινεν ἔχειν· ἐφόρει γὰρ αἰεὶ
 στέφανον, ὃν κατὰ τὴν ἐπίθεσιν τῆς τυραϊνίδος ἕκ-
 τινος ἱερωσύνης² περικείμενος οὐκ ἀπέθετο περὶ
 τῆς δυναστείας ἀγωνιζόμενος· ἔνιοι δέ φασιν αὐτὸν
 ἐπιτετηθεῦσθαι τοῦτον ἐξ ἀρχῆς φορεῖν διὰ τὸ μὴ
 2 λῖαν αὐτὸν εὐχαίτην εἶναι.³ οὐ μὲν ἀλλὰ τῆς προυσ-
 ηγορίας ταύτης ἄξιόν τι σπεύδων πρᾶξαι ἐπὶ μὲν
 Ἰτυκαίους ἐστράτευσεν ἀφεστηκότας· ἄφνω δ' αὐ-
 τῶν τῇ πόλει προσπεσὼν καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας
 ἀπειλημμένων πολιτικῶν ζωγρήσας εἰς τριακοσίους
 τὸ μὲν πρῶτον διδοὺς ἄφεσιν τῶν ἐγκλημάτων
 ἡξίου παραδιδόναι τὴν πόλιν· οὐ προσεχόντων δέ
 τῶν ἔνδον συνεπήγγυε μηχανὴν καὶ κρεμάσας ἐπ'
 αὐτῇ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους προσήγαγε τοῖς τείχεσιν.
 3 οἱ δ' Ἰτυκαῖοι τοὺς μὲν ἡτυχηκότας ἠλέουν, πλείονα
 δέ λόγον τῆς τῶν ἀπάντων ἐλευθερίας ἢ τῆς ἐκείνων
 σωτηρίας ποιούμενοι διέλαβον τὰ τείχη τοῖς στρα-
 τιώταις καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν εὐγενῶς ὑπέμενον.
 4 εἰθ' ὁ μὲν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπιστήσας τῇ μηχανῇ τοὺς
 τε ὀξύβελεις καὶ σφενδονήτας καὶ τοξότας ἀπὸ
 ταύτης ἀγωνιζόμενος ἤρχετο τῆς πολιορκίας καὶ
 ταῖς ψυχαῖς τῶν ἔνδον ὥσπερ καυτήριά τινα προσ-

¹ τὸ διάδημα added by Rhodoman.

² ἱερωσύνης ὃν MSS., ὃν transferred by Dindorf.

³ διὰ τὸ . . . εἶναι editors: διὰ τὸ μὴ τέλειον αὐτὸν εὐχαιτίαν
 εἶναι F, ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ λῖαν αὐ. εὐ. εἰ. Fischer.

54. When Agathocles heard that the princes whom 307 B.C.
 we have just mentioned had assumed the diadem, since he thought that neither in power nor in territory nor in deeds was he inferior to them, he called himself king. He decided not to take a diadem; for he habitually wore a chaplet, which at the time when he seized the tyranny was his because of some priesthood and which he did not give up while he was struggling to gain the supreme power. But some say that he originally had made it his habit to wear this because he did not have a good head of hair.¹ However this may be, in his desire to do something worthy of this title, he made a campaign against the people of Utica, who had deserted him.² Making a sudden attack upon their city and taking prisoner those of the citizens who were caught in the open country to the number of three hundred, he at first offered a free pardon and requested the surrender of the city; but when those in the city did not heed his offer, he constructed a siege engine,³ hung the prisoners upon it, and brought it up to the walls. The Uticans pitied the unfortunate men; yet, holding the liberty of all of more account than the safety of these, they assigned posts on the walls to the soldiers and bravely awaited the assault. Then Agathocles, placing upon the engine his catapults, slingers, and bowmen, and fighting from this, began the assault, applying, as it were, branding-irons to the souls of

Caesar welcomed the right to wear a laurel wreath (Suetonius, *Divus Iulius*, 45. 2).

² But, according to Polybius, 1. 82. 8, Utica and Hippu Acra (cp. chap. 55. 3) were the only cities that had remained true to Carthage.

³ Probably a movable tower like the "helepolis" of chap. 48. 2.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

5 ἦγεν· οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν ἐστῶτες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 ὥκνουν τοῖς βέλεσι χρήσασθαι, προκειμένων αὐτοῖς
 σκοπῶν πολιτικῶν ἀνδρῶν, ὧν ἦσαν τινες καὶ τῶν
 ἐπιφανεστάτων· ἐπικειμένων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων βαρύ-
 6 τερον ἠναγκάζοντο τοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς μηχανῆς ὄντας
 ἀμύνεσθαι. ἔνθα δὴ συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι παράλογα
 πάθη τοῖς Ἰτυκαίοις καὶ τύχης ἐπηρεασμὸν ἐν
 ἀνάγκαις κειμένοις ἀνεκφεύκτοις¹. προβεβλημένῳ
 γὰρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοὺς ἡλωκότας τῶν ἐξ Ἰτύκης
 ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἢ τούτων φειδομένους περιορᾶν ὑπο-
 χεῖριον τοῖς πολεμίοις γινομένην τὴν πατρίδα ἢ τῇ
 πόλει βοηθοῦντας ἀνηλεῶς φονεῦσαι πλῆθος πολι-
 7 τῶν ἡτυχηκότων. ὅπερ καὶ συνέβη γενέσθαι· ἀμυ-
 νόμενοι γὰρ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ παντοίοις βέλεσι
 χρώμενοι καὶ τινὰς τῶν ἐφεστηκότων τῇ μηχανῇ
 κατηκόντισαν καὶ τὰ μὲν τῶν κρεμαμένων πολιτῶν
 σώματα κατηκίσαντο, τὰ² δὲ τοῖς ὄξυβελέσι πρὸς
 τῇ μηχανῇ προσκαθήλωσαν καθ' οὓς ποτε τύχοι
 τοῦ σώματος τόπους, ὥστε σταυρῷ παραπλησίῳ
 εἶναι τὴν ὕβριν ἅμα καὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν. καὶ ταῦτ'
 ἐγένετό τισιν ὑπὸ συγγενῶν ἢ φίλων, εἰ τύχοι, τῆς
 ἀνάγκης οὐ πολυπραγμονούσης τι τῶν παρ' ἀνθρώ-
 ποις ὀσίων.

55. Ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς, ὁρῶν αὐτοὺς ἀπαθῶς
 ὠρμηκότας πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον, περιστήσας παντα-
 χόθεν τὴν δύναμιν καὶ κατὰ τινα τόπον φαύλως
 ὠκοδομημένον βιασάμενος εἰσέπεσεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
 2 τῶν δ' Ἰτυκαίων τῶν μὲν εἰς τὰς οἰκίας, τῶν δ' εἰς

¹ κειμένοις ἀνεκφεύκτοις Reiske : κείμενον ἀνέκφευκτον.

² τινὰς τῶν ἐφ. τῇ μη. κατηκόντισαν καὶ τὰ μὲν τῶν κρ. πολ.
 σώματα κατηκίσαντο, τὰ Geer : τὰ τῶν ἐφ. τῇ μη. σώματα κατ-
 ηκίσαντο καὶ τινὰς μὲν τῶν κρ. πολ. κατηκόντισαν, τινὰς.

those within the city. Those standing on the walls 307 B.C.
 at first hesitated to use their missiles since the targets
 presented to them were their own fellow-countrymen,
 of whom some were indeed the most distinguished
 of their citizens ; but when the enemy pressed on
 more heavily, they were forced to defend themselves
 against those who manned the engine. As a result
 there came unparalleled suffering and despitful
 treatment of fortune to the men of Utica, placed as
 they were in dire straits from which there was no
 escape ; for since the Greeks had set up before them
 as shields the men of Utica who had been captured,
 it was necessary either to spare these and idly watch
 the fatherland fall into the hands of the enemy or,
 in protecting the city, to slaughter mercilessly a large
 number of unfortunate fellow citizens. And this,
 indeed, is what took place ; for as they resisted the
 enemy and employed missiles of every kind, they
 shot down some of the men who were stationed on
 the engine, and they also mangled some of their
 fellow citizens who were hanging there, and others
 they nailed to the engine with their bolts at whatever
 places on the body the missiles chanced to strike, so
 that the wanton violence and the punishment almost
 amounted to crucifixion. And this fate befell some
 at the hands of kinsmen and friends, if so it chanced,
 since necessity is not curiously concerned for what
 is holy among men.

55. But when Agathocles saw that they were cold-
 bloodedly intent on fighting, he put his army in
 position to attack from every side and, forcing an
 entrance at a point where the wall had been poorly
 constructed, broke into the city. As some of the
 Uticans fled into their houses, others into temples,

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἱερὰ καταφευγόντων δι' ὀργῆς αὐτοὺς ἔχων φόνου
 τὴν πόλιν ἐπλήρωσε. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ
 διέφθειρε, τοὺς δ' ἁλόντας ἐκρέμασε, τοὺς δ' ἐπὶ
 θεῶν ἱερὰ καὶ βωμοὺς καταφυγόντας διαψευσθήναι
 3 τῆς ἐλπίδος ἐποίησεν. διαφορήσας δὲ τὰς κτήσεις
 καὶ φυλακὴν ἀπολιπὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως ἐστρα-
 τοπέδευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰππου καλουμένην ἄκραν,
 ὠχυρωμένην φυσικῶς τῇ παρακειμένῃ λίμνῃ. πο-
 λιορκήσας δὲ αὐτὴν ἐνεργῶς καὶ τῶν ἐγχωρίων
 ναυμαχία περιγενόμενος κατὰ κράτος εἶλε. τούτῳ
 δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τὰς πόλεις χειρωσάμενος τῶν τε ἐπὶ
 θαλάττῃ τόπων τῶν πλείστων ἐκυρίευσεν καὶ τῶν
 τὴν μεσόγειον οἰκούντων πλὴν τῶν Νομάδων· ὧν
 τινὲς μὲν φιλίαν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐποιήσαντο, τινὲς δ'
 4 ἐκαραδόκουν τὴν τῶν ὅλων κρίσιν. τέτταρα γὰρ
 τὴν Λιβύην διείληφε γένη, Φοίνικες μὲν οἱ τὴν
 Καρχηδόνα τότε κατοικοῦντες, Λιβυφοίνικες δὲ
 πολλὰς ἔχοντες πόλεις ἐπιθαλαττίους καὶ κοινω-
 νοῦντες τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἐπιγαμίας, οἷς ἀπὸ τῆς
 συμπεπλεγμένης συγγενείας συνέβη τυχεῖν ταύτης
 τῆς προσηγορίας· ὁ δὲ πολὺς λαὸς τῶν ἐγχωρίων,
 ἀρχαιότατος ὧν, Λίβυς ὠνομάζετο, μισῶν δια-
 φερόντως τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διὰ τὸ βάρος τῆς
 ἐπιστασίας· οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι Νομάδες ὑπῆρχον,
 πολλὴν τῆς Λιβύης νεμόμενοι μέχρι τῆς ἐρήμου.
 5 Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τοῖς μὲν κατὰ Λιβύην συμμάχοις
 καὶ ταῖς δυνάμεσιν ὑπερέχων τῶν Καρχηδονίων,
 περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ πραγμάτων ἀγωνιῶν
 ἄφρακτα καὶ πεντηκοντόρους ναυπηγησάμενος ἐν-

1 Literally, "The citadel of the horse" or "The cape of the horse," identified with Hippos Diarrhytus, the modern 294

Agathocles, enraged as he was against them, filled ^{307 B.C.} the city with slaughter. Some he killed in hand-to-hand fighting; those who were captured he hanged, and those who had fled to temples and altars of the gods he cheated of their hopes. When he had sacked the movable property, he left a garrison in possession of the city, and led his army into position against the place called Hippu Aera,¹ which was made naturally strong by the marsh that lay before it. After laying siege to this with vigour and getting the better of its people in a naval battle, he took it by storm. When he had conquered the cities in this way, he became master both of most of the places along the sea and of the peoples dwelling in the interior except the Nomads, of whom some arrived at terms of friendship with him and some awaited the final issue. For four stocks have divided Libya: the Phoenicians, who at that time occupied Carthage; the Libyphoenicians, who have many cities along the sea and intermarry with the Carthaginians, and who received this name as a result of the interwoven ties of kinship. Of the inhabitants the race that was most numerous and oldest was called Libyan, and they hated the Carthaginians with a special bitterness because of the weight of their overlordship; and last were the Nomads, who pastured their herds over a large part of Libya as far as the desert.

Now that Agathocles was superior to the Carthaginians by reason of his Libyan allies and his own armies but was much troubled about the situation in Sicily, he constructed light ships and penteconters

Bisertê; cp. Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*², 4. 1. 195, note 2. Here Agathocles gathered material for the construction of his fleet, Appian, *African Wars*, 110.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

εβίβασε στρατιώτας δισχιλίους. καταλιπὼν δὲ τῶν ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ πραγμάτων στρατηγὸν Ἀγάθαρχον τὸν υἱὸν ἀνήχθη ταῖς ναυσίν, ἐπὶ Σικελίαν τὸν πλοῦν ποιούμενος.

56. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Ξενόδοκος ὁ τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων στρατηγὸς πολλὰς μὲν τῶν πόλεων ἡλευθερωκώς, ἐλπίδας δὲ μεγάλας παρεσχηκώς τοῖς Σικελιώταις τῆς καθ' ὅλην τὴν νῆσον αὐτονομίας ἐξήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατηγοὺς, οὖσαν πεζῶν μὲν πλείονων ἢ μυρίων, 2 ἱππέων δὲ σχεδὸν χιλίων. οἱ δὲ περὶ Λεπτίνην καὶ Δημόφιλον ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσσῶν καὶ τῶν φρουρίων ἐπιλέξαντες ὅσους ἡδύναντο πλείστους¹ ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαν πεζοῖς μὲν ὀκτακισχιλίοις καὶ διακοσίοις, ἱππεῦσι δὲ χιλίοις καὶ διακοσίοις. γενομένης οὖν παρατάξεως ἰσχυρᾶς ἡττηθεὶς ὁ Ξενόδοκος ἔφυγεν εἰς τὸν Ἀκράγαντα καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέβαλεν οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν χιλίων καὶ πεντακο- 3 σίων. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀκραγαντῖνοι ταύτῃ τῇ συμφορᾷ περιπεσόντες διέλυσαν ἑαυτῶν μὲν τὴν καλλίστην ἐπιβολήν, τῶν δὲ συμμάχων τὰς τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἐλπίδας. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τῆς μάχης ἄρτι γεγενημένης καταπλεύσας τῆς Σικελίας εἰς Σελινούντα Ἡρακλεώτας μὲν ἡλευθερωκότας τὴν πόλιν ἡνάγκασε πάλιν ὑποτάττεσθαι, παρελθὼν δὲ ἐπὶ θάτερον μέρος τῆς νήσου Θερμίτας μὲν προσαγαγόμενος ὑποσπόνδους ἀφῆκε τῶν Καρχηδονίων τοὺς φρουροῦντας² ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, Κεφαλοίδιον δὲ ἐκπολιορκήσας Λεπτίνην μὲν ταύτης ἐπιμελητὴν

¹ ὅσους ἡδύναντο πλείστους Dindorf : οὓς ἡδύναντο πλείους.

and placed upon them two thousand soldiers.¹ Leaving his son Agatharchus² in command of affairs in Libya, he put out with his ships and made the voyage to Sicily. 307 B.C.

56. While this was happening, Xenodocus,³ the general of the Acragantines, having freed many of the cities and roused in the Sicilians great hopes of autonomy throughout the whole island, led his army against the generals of Agathocles. It consisted of more than ten thousand foot-soldiers and nearly a thousand horsemen. Leptines and Demophilus, assembling from Syracuse and the fortresses as many men as they could, took up a position opposite him with eighty-two hundred foot-soldiers and twelve hundred horse. In a bitter fight that ensued, Xenodocus was defeated and fled to Acragas, losing not less than fifteen hundred of his soldiers. The people of Acragas after meeting with this reverse put an end to their own most noble enterprise and, at the same time, to their allies' hopes of freedom. Shortly after this battle had taken place, Agathocles put in at Selinus in Sicily and forced the people of Heraclea, who had made their city free, to submit to him once more. Having crossed to the other side of the island, he attached to himself by a treaty the people of Therma, granting safe conduct to the Carthaginian garrison. Then, after taking Cephaloedium and leaving Leptines as its governor, he himself marched

¹ The fleet was constructed at Hippu Aera, cp. Appian. *African Wars*, 110.

² Usually called Archagathus, cp. chap. 11. 1, and note.

³ Cp. chap. 31. 4.

² τοὺς φρουροῦντας Reiske, Madvig; approved by Fischer in apparatus: φρουρούντων.

ἀπέλιπεν, αὐτὸς δὲ διὰ τῆς μεσογείου ποιούμενος
τὴν πορείαν ἐπεβάλετο μὲν νυκτὸς εἰς τὰ Κεντόριπα
παρεισπεσεῖν εἰσδεχομένων αὐτὸν τινων πολιτικῶν
ἀνδρῶν, καταφανοῦς δὲ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς γενομένης
καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν παραβοηθησάντων ἐξέπεσεν ἐκ
τῆς πόλεως, ἀποβαλὼν τῶν στρατιωτῶν πλείους
4 πεντακοσίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτά τινων ἐκ τῆς Ἀπολ-
λωνίας μεταπεμπομένων αὐτὸν καὶ τὴν πατρίδα
προδῶσειν ἐπαγγελλομένων ἦκε πρὸς τὴν πόλιν·
τῶν δὲ προδοτῶν καταφανῶν γενομένων καὶ κολα-
σθέντων κατὰ μὲν πρώτην ἡμέραν πολιορκήσας
ἄπρακτος ἐγένετο, τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ πολλὰ κακο-
παθήσας καὶ συχνοὺς ἀποβαλὼν μόλις εἶλε τὴν
πόλιν καὶ τῶν Ἀπολλωνιατῶν τοὺς πλείστους
ἀποσφάξας διήρπασε τὰς κτήσεις.

57. Τούτου δὲ περὶ ταῦτ' ὄντος Δεινοκράτης ὁ
τῶν φυγάδων ἡγούμενος ἀναλαβὼν τὴν Ἀκραγαι-
τίνων προαίρεσιν καὶ προστάτην αὐτὸν ἀναδείξας
τῆς κοινῆς ἐλευθερίας ἐποίησε πολλοὺς ἀπανταχόθι
2 συνδραμεῖν πρὸς αὐτόν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἔμφυτον
πᾶσιν ἐπιθυμίαν τῆς αὐτονομίας, οἱ δὲ διὰ τὸν
Ἀγαθοκλέους φόβον προθύμως ὑπήκουον τοῖς παρ-
αγγελλομένοις. ἡθροισμένων δ' αὐτῷ¹ πεζῶν μὲν
οὐ πολὺ ἐλάττων δισμυρίων, ἵππέων δὲ χιλίων καὶ
πεντακοσίων καὶ πάντων τούτων ἐν φυγαῖς καὶ
μελέταις τοῦ πονεῖν συνεχῶς γεγονότων κατεστρα-
τοπέδευσεν ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ, προκαλούμενος τῇ μάχῃ
3 τὸν δυνάστην. τοῦ δ' Ἀγαθοκλέους λειπομένου
πολὺ ταῖς δυνάμεσι καὶ φυγομαχοῦντος ἐκ ποδὸς
ἠκολούθει συνεχῶς, ἀκονητὶ περιπεποιημένος τὴν
νίκην.

Ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀγα-
298

through the interior and attempted to slip by night 307 B.C. into Centoripa, where some of the citizens were to admit him. When their plan was discovered, however, and the guard came to the defence, he was thrown out of the city, losing more than five hundred of his soldiers. Thereupon, men from Apollonia having invited him and promised to betray their fatherland, he came to that city. As the traitors had become known and had been punished, he attacked the city but without effect for the first day, and on the next, after suffering heavily and losing a large number of men, he barely succeeded in taking it. After slaughtering most of the Apolloniates, he plundered their possessions.

57. While Agathoeles was engaged on these matters, Deinocrates, the leader of the exiles, taking over the policy of the Acragantines and proclaiming himself champion of the common liberty, caused many to flock to him from all sides ; for some eagerly gave ear to his appeals because of the desire for independence inborn in all men, and others because of their fear of Agathoeles. When Deinocrates had collected almost twenty thousand foot-soldiers and fifteen hundred mounted men, all of them men who had had uninterrupted experience of exile and hardship, he camped in the open, challenging the tyrant to battle. However, when Agathoeles, who was far inferior in strength, avoided battle, he steadily followed on his heels, having secured his victory without a struggle.

From this time on the fortunes of Agathoeles, not

¹ ἀντὶ Dindorf ; ἀντὶν.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

θοκλέα συνέβαινε πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον μεταβάλλειν οὐ
μόνον τὰ κατὰ Σικελίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ κατὰ Λιβύην
4 πράγματα. Ἀρχάγαθος γὰρ ὁ καταλειφθεὶς ὑπ'
αὐτοῦ στρατηγὸς μετὰ τὴν ἀναγωγὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τὸ
μὲν πρῶτον ἐπλεονέκτει, πέμψας εἰς τοὺς ἄνω τό-
πους μέρος τι τῆς δυνάμεως, ἧς ἦν ἡγεμὼν Εὐμαχος.
οὗτος γὰρ Τώκας πόλιν εὐμεγέθη χειρωσάμενος
πολλοὺς προσηγάγετο τῶν πλησίον κατοικούντων
5 Νομάδων. εἰθ' ἐτέραν ἐκπολιορκήσας, τὴν ὀνομα-
ζομένην Φελλίην, ἡνάγκασε πειθαρχεῖν τοὺς τὴν
ἐξῆς χώραν νεμομένους, τοὺς καλουμένους Ἀσφο-
δελώδεις, ὄντας τῷ χρώματι παραπλησίους τοῖς
6 Αἰθίοσι. τρίτην δ' εἶλε Μεσχέλαν, μεγίστην οὖσαν,
ὥκισμένην δὲ τὸ παλαιὸν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ Τροίας ἀνα-
κομιζομένων Ἑλλήνων, περὶ ὧν ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ βίβλῳ
προειρήκαμεν, ἐξῆς δὲ τὴν ὀνομαζομένην ἄκραν
Ἴππου τὴν ὁμώνυμον τῇ χειρωθείσῃ κατὰ κράτος
ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ τελευταίαν τὴν προσαγορευο-
μένην Ἀκρίδα πόλιν αὐτόνομον, ἣν ἐξανδραποδι-
σάμενος ἐξέδωκε τοῖς στρατιώταις διαρπάσαι.

58. Ἐμπλήσας δ' ὠφελείας τὸ στρατόπεδον κατ-
έβη πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀρχάγαθον καὶ δόξας
ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ γεγονέναι πάλιν ἐστράτευσεν εἰς τοὺς
ἄνω τῆς Λιβύης τόπους. ὑπερβαλὼν δὲ τὰς πόλεις
ὧν πρότερον ἐγεγόνει κύριος, παρεισέπεσεν εἰς τὴν
καλουμένην Μιλτινὴν πόλιν, ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐπι-
2 φανείς· συστραφέντων δ' ἐπ' αὐτὸν τῶν βαρβάρων
καὶ κρατησάντων ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἐξεβλήθη παραλόγως
καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέβαλεν. ἐντεῦθεν

¹ The name means "like the asphodel."

² There is nothing about this incident in Book 3; and

only in Sicily but also in Libya, suffered a change for the worse. Archagathus, who had been left by him as general, after the departure of his father at first gained some advantage by sending into the inland regions a part of the army under the command of Eumachus. This leader, after taking the rather large city of Tocæ, won over many of the Nomads who dwelt near by. Then, capturing another city called Phellinê, he forced the submission of those who used the adjacent country as pasture, men called the Asphodelodes,¹ who are similar to the Ethiopians in colour. The third city that he took was Meschela, which was very large and had been founded long ago by the Greeks who were returning from Troy, about whom we have already spoken in the third Book.² Next he took the place called Hippu Aera, which has the same name as that captured by storm by Agathocles,³ and finally the free city called Acris, which he gave to his soldiers for plundering after he had enslaved the people.⁴

58. After sating his army with booty, he returned to Archagathus ; and since he had gained a name for good service, he again led an army into the inland regions of Libya. Passing by the cities that he had previously mastered, he gained an entrance into the city called Miltinê, having appeared before it without warning ; but when the barbarians gathered together against him and overpowered him in the streets, he was, to his great surprise, driven out and lost many of his men. Departing thence, he marched through

chronologically it belongs in Book 7, of which only fragments are extant ; cp. Vol. III, pp. 358-359.

³ Cp. chap. 55. 3.

⁴ None of the cities or peoples mentioned in this paragraph can be identified with certainty.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

δ' ἀναζεύξας προῆγεν δι' ὄρους ὑψηλοῦ παρήκοντος
 ἐπὶ σταδίου διακοσίους, πλήρους δ' ὄντος αἰλούρων,
 ἐν ᾧ συνέβαινε μηδὲν ὅλως πτηνὸν νεοττεύειν μήτε
 ἐπὶ τοῖς δένδρεσι μήτε ἐν¹ ταῖς φάραγξι διὰ τὴν
 3 ἄλλοτριότητα τῶν προειρημένων ζώων. διελθὼν
 δὲ τὴν ὀρεινὴν ταύτην ἐνέβαλεν εἰς χώραν ἔχουσαν
 πλῆθος πιθήκων καὶ πόλεις τρεῖς τὰς ἀπὸ τούτων
 τῶν ζώων ὀνομαζομένας εἰς τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν τρόπον
 4 τῆς διαλέκτου μεθερμηνευόμενας Πιθηκούσας. ἐν
 δὲ ταύταις οὐκ ὀλίγα τῶν νομίμων πολὺ παρήλ-
 λαττε τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν. τὰς τε γὰρ αὐτὰς οἰκίας οἱ
 πίθηκοι κατῴκουν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, θεοὶ παρ' αὐ-
 τοῖς νομιζόμενοι καθάπερ παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις οἱ κύνες,
 ἕκ τε τῶν παρεσκευασμένων ἐν τοῖς ταμείοις τὰ
 ζῶα τὰς τροφὰς ἐλάμβανον ἀκωλύτως ὅποτε βού-
 λοντο. καὶ τὰς προσηγορίας δ' ἐτίθεσαν οἱ γονεῖς
 τοῖς παισὶ κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον ἀπὸ τῶν πιθήκων,
 5 ὥσπερ παρ' ἡμῖν ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν. τοῖς δ' ἀποκτεί-
 νασι τοῦτο τὸ ζῶον ὥς ἡσεβηκόσι τὰ μέγιστα
 θάνατος ὥριστο πρόστιμον· διὸ δὴ καὶ παρὰ τισιν
 ἐνίσχυσεν ἐν παροιμίας μέρος λεγόμενον ἐπὶ τῶν
 ἀνατεῖ κτεινομένων ὅτι πιθήκου αἷμ' ἀποτίσειαν.
 6 ὁ δ' οὖν Εὐμαχος μίαν μὲν τούτων τῶν πόλεων
 ἐλὼν κατὰ κράτος διήρπασε, τὰς δὲ δύο προσ-
 ηγάγετο. πυνθανόμενος δὲ τοὺς περιοικοῦντας βαρ-
 βάρους ἀθροίζειν ἐπ' αὐτὸν μεγάλας δυνάμεις
 προῆγε συντονώτερον, διεγνωκῶς ἐπανιέναι πρὸς
 τοὺς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ τόπους.

59. Μέχρι μὲν δὴ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν ἐν τῇ

¹ ἐν Reiske : ἐπὶ.

a high mountain range that extended for about two hundred stades¹ and was full of wildcats,² in which, accordingly, no birds whatever nested either among the trees or the ravines because of the rapacity of the aforementioned beasts. Crossing this range, he came out into a country containing a large number of apes and to three cities called from these beasts Pithecusae,³ if the name is translated into the Greek language. In these cities many of the customs were very different from those current among us. For the apes lived in the same houses as the men, being regarded among them as gods, just as the dogs are among the Egyptians,⁴ and from the provisions laid up in the storerooms the beasts took their food without hindrance whenever they wished. Parents usually gave their children names taken from the apes, just as we do from the gods. For any who killed this animal, as if he had committed the greatest sacrilege, death was established as the penalty. For this reason, among some there was current a proverbial saying about those slain with impunity that they were paying the penalty for a monkey's blood. However this may be, Eumachus, after taking one of these cities by storm, destroyed it, but the other two he won over by persuasion. When, however, he heard that the neighbouring barbarians were collecting great forces against him, he pushed on more vigorously, having decided to go back to the regions by the sea.

59. Up to this time all the campaign in Libya had

¹ About 23 miles.

² Or "weasels."

³ "Ape-cities"; cp. the *Πιθηκοῦσαι νῆσοι*, "Ape Islands," off the coast of Campania (chap. 44. 7).

⁴ Cp. Book 1, chap. 83. 1.

Λιβύῃ κατὰ νοὺν ἅπαντα τὰ πράγματα τοῖς περὶ
τὸν Ἀρχάγαθον ἦν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς γερουσίας
ἐν Καρχηδόνι βουλευσαμένης περὶ τοῦ πολέμου
καλῶς ἔδοξε τοῖς συνέδροις τρία στρατόπεδα ποιή-
σαντας ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐκπέμψαι, τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς
παραθαλαττίους πόλεις, τὸ δ' εἰς τὴν μεσόγειον,
2 τὸ δ' εἰς τοὺς ἄνω τόπους. ἐνόμιζον γὰρ τοῦτο
πράξαντες πρῶτον μὲν τὴν πόλιν ἀπαλλάξειν τῆς
πολιορκίας ἅμα δὲ καὶ τῆς σιτοδείας· πολλῶν γὰρ
καὶ παντοδαπῶν ὄχλων συμπεφευγότων εἰς τὴν
Καρχηδόνα συνέβαινε πάντων γεγονέναι σπάνιν,
ἐξανηλωμένων ἤδη τῶν ἐπιτηδείων· ἀπὸ¹ δὲ τῆς
πολιορκίας οὐκ ἦν κίνδυνος, ἀπροσίτου τῆς πόλεως
οὔσης διὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν καὶ τῆς θαλάττης
3 ὀχυρότητα· ἔπειθ' ὑπελάμβανον καὶ τοὺς συμμύ-
χους διαμένειν μᾶλλον πλειόνων στρατοπέδων ὄντων
ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ τῶν παραβοηθούντων· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον,
ἡλπιζον καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀναγκασθῆσθαι μερί-
ζειν τὰς δυνάμεις καὶ μακρὰν ἀποσπᾶσθαι τῆς
Καρχηδόνας. ἅπερ ἅπαντα κατὰ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν αὐ-
4 τῶν συνετελέσθη· τρισμυρίων μὲν γὰρ στρατιωτῶν
ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐκπεμφθέντων οἱ καταλειπόμενοι
ἔμφρουροι² οὐχ οἷον ἱκανὰ πρὸς αὐτάρκειαν εἶχον,
ἄλλ' ἐκ περιουσίας ἐχρῶντο δαιμιλέσι πᾶσιν, οἳ τε
σύμμαχοι τὸ πρὸ τοῦ διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων
φόβον ἀναγκαζόμενοι προστίθεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίους
τότε πάλιν θαρρήσαντες ἀνέτρεχον εἰς τὴν προ-
υπάρχουσαν φιλίαν.

60. Ὁ δ' Ἀρχάγαθος ὁρῶν διειλημμένην ἅπασαν
τὴν Λιβύην πολεμίους στρατοπέδοις καὶ αὐτὸς δι-
εἶλε τὴν δύναμιν καὶ μέρος μὲν ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν

been satisfactory to Archagathus. But after this the senate in Carthage took good counsel about the war and the senators decided to form three armies and send them forth from the city, one against the cities of the coast, one into the midland regions, and one into the interior. They thought that if they did this they would in the first place relieve the city of the siege and at the same time of the scarcity of food; for since many people from all parts had taken refuge in Carthage, there had resulted a general scarcity, the supply of provisions being already exhausted, but there was no danger from the siege since the city was inaccessible because of the protection afforded by the walls and the sea. In the second place, they assumed that the allies would continue more loyal if there were more armies in the field aiding them. And, what was most important, they hoped that the enemy would be forced to divide his forces and to withdraw to a distance from Carthage. All of these aims were accomplished according to their purpose; for when thirty thousand soldiers had been sent out from the city, the men who were left behind as a garrison not only had enough to maintain themselves, but out of their abundance they enjoyed everything in profusion; and the allies, who hitherto, because of their fear of the enemy, were compelled to make terms with him, again gained courage and hastened to return to the formerly existing friendship.

60. When Archagathus saw that all Libya was being occupied in sections by hostile armies, he himself also divided his army; part he sent into the

¹ ἀπὸ Fischer: δ.

² ἐμπόρουροι Madvig; ἐν τῇ πόλει Dindorf; ἐν πόρῳ Post: ἔμποροι.

παραθαλάττιον, τῆς δ' ἄλλης στρατιᾶς ἦν μὲν Λι-
 σχρίωνι παραδοὺς ἐξέπεμψεν, ἥς δ' αὐτὸς ἡγεῖτο,
 καταλιπὼν τὴν ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ Τύνητος.
 2 τοσούτων δὲ στρατοπέδων ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας πανταχῇ
 πλαζομένων καὶ προσδοκωμένης ἔσεσθαι πραγ-
 μάτων ὀλοσχεροῦς¹ μεταβολῆς ἅπαντες ἡγωνίων,
 3 καραδοκοῦντες τὸ τέλος τῶν ἀποβησομένων. Ἄν-
 των μὲν οὖν ἡγούμενος τοῦ κατὰ τὴν μεσόγειον
 στρατοπέδου θεῖς ἐνέδραν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Λίσχρίωνα
 καὶ παραδόξως ἐπιθέμενος ἠνείλε πεζοὺς μὲν
 πλείους τῶν τετρακισχιλίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ δια-
 κοσίους, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ στρατηγός· τῶν δ'
 ἄλλων οἱ μὲν ἥλωσαν οἱ δὲ διεσώθησαν πρὸς
 Ἀρχάγαθον, ἀπέχοντα σταδίους πεντακοσίους.
 4 Ἰμίλκων δ' ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνω τόπους στρατεύειν ἀπο-
 δειχθεὶς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐφήδρευε ἐν τινὶ² πόλει
 προσδεχόμενος³ τὸν Εὐμαχον, ἐφελκόμενον βαρὺ
 τὸ στρατόπεδον διὰ τὰς ἐκ τῶν ἁλυσσῶν πόλεων
 5 ὠφελείας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐκταξάν-
 των τὴν δύναμιν καὶ προκαλουμένων εἰς μάχην
 Ἰμίλκων μέρος μὲν τῆς στρατιᾶς κατέλιπε δι-
 εσκευασμένον ἐν τῇ πόλει, διακελευσάμενος, ὅταν
 αὐτὸς ἀναχωρῇ προσποιοῦμενος φεύγειν, ἐπεξελθεῖν
 τοῖς ἐπιδιώκουσιν· αὐτὸς δὲ προαγαγὼν τοὺς ἡμί-
 σεις τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ μικρὸν πρὸ τῆς παρεμ-
 βολῆς συνάψας μάχην εὐθὺς ἔφευγεν ὥς καταπε-
 6 πληγμένος. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Εὐμαχον ἐπαρθέντες τῇ
 νίκῃ καὶ τῆς τάξεως οὐδὲν φροντίσαντες ἐδίωκον
 καὶ τεθορυβημένως τῶν ὑποχωρούντων ἐξήπτοντο·

¹ ὀλοσχεροῦς Dindorf: ὀλοσχερῶν.

coastal region, and of the rest of his forces he gave 307 B.C. part to Aeschrius and sent him forth, and part he led himself, leaving an adequate garrison in Tunis. When so many armies were wandering everywhere in the country and when a decisive crisis in the campaign was expected, all anxiously awaited the final outcome. Now Hanno,¹ who commanded the army of the midland region, laid an ambush for Aeschrius and fell on him suddenly, slaying more than four thousand foot-soldiers and about two hundred mounted troops, among whom was the general himself; of the others some were captured and some escaped in safety to Archagathus, who was about five hundred stades distant.² As for Himileo, who had been appointed to conduct the campaign into the interior, at first he rested in a certain city lying in wait for Eumachus, who was dragging along his army heavily loaded with the spoils from the captured cities. Then when the Greeks drew up their forces and challenged him to battle, Himileo left part of his army under arms in the city, giving them orders that, when he retired in pretended flight, they should burst out upon the pursuers. He himself, leading out half of his soldiers and joining battle a little distance in front of the encampment, at once took to flight as if panic-stricken. Eumachus' men, elated by their victory and giving no thought at all to their formation, followed, and in confusion pressed hard upon those who were withdrawing; but when

¹ To be distinguished from the Hanno of chaps. 10. 1. and 12. 3, who is now dead. Nothing further is known of this Hanno.

² About 57 miles.

² ἐν τῇ Holm: τῇ MSS., Fischer.

³ προσδεχόμενος Reiske: πρὸς MSS., Fischer.

ἄφνω δὲ καθ' ἕτερον μέρος τῆς πόλεως ἐκχυθείσης
 τῆς δυνάμεως κατεσκευασμένης καὶ πλήθους ἱκανοῦ
 πρὸς ἓν παρακέλευσμα συναλαλάξαντος κατεπλά-
 7 γησαν. ἐμβαλόντων οὖν τῶν βαρβάρων εἰς ἀσυν-
 τάκτους καὶ πεφοβημένους διὰ τὸ παράδοξον, ταχὺ
 τροπὴν συνέβη γενέσθαι τῶν Ἑλλήνων. ὑποτεμο-
 μένων δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων τὴν εἰς τὴν στρατο-
 πεδείαν ἀποχώρησιν τῶν πολεμίων ἡναγκάσθησαν
 οἱ περὶ τὸν Εὐμαχὸν καταφυγεῖν ἐπὶ τὸν πλησίον
 8 λόφον ὕδατος σπανίζοντα. περιστρατοπεδευσάντων
 δὲ τὸν τόπον τῶν Φοινίκων ἅμα μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ δῖφους
 καταπονηθέντες, ἅμα δ' ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων κρατού-
 μενοι σχεδὸν ἅπαντες ἀνῆρέθησαν· ἀπὸ μὲν γὰρ
 πεζῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων τριάκοντα μόνον διεσώθησαν,
 ἀπὸ δ' ἱππέων ὀκτακοσίων τετταράκοντα διέφυγον
 τὸν κίνδυνον.

61. Ὁ δ' Ἀρχάγαθος τηλικαύτῃ συμφορᾷ περι-
 πεσὼν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς Τύνητα. καὶ τῶν μὲν ἐκ-
 πεμφθέντων στρατιωτῶν τοὺς περιλειπομένους
 μετεπέμπετο πανταχόθεν, εἰς δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν
 ἐξέπεμψε τοὺς δηλώσοντας τῷ πατρὶ τὰ συμβεβη-
 κότα καὶ παρακαλέσοντας βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχίστην.
 2 τοῖς δὲ προγεγονόσιν ἀτυχήμασιν ἑτέρα τοῖς Ἑλ-
 λησιν ἐλάττωσις ἐπεγένετο· ἀπέστησαν μὲν γὰρ
 ἀπ' αὐτῶν πλὴν ὀλίγων ἅπαντες οἱ σύμμαχοι, συν-
 εστράφησαν δὲ αἱ τῶν πολεμίων δυνάμεις καὶ
 3 πλησίον ποιησάμενοι παρεμβολὰς ἐφῆδρευν. Ἰμίλ-
 κων μὲν γὰρ κατελάβετο τὰ στενὰ καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ
 τῆς χώρας ἐκβολῶν¹ ἀπέκλεισε τοὺς ἐναντίους,
 ἀπέχοντας σταδίους ἑκατόν· ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους
 ἐστρατοπέδευσεν Ἀτάρβας ἀπὸ τεσσαράκοντα στα-
 4 δίων τοῦ Τύνητος. διόπερ τῶν πολεμίων οὐ μόνον

suddenly from another part of the city there poured forth the army all ready for battle and when a great host shouted at a single command, they became panic-stricken. Accordingly, when the barbarians fell upon an enemy who had been thrown into disorder and frightened by the sudden onslaught, the immediate result was the rout of the Greeks. Since the Carthaginians cut off the enemy's return to his camp, Mamachus was forced to withdraw to the nearby hill, which was ill supplied with water. When the Phoenicians invested the place, the Greeks, who had become weak from thirst and were being overpowered by the enemy, were almost all killed. In fact, of eight thousand foot-soldiers only thirty were saved, and of eight hundred horsemen forty escaped from the battle.

61. After meeting with so great a disaster Archagathus returned to Tunis. He summoned from all sides the survivors of the soldiers who had been sent out; and he sent messengers to Sicily to report to his father what had happened and to urge him to come to his aid with all possible speed. In addition to the preceding disasters, another loss befell the Greeks; for all their allies except a few deserted them, and the armies of the enemy gathered together and, pitching camp near by, lay in wait for them. Himileo occupied the passes and shut off his opponents, who were at a distance of a hundred stades,¹ from the routes leading from the region; and on the other side Atarbas camped at a distance of forty stades² from Tunis. Therefore, since the enemy

¹ About 11½ miles.

² About 4½ miles.

¹ ἐκβολῶν Post: εἰσβολῶν.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τῆς θαλάττης ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς χώρας κυριευόντων, σιτοδεία τε συνέβαινε συνέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ τῷ φόβῳ πάντοθεν κατείχαντο.

- 5 Ἐν ἄθυμιά δὲ δεινῇ πάντων ὄντων Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὥς ἐπύθετο τὰ κατὰ τὴν Λιβύην ἐλαττώματα, παρεσκευάσατο ναῦς¹ μακρὰς ἑπτακαίδεκα, διανοοῦμενος βοηθεῖν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀρχάγαθον. καὶ τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν δὲ πραγμάτων ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον αὐτῷ μεταβεβληκότων διὰ τὸ τοὺς περὶ Δεινοκράτην φυγάδας ἠϋξῆσθαι ἐπὶ πλεῖον, τὸν μὲν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλεμον τοῖς περὶ Λεπτίνην στρατηγοῖς ἐνεχείρισειν, αὐτὸς δὲ πληρώσας τὰς ναῦς ἐπετήρει τὸν τοῦ πλοῦ καιρόν, ἐφορμούντων τῶν Καρχηδονίων τριάκοντα
- 6 ναυσί. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον ἐκ Τυρρηνίας αὐτῷ κατέπλευσαν ὀκτωκαίδεκα ναῦς ἐπὶ βοήθειαν, αἱ διὰ νυκτὸς εἰς τὸν λιμένα εἰσπεσοῦσαι τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἔλαθον. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ταύτης τυχὼν τῆς ἀφορμῆς κατεστρατήγησε τοὺς πολεμίους, τοῖς μὲν συμμαχοῖς μένειν παραγγείλας μέχρι ἂν αὐτὸς ἐκπλεύσας ἐπισπάσῃται τοὺς Φοίνικας πρὸς τὸν διωγμόν, αὐτὸς δέ, καθάπερ ἦν συντεθειμένος, ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος ἀνήχθη κατὰ σπουδὴν τοῖς ἑπτακαίδεκα
- 7 σκάφεσιν. εἴθ' οἱ μὲν ἐφορμοῦντες ἐδίωκον, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα κατανοήσαντες τοὺς Τυρρηνοὺς παραφαινομένους ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος ἄφνω τὰς ναῦς ἐπέστρεψαν καὶ καταστάντες εἰς ἐμβολὴν διενναυμάχουν τοῖς βαρβάροις. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι διὰ τε τὸ παράδοξον καὶ διὰ τὸ τῶν πολεμίων εἰς μέσον ἀπολαμβάνεσθαι τὰς ἰδίας τριήρεις κατα-
- 8 πλαγέντες ἔφυγον. εἴθ' οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες πέντε νεῶν αὐτάνδρων ἐκυρίευσαν, ὁ δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατηγὸς ἀλικομένης ἤδη τῆς ναυαρχίδος ἀπ-

controlled not only the sea but also the land, the 307 B.C. Greeks both suffered from famine and were beset by fear on every side. •

While all were in deep despair, Agathocles, when he learned of the reverses in Libya, made ready seventeen warships intending to go to the aid of Archagathus. Although affairs in Sicily had also shifted to his disadvantage because of the increase in the strength of the exiles who followed Deinocrates, he entrusted the war on the island to Leptines as general; and he himself, manning his ships, watched for a chance to set sail, since the Carthaginians were blockading the harbour with thirty ships. Now at this very time eighteen ships arrived from Etruria as a reinforcement for him, slipping into the harbour at night without the knowledge of the Carthaginians. Gaining this resource, Agathocles outgeneralled his enemies; ordering the allies to remain until he should have sailed out and drawn the Carthaginians into the chase, he himself, just as he had planned, put to sea from the harbour at top speed with his seventeen ships. The ships on guard pursued, but Agathocles, on seeing the Etruscans appearing from the harbour, suddenly turned his ships, took position for ramming, and pitted his ships against the barbarians. The Carthaginians, terror-stricken by the surprise and because their own triremes were cut off between the enemy fleets, fled. Thereupon the Greeks captured five ships with their crews; and the commander of the Carthaginians, when his flagship was on the point of being captured, killed

¹ τϵ after *vaûs* omitted by Dindorf.

έσφαξεν έαυτόν, προκρίνας τόν θάνατον τῆς προσδοκηθείσης αἰχμαλωσίας. οὐ μὴν έφάνη γε εὖ βεβουλευμένος· ἡ γάρ ναὺς φύρου πνεύματος έπιλαβομένη τοῦ δόλωνος ἀρθέντος εξέφυγε τόν κίνδυνον.

62. Ἀγαθοκλῆς μὲν οὖν οὐδ' έλπίδας ἔχων τοῦ κατὰ θάλατταν περιέσεσθαι ποτε Καρχηδονίων ἐνίκησε ναυμαχία παραδόξως καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν θαλασσοκρατῶν παρείχετο τοῖς ἐμπόροις τὴν ἀσφάλειαν. διόπερ οἱ Συρακόσιοι, πάντοθεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς κομιζομένης ἀγορᾶς, ἀντὶ τῆς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπάνεως
2 ταχέως πάντων ἔσχον δαιρίλειαν. ὁ δὲ δυνάστης μετεωρισθεὶς τῷ γεγονότι προτερήματι Λεπτίνην ἑξαπέστειλε λεηλατήσοντα τὴν πολεμίαν καὶ μάλιστα τὴν Ἀκραγαντίνην. ὁ γὰρ Ξενόδοκος διὰ τὴν γεγεννημένην ἡτταν βλασφημούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν
3 ἀντιπολιτευομένων ἐστασίαζε πρὸς αὐτούς. παρήγγειλε μὲν οὖν τῷ Λεπτίνῃ πειρᾶσθαι προκαλέσασθαι τὸν ἄνδρα πρὸς μάχην¹. ῥαδίως γὰρ προτερήσειν ὡς στασιαζούσης δυνάμεως καὶ προηττημένης.
4 ὅπερ καὶ συνετελέσθη· ὁ μὲν γὰρ Λεπτίνης ἐμβάλων εἰς τὴν Ἀκραγαντίνην τὴν χώραν ἐδήρου, ὁ δὲ Ξενόδοκος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν, οὐ νομίζων αὐτὸν ἀξιόμαχον εἶναι, ὀνειδιζόμενος δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν εἰς δειλίαν προήγαγε τὴν στρατιάν, τῷ μὲν ἀριθμῷ βραχὺ λειπομένην τῶν ἐναντίων, τῇ δ' ἀρετῇ πολὺ καταδεεστέραν οὖσαν, ὥς ἂν τῆς μὲν

¹ τὴν before μάχην omitted by Hertlein.

himself, preferring death to the anticipated captivity. 807 B.C. But in truth he was shown by the event to have judged unwisely ; for his ship caught a favouring wind, raised its jury mast¹ and fled from the battle.

62. Agathocles, who had no hope of ever getting the better of the Carthaginians on the sea, unexpectedly defeated them in a naval battle, and thereafter he ruled the sea and gave security to his merchants. For this reason the people of Syracuse, goods being brought to them from all sides, in place of scarcity of provisions soon enjoyed an abundance of everything. The tyrant, encouraged by the success that had been won, dispatched Leptines to plunder the country of the enemy and, in particular, that of Aeragas. For Xenodocus, vilified by his political opponents because of the defeat he had suffered,² was at strife with them. Agathocles therefore ordered Leptines to try to entice the man out to a battle ; for, he said, it would be easy to defeat him since his army was seditious and had already been overcome. And indeed this was accomplished ; for when Leptines entered the territory of Aeragas and began plundering the land, Xenodocus at first kept quiet, not believing himself strong enough for battle ; but when he was reproached by the citizens for cowardice, he led out his army, which in number fell little short of that of his opponents but in morale was far inferior since the citizen army had been formed

the prow of the warship, extending forward like a high bowsprit, or a square sail hung on a crossarm at the end of such a spar. We hear of this rig only on Phœnician and Roman craft. Since it could be set up more quickly than the ordinary mast, which was stowed before battle, it seems often to have been used as here. Cp. Livy, 36. 44. 3, 45. 1 ; 37. 30. 7 : Polybius, 16. 15. 2. ² Cp. chap. 56. 2.

πολιτικῆς ἐν ἀνέσει καὶ σκιατροφίᾳ γεγεννημένης, τῆς δ' ἐν ἀγραυλίᾳ καὶ συνεχέσι στρατείαις γε-
 5 γυμνασμένης. διὸ καὶ μάχης, γενομένης οἱ περὶ τὸν Λεπτίνην ταχὺ τοὺς Ἀκραγαντίνους τρεψάμενοι συνεδίωξαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν· ἔπεσον δ' ἐπὶ τῆς παρατάξεως τῶν ἡττηθέντων πεζοὶ μὲν περὶ πεντακοσίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ πλείω τῶν πεντήκοντα. εἰθ' οἱ μὲν Ἀκραγαντίνοι δυσφοροῦντες ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐλαττώμασιν ἐν αἰτίαις εἶχον τὸν Ξενόδοκον, ὥς δι' ἐκεῖνον δις ἡττημένοι· ὁ δὲ φοβηθεὶς τὰς ἐπιφερομένας εὐθύνας καὶ κρίσεις ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς τὴν Ἰέλαν.

63. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ ἐν ἡμέραις ὀλίγαις καὶ πεζῇ καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν νενικηκὼς τοὺς πολεμίους ἔθνε τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ λαμπρὰς ὑποδοχὰς τῶν φίλων ἐποιεῖτο. ἀπετίθετο δ' ἐν τοῖς πότοις τὸ τῆς τυραννίδος ἀξίωμα καὶ τῶν τυχόντων ἰδιωτῶν ταπεινότερον ἑαυτὸν ἀπεδείκνυεν, ἅμα μὲν διὰ τῆς τοιαύτης πολιτείας θηρώμενος τὴν παρὰ τῶν πολλῶν εὐνοίαν ἅμα δὲ διδοὺς ἐν τῇ μέθῃ καθ' αὐτοῦ παρρησίαν, ἀκριβῶς κατενόει τὴν ἐκάστου διάνοιαν, τῆς ἀληθείας ἐκφερομένης ἀπαρακαλύπτως διὰ τὸν οἶνον.
 2 ὑπάρχων δὲ καὶ φύσει γελωτοποιὸς καὶ μῦμος οὐδ' ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις ἀπείχετο τοῦ σκώπτειν τοὺς καθημένους καὶ τινὰς αὐτῶν εἰκάζειν, ὥστε τὸ πλῆθος πολλάκις εἰς γέλωτα ἐκτρέπεσθαι καθάπερ τινὰ τῶν ἡθολόγων ἢ θαυματοποιῶν θεωροῦντας.
 3 δορυφορούμενος δὲ ὑπὸ πλῆθους εἰς τὰς ἐκκλησίας εἰσῆει μόνος, οὐχ ὁμοίως Διονυσίῳ τῷ τυράννῳ· οὗτος γὰρ ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ἀπίστως διέκειτο πρὸς ἅπαντας ὥστε κατὰ μὲν τὸ πλείστον κομᾶν καὶ πωγωνοτροφεῖν, ὅπως μὴ συναναγκασθῇ τῷ τοῦ κουρέως σιδήρῳ παραβαλεῖν τὰ κυριώτατα μέρη

amid indulgence and a sheltered way of life and the other had been trained in military service in the field and in constant campaigns. Therefore when battle was joined, Leptines quickly routed the men of Acragas and pursued them into the city; and there fell in the battle on the side of the vanquished about five hundred foot soldiers and more than fifty horsemen. Then the people of Acragas, vexed over their disasters, brought charges against Xenodocus, saying that because of him they had twice been defeated; but he, fearing the impending investigation and trial, departed to Gela.

63. Agathocles, having within a few days defeated his enemies both on land and on sea, sacrificed to the gods and gave lavish entertainments for his friends. In his drinking bouts he used to put off the pomp of tyranny and to show himself more humble than the ordinary citizens; and by seeking through a policy of this sort the goodwill of the multitude and at the same time giving men licence to speak against him in their cups he used to discover exactly the opinion of each, since through wine the truth is brought to light without concealment. Being by nature also a buffoon and a mimic, not even in the meetings of the assembly did he abstain from jeering at those who were present and from portraying certain of them, so that the common people would often break out into laughter as if they were watching one of the impersonators or conjurors. With a crowd serving as his bodyguard he used to enter the assembly unattended, unlike Dionysius the tyrant. For the latter was so distrustful of one and all that as a rule he let his hair and beard grow long so that he need not submit the most vital parts of his body to the

307 B.C.

τοῦ σώματος· εἰ δὲ καὶ ποτε χρεία γένοιτο τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποκείρασθαι, περιέκαε τὰς τρίχας, μίαν ἀσφάλειαν τυραννίδος ἀποφαινόμενος τὴν ἀπιστίαν.

4 ὁ δ' οὖν Ἀγαθοκλῆς παρὰ τὸν πότον λαβὼν ῥυτὸν μέγαν χρυσοῦν εἶπεν ὥς οὐ πρότερον ἀπέστη τῆς κεραμευτικῆς τέχνης ἕως τοιαῦτα ἐκπωμάτων πλάσματα φιλοτεχνῶν ἐκεραμεύσατο. οὐ γὰρ ἀπηρνείτο τὴν ἐπιστήμην, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦναντίον ἐκαυχᾶτο, διὰ τῆς ἰδίας ἀρετῆς ἀποφαινόμενος ἂντὶ τοῦ ταπεινοτάτου βίου τὸν ἐπιφανέστατον μετεिल्-

5 φέναι. καὶ ποτε πολιορκοῦντος αὐτοῦ τινα τῶν οὐκ ἀδόξων πόλεων καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους βοῶντων “Κεραμεῦ καὶ καμινεῦ, πότε τοὺς μισθοὺς ἀποδώσεις τοῖς στρατιώταις;” ὑπολαβὼν εἶπεν

6 “Ὅταν ταύτην ἐξέλω.” οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν ἐν τοῖς πότοις εὐτραπελίαν κατανοήσας τῶν μεθύνοντων τοὺς ἄλλοτρίως τὰ πρὸς τὴν δυναστείαν ἔχοντας παρέλαβεν αὐτοὺς ποτε κατ’ ἰδίαν πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Συρακοσίων τοὺς μάλιστα πεφρονηματισμένους, τὸν ἀριθμὸν πεντακοσίους ὄντας· οἷς περιστήσας τῶν μισθοφόρων τοὺς εὐ-

7 θέτους ἅπαντας ἀπέσφαξεν. σφόδρα γὰρ εὐλαβεῖτο μὴ χωρισθέντος αὐτοῦ εἰς Λιβύην καταλύσωσι τὴν δυναστείαν, ἐπικαλεσάμενοι τοὺς μετὰ Δεινοκράτους φυγάδας. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν τρόπον ἀσφαλίσάμενος τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσσῶν.

64. Καὶ κομισθεὶς εἰς Λιβύην κατέλαβε τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐν Ἀθυμία καὶ σπάνει πολλῇ· διόπερ κρῖνων

steel of the barber ; and if ever it became necessary 307 B.C. for him to have his head trimmed, he singed off the locks, declaring that the only safety of a tyrant was distrust.¹ Now Agathocles at the drinking bout, taking a great golden cup, said that he had not given up the potters' craft² until in his pursuit of art he had produced in pottery beakers of such workmanship as this. For he did not deny his trade but on the contrary used to boast of it, claiming that it was by his own ability that in place of the most lowly position in life he had secured the most exalted one. Once when he was besieging a certain not inglorious city and people from the wall shouted, " Potter and furnace-man, when will you pay your soldiers ? " he said in answer, " When I have taken this city."³ None the less, however, when through the jesting at drinking bouts he had discovered which of those who were flushed with wine were hostile to his tyranny he invited them individually on another occasion to a banquet, and also those of the other Syracusans who had become particularly presumptuous, in number about five hundred ; and surrounding them with suitable men from his mercenaries he slaughtered them all. For he was taking very careful precautions lest, while he was absent in Libya, they should overthrow the tyranny and recall Deinocrates and the exiles. After he had made his rule secure in this way, he sailed from Syracuse.

64. When he arrived in Libya⁴ he found the army discouraged and in great want : deciding, therefore,

¹ Cp. Cicero, *Tusculan Disputations*, 5. 20. 58.

² Cp. Book 19. 2. 7.

³ Cp. Plutarch, *Apophthegmata*, p. 176. For the character of Agathocles cp. Book 19. 9 ; Polybius, 9. 23. 2 ; 15. 35.

⁴ For this second Libyan campaign cp. Justin, 22. 8. 4-15.

συμφέρειν διαγωνίζεσθαι παρεκάλεσε τοὺς στρα-
 τιώτας εἰς τὸν κίνδυνον καὶ προαγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν
 ἐκτεταγμένην προεκαλείτο τοὺς βαρβάρους εἰς
 2 μάχην. εἶχε δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν τοὺς ἅπαντας ὑπολει-
 πομένους Ἕλληνας ἑξακισχιλίους, Κελτοὺς δὲ καὶ
 Σαυνίτας καὶ Τυρρηνοὺς τούτων οὐκ ἐλάττους,
 Λίβυας δὲ μικρὸν ἀπολείποντας τῶν μυρίων, οὓς
 ἐφένδρους εἶναι συνέβαινε, συμμεταβαλλομένους αἰεὶ
 3 τοῖς καιροῖς· χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἠκολούθουν ἵππεῖς
 χίλιοι πεντακόσιοι, ζεύγη δὲ Λιβύων πλείω τῶν
 ἑξακισχιλίων. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι κατεστρατοπε-
 δευκότες ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπερδεξίων καὶ δυσπροσίτων δια-
 κινδυνεύειν μὲν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἀπογινώσκοντας
 τὴν σωτηρίαν οὐκ ἔκρινον, μένοντες δ' ἐν τῇ παρ-
 εμβολῇ καὶ πάντων εὐποροῦντες τῇ σπᾶναι καὶ
 τῷ χρόνῳ καταπολεμήσειν τοὺς ἐναντίους ἡλπίζον.
 4 ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς οὐ δυνάμενος μὲν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὰ
 πεδία προάγεσθαι, τῶν δὲ καιρῶν ἀναγκάζοντων
 τολμᾶν τι καὶ παραβάλλεσθαι τὴν δύναμιν ἡγαγεν
 ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων στρατοπεδείαν. ἐπεξελθόν-
 των οὖν τῶν Καρχηδονίων καὶ πολὺ τῷ πλήθει καὶ
 ταῖς δυσχωρίαις ὑπερεχόντων ἐπὶ μὲν τινα χρόνον
 οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα διεκαρτέρουν πάντοθεν
 ἐκθλιβόμενοι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐνδόντων τῶν μισθο-
 φόρων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἡναγκάσθησαν ἀναχωρῆσαι
 5 πρὸς τὴν στρατοπεδείαν. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι βαρέως
 ἐπικείμενοι τοὺς μὲν Λίβυας παρήλλαττον οὐδὲν
 ἐνοχλοῦντες, ἵνα τὴν εὐνοίαν αὐτῶν ἐκκαλέσωνται,
 τοὺς δ' Ἕλληνας καὶ μισθοφόρους γνωρίζοντες
 διὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἐφόνευσαν, μέχρις ὅτου συνεδίωξαν
 εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν.

Τότε μὲν οὖν αἰηρέθησαν Ἀγαθοκλέους εἰς τρις-

that it was best to fight a battle, he encouraged the 307 B.C.
soldiers for the fray and, after leading forth the army
in battle array, challenged the barbarians to combat.
As infantry he had* all the surviving Greeks, six
thousand in number, at least as many Celts, Samnites,
and Etruscans, and almost ten thousand Libyans,
who, as it turned out, only sat and looked on, being
always ready to change with changing conditions.
In addition to these there followed him fifteen
hundred horsemen and more than six thousand
Libyan chariots. The Carthaginians, since they were
encamped in high and inaccessible positions, decided
not to risk a battle against men who had no thought
of safety ; but they hoped that, by remaining in their
camp where they were plentifully supplied with
everything, they would defeat their enemy by
famine and the passage of time. But Agathocles,
since he could not lure them down to the plain and
since his own situation forced him to do something
daring and chance the result, led his army against
the encampment of the barbarians. Then when the
Carthaginians came out against him, even though
they were far superior in number and had the advan-
tage of the rough terrain, Agathocles held out for
some time although hard pressed on every side ; but
afterwards, when his mercenaries and the others be-
gan to give way, he was forced to withdraw toward his
camp. The barbarians, as they pressed forward stoutly,
passed by the Libyans without molesting them in
order to elicit their goodwill ; but recognizing the
Greeks and the mercenaries by their weapons, they
continued to slay them until they had driven them
into their own camp.

Now on this occasion about three thousand of

DIODORUS OF SICILY

χιλίους· κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν νύκτα τὰς δυνάμεις ἀμφοτέρας συνέβη περιπεσεῖν παραλόγῳ τινὶ συμφορᾷ καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνελπίστῳ.

65. Τῶν γὰρ Καρχηδονίων μετὰ τὴν νίκην τοὺς καλλίστους τῶν αἰχμαλώτων θυόντων χαριστήρια νυκτὸς τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ πολλοῦ πυρὸς τοὺς ἱεροκαυτουμένους ἄνδρας κατέχοντος ἐξαίφνης πνεύματος ἐπιπεσόντος συνέβη τὴν ἱερὰν σκηνὴν ἀναφθῆναι, πλησίον οὔσαν τοῦ βωμοῦ, ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης τὴν στρατηγικὴν καὶ τὰς¹ κατὰ τὸ συνεχές οὔσας τῶν ἡγεμόνων, ὥστε πολλὴν ἑκπληξιν γενέσθαι καὶ φόβον κατὰ πᾶν τὸ στρατόπεδον. τινὲς μὲν γὰρ τὸ πῦρ ἐπιχειροῦντες σβέσαι, τινὲς δὲ τὰς πανοπλίας καὶ τὰ πολυτελέστατα τῶν παρεσκευασμένων ἐκκομίζοντες ὑπὸ τῆς φλογὸς ἀπελαμβάνοντο· τῶν γὰρ σκηνῶν ἐκ καλάμου καὶ χόρτου συγκειμένων καὶ τοῦ πυρὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος βιαίότερον ἐκριπισθέντος ἢ παρὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν βοήθεια κατα-
2 εταχείτο. διὸ καὶ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ταχὺ πάσης φλεγομένης πολλοὶ μὲν ἐν στεναῖς ταῖς διόδοις ἀποληφθέντες ζῶντες κατεκαύθησαν καὶ τῆς εἰς τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ὁμότητος παραχρῆμα τὴν κόλασιν ὑπέσχον, αὐτῆς τῆς ἀσεβείας ἴσην τὴν τιμωρίαν πορισαμένης· τοῖς δ' ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἐκπίπτουσι μετὰ θορύβου καὶ κραυγῆς ἕτερος μείζων ἐπηκολούθησε κίνδυνος.

66. Τῶν μὲν γὰρ Ἀγαθοκλεῖ συντεταγμένων Λιβύων εἰς πεντακισχιλίους ἀποστάντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων νυκτὸς ἡῆτομόλουν πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους. τούτους δὲ οἱ πρὸς τὴν κατασκοπὴν ἐκπεμφθέντες ὡς ἴδον ἐπὶ τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων προσάγοντας, νομίσαντες τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων δύναμιν ἅπασαν

Agathocles' men were killed ; but on the following ^{307 n.c.} night it so happened that each army was visited by a strange and totally unexpected mishap.

65. While the Carthaginians after their victory were sacrificing the fairest of their captives as thank-offerings to the gods by night, and while a great blaze enveloped the men who were being offered as victims, a sudden blast of wind struck them, with the result that the sacred hut, which was near the altar, caught fire, and from this the hut of the general caught and then the huts of the leaders, which were in line with it, so that great consternation and fear sprang up throughout the whole camp. Some were trapped by the conflagration while trying to put out the fire and others while carrying out their armour and the most valued of their possessions ; for, since the huts were made of reeds and straw and the fire was forcibly fanned by the breeze, the aid brought by the soldiers came too late. Thus when almost the entire camp was in flames, many, caught in the passages which were narrow, were burned alive and suffered due punishment on the spot for their cruelty to the captives, the impious act itself having brought about a punishment to match it ; and as for those who dashed from the camp amid tumult and shouting, another greater danger awaited them.

66. As many as five thousand of the Libyans who had been taken into Agathocles' army had deserted the Greeks and were going over by night to the barbarians. When those who had been sent out as scouts saw these men coming toward the Carthaginian camp, believing that the whole army of the Greeks

¹ τὰς added by Reiske.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

διεσκευασμένην ἐπιέναι,¹ ταχὺ τοῖς στρατιώταις
 2 ἐδήλωσαν τὴν προσιούσαν δύναμιν. διαδοθέντος οὖν
 πρὸς ἅπαντας τοῦ λόγου θόρυβος ἐνέπιπτε καὶ
 προσδοκία τῆς τῶν πολεμίων ἐφόδου. ἐκάστου
 δὲ τὴν σωτηρίαν ἐν τῇ φυγῇ τιθεμένου, καὶ μήτε
 παραγγέλματος δοθέντος ὑπὸ τῶν στρατηγῶν μήτε
 τάξεως οὔσης μηδεμιᾶς οἱ φεύγοντες ἐνέπιπτον
 ἀλλήλοις· ὧν οἱ μὲν διὰ τὸ σκότος, οἱ δὲ διὰ τὴν
 ἐκπληξιν ἀγνοοῦντες τοὺς οἰκείους ὥς πολεμίους
 3 ἡμύνοντο. πολλοῦ δὲ φόβου γινομένου καὶ τῆς
 ἀγνοίας ἐπικρατούσης οἱ μὲν ἐν χειρῶν ἰσχύϊ δι-
 εφθάρησαν, οἱ δ' ἐκπεπηδηκότες ἄνοπλοι καὶ τὴν
 φυγὴν ποιοῦμενοι διὰ τῶν δυσχωριῶν κατεκρημνί-
 ζοντο, τῆς ψυχῆς ἐπτοημένης διὰ τὸν ἀπροσδόκητον
 φόβον. τὸ δὲ τέλος πλειόνων ἢ πεντακισχιλίων
 ἀπολομένων τὸ λοιπὸν πλῆθος διεσώθη πρὸς τὴν
 4 Καρχηδόνα. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει τότε μὲν συνεξ-
 απατηθέντες τῇ φήμῃ τῶν ἰδίων ὑπέλαβον ἡττησθαι
 μάχῃ καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τὸ πλεῖστον διεφθάρθαι.
 διόπερ ἀγωνιῶντες ἀνέωξαν τὰς πύλας καὶ μετὰ
 θορύβου καὶ πτοήσεως ἐδέχοντο τοὺς στρατιώτας,
 φοβούμενοι μὴ τοῖς ἐσχάτοις οἱ πολέμιοι συνεισ-
 πέσωσιν· ἡμέρας δὲ γενομένης μαθόντες τὰληθὲς
 μόλις ἀπελύθησαν τῆς τῶν δεινῶν προσδοκίας.

67. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα κατὰ τὸν αὐ-
 τὸν χρόνον δι' ἀπάτην καὶ προσδοκίαν ψευδῇ ταῖς
 ὁμοίαις περιέπεσον συμφοραῖς. τῶν γὰρ ἀποστα-
 τῶν Λιβύων μετὰ τὸν ἐμπυρισμὸν τῆς παρεμβολῆς
 καὶ τὸν γενόμενον θόρυβον οὐ τολμησάντων προ-
 ἄγειν, ἀλλ' εἰς τοῦπίσω πάλιν ἐπανιόντων, τῶν
 322

was advancing ready for battle, they quickly reported 307 B.C. the approaching force to their fellow soldiers. When the report had been spread through the whole force, there arose tumult and dread of the enemy's attack. Each man placed his hope of safety in flight; and since no order had been given by the commanders nor was there any formation, the fugitives kept running into each other. When some of them failed to recognize their friends because of the darkness and others because of fright, they fought against them as if they were enemies. A general slaughter took place; and while the misunderstanding still prevailed, some were slain in hand to hand fighting and others, who had sped away unarmed and were fleeing through the rough country, fell from cliffs, distraught in mind by the sudden panic. Finally after more than five thousand had perished, the rest of the multitude came safe to Carthage. But those in the city, who had also been deceived at that time by the report of their own people, supposed that they had been conquered in a battle and that the largest part of the army had been destroyed. Therefore in great anxiety they opened the city gates and with tumult and excitement received their soldiers, fearing lest with the last of them the enemy should burst in. When day broke, however, they learned the truth and were with difficulty freed from their expectation of disaster.

67. At this same time, however, Agathocles by reason of deceit and mistaken expectation met with similar disaster. For the Libyans who had deserted did not dare go on after the burning of the camp and the tumult that had arisen, but turned back again;

¹ ἐπιέναι Fischer: εἶναι.

Ἑλλήνων τινὲς αἰσθόμενοι προσιόντας αὐτοὺς καὶ
 δόξαντες τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων δύναμιν ἤκειν ἀπήγ-
 γειλαν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα πλησίον ὑπάρχειν
 2 τὸ τῶν πολεμίων στρατόπεδον. τοῦ δυνάστου δὲ
 παραγγείλαντος εἰς ὅπλα χωρεῖν, ἐξέπιπτον ἐκ τῆς
 στρατοπεδείας οἱ στρατιῶται μετὰ πολλοῦ θορύβου.
 ἅμα δὲ τῆς τε κατὰ τὴν παρεμβολὴν φλογὸς εἰς
 ὕψος ἀρθείσης καὶ τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων κραυγῆς
 ἐξακούστου γινομένης ὑπέλαβον πρὸς ἀλήθειαν τοὺς
 βαρβάρους ἀπάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει προσάγειν ἐπ' αὐτούς.
 3 τῆς δ' ἐκπλήξεως τὸ βουλευέσθαι παραιρημένης
 ἐνέπεσε φόβος εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ πάντες πρὸς
 φυγὴν ὥρμησαν. εἶτα προσμιζάντων αὐτοῖς τῶν
 Λιβύων καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς μείζονα τὴν ἄγνοιαν φυλατ-
 τούσης οἱ περιτυγχάνοντες ἀλλήλους ὥς πολεμίους
 4 ἡμύνοντο. ὅλην δὲ τὴν νύκτα πανταχῇ διασπειρο-
 μένων αὐτῶν καὶ πανικῶ θορύβῳ συνεχομένων
 συνέβη πλείους τῶν τετρακισχιλίων ἀναιρεθῆναι.
 ἐπιγνωσθείσης δὲ μόγις τῆς ἀληθείας οἱ διασωθέντες
 ἐπανῆλθον εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν. αἱ μὲν οὖν δυνά-
 μεις ἀμφότεραι τὸν εἰρημένον τρόπον ἡτύχησαν,
 ἐξαπατηθεῖσαι κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν τοῖς κενοῖς τοῦ
 πολέμου.

68. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δέ, μετὰ τὴν γενομένην ἀτυχίαν
 τῶν μὲν Λιβύων ἀπάντων ἀποστάντων ἀπ' αὐτοῦ,
 τῆς δὲ ὑπολειπομένης δυνάμεως ἀδυνατούσης δια-
 πολεμεῖν πρὸς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διέγνω τὴν Λι-
 βύην ἐκλιπεῖν. διακομίσαι δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας οὐχ
 ὑπελάμβανεν δυνήσεσθαι διὰ τὸ μήτε πόρια παρε-
 σκευάσθαι μήτε τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἐπιτρέψαι ποτ'
 2 ἂν θαλασσοκρατοῦντας. διαλύσεις δ' οὐκ ἐνόμιζε
 ποιήσεσθαι τοὺς βαρβάρους, πολὺν προέχοντας ταῖς

and some of the Greeks, seeing them advancing and believing that the army of the Carthaginians had come, reported to Agathocles that the enemy's forces were near at hand. ^{307 B.C.} The dynast gave the order to take up arms, and the soldiers rushed from the camp with great tumult. Since at the same time the fire in the Carthaginian camp blazed high and the shouting of the Carthaginians became audible, the Greeks believed that the barbarians were in very truth advancing against them with their whole army. Since their consternation prevented deliberation, panic fell upon the camp and all began to flee. Then as the Libyans mingled with them and the darkness fostered and increased their uncertainty, those who happened to meet fought each other as if they were enemies. They were scattered about everywhere throughout the whole night and were in the grip of panic fear, with the result that more than four thousand were killed. When the truth was at long last discovered, those who survived returned to their camp. Thus both armies met with disaster in the way described, being tricked, according to the proverb, by the empty alarms of war.¹

68. Since after this misfortune the Libyans all deserted him and the army which remained was not strong enough to wage battle against the Carthaginians, Agathocles decided to leave Libya. But he did not believe that he would be able to transport his soldiers since he had not prepared any transports and the Carthaginians would never permit it while they controlled the sea. He did not expect that the barbarians would agree to a truce because they were

¹ Cp. chap. 30. 1, and note.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

δυνάμεσι καὶ διαβεβαιουμένους ταῖς τῶν πρώτον διαβάντων ἀπωλείαις ἀποτρέψαι τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπι-
 3 τίθεσθαι τῇ Λιβύῃ. ἔκρινεν οὖν μετ' ὀλίγων λάθρα ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀναγωγὴν καὶ συνενεβίβασε¹ τὸν νεώτερον τῶν υἱῶν Ἡρακλείδην· τὸν γὰρ Ἀρχάγαθον εὐλαβεῖτο μήποτε συνὼν τῇ μητρὶ καὶ φύσει τολμηρὸς ὢν ἐπιβουλὴν κατ' αὐτοῦ συστήσῃ. ὁ δ' Ἀρχάγαθος ὑποπτεύσας αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπίνειαν παρετῆρει τὸν ἔκπλουν, διανοούμενος μηνῦσαι τῶν ἡγεμόνων τοῖς διακωλύσουσι τὴν ἐπιβολήν· ἡγεῖτο γὰρ δεινὸν εἶναι τὸ τῶν μὲν κινδύνων ἑαυτὸν προθύμως μετεσχηκέναι, προαγωνιζόμενον τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ τᾶδελφοῦ, τῆς δὲ σωτηρίας μόνον ἀποστειρεῖσθαι, καταλειπόμενον ἔκδοτον τοῖς πολεμίοις.
 4 διὸ δὴ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα μέλλοντας λάθρα τὸν ἀπόπλουν ποιεῖσθαι νυκτὸς ἐμήνυσέ τισι τῶν ἡγεμόνων. οἱ δὲ συνδραμόντες οὐ μόνον διεκώλυσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ πλήθει τὴν ῥαδιουργίαν ἐξέθηκαν· ἐφ' οἷς οἱ στρατιῶται περιαλγεῖς γενόμενοι συνελάβοντο τὸν δυνάστην καὶ δῆσαντες παρέδωκαν εἰς φυλακὴν.

69. Ἀναρχίας οὖν γενομένης ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ θόρυβος ἦν καὶ ταραχὴ καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιλαβούσης διεδόθη λόγος ὥς πλησίον εἰσὶν οἱ πολέμιοι. ἐμπεσούσης² δὲ πτόης καὶ φόβου πανικοῦ διεσκευασμένος ἕκαστος προῆγεν ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς οὐδενὸς παραγγέλλοντος. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ τὸν δυνάστην παραφυλάττοντες οὐχ ᾔττον τῶν ἄλλων ἐκπεπληγμένοι καὶ δόξαντες ὑπὸ τινων καλεῖσθαι

far superior in their armies and were determined by the destruction of those who had first come across to prevent others from attacking Libya. He decided, therefore, to make the return voyage with a few in secret, and he took on board with him the younger of his sons, Heracleides ; for he was on his guard against Archagathus, lest at some time this son, who was on intimate terms with his step-mother and was bold by nature, should form a conspiracy against himself. Archagathus, however, suspecting his purpose watched for the sailing with care, being determined to reveal the plot to such of the leaders as would prevent the attempt ; for he thought it monstrous that, although he had shared willingly in the battles, fighting in behalf of his father and brother, yet he alone should be deprived of a safe return and left behind as a victim to the enemy. He therefore disclosed to some of the leaders that Agathocles was about to sail away in secret by night. These coming quickly together not only prevented this, but also revealed Agathocles' knavery to the rank and file ; and the soldiers, becoming furious at this, seized the tyrant, bound him, and put him in custody.

69. Consequently, when discipline disappeared in the camp, there was tumult and confusion, and as night came on word was spread abroad that the enemy was near. When fright and panic fear fell upon them, each man armed himself and rushed forth from the encampment, no man giving orders. At this very time those who were guarding the tyrant, being no less frightened than the others and imagining that they were being summoned by somebody, hastily

¹ συνεβίβασε Dindorf: συνεβίβασε.

² ἐμπεσούσης Rhodoman: ἐκπεσούσης.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ταχέως ἐξῆγον τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα διειλημμένον δε-
 3 σμοῖς. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ὡς ἶδεν, εἰς ἔλεον ἐτράπη
 καὶ πάντες ἐπεβόων ἀφεῖναι. ὁ δὲ λυθεὶς καὶ μετ'
 ὀλίγων ἐμβὰς εἰς τὸ πορθμεῖον ἔλαθεν ἐκπλεύσας
 κατὰ τὴν δύσιν τῆς Πλειάδος χειμῶνος ὄντος.
 οὗτος μὲν οὖν τῆς ἰδίας σωτηρίας φροντίσας ἐγκατ-
 ἔλιπε τοὺς υἱούς, οὓς οἱ στρατιῶται τὸν δρασμὸν
 ἀκούσαντες εὐθὺς ἀπέσφαξαν, καὶ στρατηγούς ἐξ
 ἑαυτῶν ἐλόμενοι διελύθησαν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους,
 ὥστε τὰς πόλεις ἃς εἶχον παραδοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν
 τάλαντα τριακόσια καὶ τοὺς μὲν αἵρουμένους μετὰ
 Καρχηδονίων στρατεύειν κομίζεσθαι τοὺς αἰὲ δι-
 δομένους μισθοὺς, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους εἰς Σικελίαν
 4 διακομισθέντας λαβεῖν οἰκητήριον Σολοῦντα. τῶν
 μὲν οὖν στρατιωτῶν οἱ πλείους ἐμμεΐναντες ταῖς
 συνθήκαις ἔτυχον τῶν ὁμολογηθέντων· ὅσοι δὲ τὰς
 πόλεις διακατέχοντες ἀντεῖχον ταῖς παρ' Ἀγαθο-
 5 κλέους ἐλπίσιν, ἐξεπολιορκήθησαν κατὰ κράτος. ὦν
 οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τοὺς μὲν ἡγεμόνας ἀνεσταύρωσαν,
 τοὺς δ' ἄλλους δῆσαντες πέδαις, ἣν διὰ τὸν πόλε-
 μον ἐξηγρίωσαν χώραν, ἐξηνάγκαζον τοῖς ἰδίοις
 πόνοις πάλιν ἐξημεροῦν.

Καρχηδόνιοι μὲν οὖν ἔτος τέταρτον πολεμούμενοι
 τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐκομίσαντο τὴν ἐλευθερίαν.

70. Τῆς δ' Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατείας εἰς Λιβύην
 ἐπισημῆναι¹ ἂν τις τό τε παράδοξον καὶ τὴν εἰς
 τὰ τέκνα γενομένην τιμωρίαν οἶον τῇ θεῇ προνοίᾳ.
 ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τῆς Σικελίας ἡττηθεὶς καὶ τὴν πλείστην

¹ About November 1, 307 B.C.

² Cp. Polybius, 7. 2. 4.

brought out Agathocles bound with chains. When 307 B.C. the common soldiers saw him they were moved to pity and all shouted to let him go. When released, he embarked on the transport with a few followers and secretly sailed away, although this was in the winter at the season of the setting of the Pleiades.¹ This man, then, concerned about his own safety, abandoned his sons, whom the soldiers at once slew when they learned of his escape²; and the soldiers selected generals from their own number and made peace with the Carthaginians on these terms: they were to give back the cities which they held and to receive three hundred talents, and those who chose to serve with the Carthaginians were to receive pay at the regular rates, and the others, when transported to Sicily, were to receive Solus³ as a dwelling-place. Now, most of the soldiers abided by the terms and received what had been agreed upon; but all those who continued to occupy the cities because they still clung to hopes of Agathocles were attacked and taken by storm. Their leaders the Carthaginians crucified; the others they bound with fetters and forced them by their own labour to bring back again into cultivation the country they had laid waste during the war.

In this way, then, the Carthaginians recovered their liberty in the fourth year of the war.

70. One might well draw attention both to the almost incredible elements in Agathocles' expedition to Libya and to the punishment that befell his children as if by divine providence. For although in Sicily he had been defeated and had lost the largest

³ A Carthaginian city on the north coast of Sicily about 12 miles east of Panormus.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τῆς δυνάμεως ἀπολέσας ἐπὶ τῆς Λιβύης μικρῶν
 2 μέρει τοὺς προνευικηκότας κατεπολέμησεν. καὶ
 τὰς μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πόλεις ἀπάσας ἀποβαλὼν
 πρὸς Συρακούσαις ἐπολιορκεῖτο, κατὰ δὲ τὴν
 Λιβύην πασῶν τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ἐγκρατὴς γενό-
 μενος εἰς πολιορκίαν κατέκλεισε τοὺς Καρχηδονίους,
 τῆς τύχης ὥσπερ ἐπίτηδες ἐπιδεικνυμένης τὴν
 3 ἰδίαν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπηλπισμένων. εἰς τηλικαύ-
 την δ' ὑπεροχὴν ἔλθόντος αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν Ὀφέλλαν
 φονεύσαντος, ὄντα φίλον καὶ ξένον, φανερώς ἐπε-
 σημήνατο τὸ δαιμόνιον ὡς διὰ τὴν εἰς τοῦτον παρι-
 νομίαν τῶν ὕστερον αὐτῷ γεγεννημένων τὸ θεῖον¹
 ἐπιστήσαι· τοῦ γὰρ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς
 ἡμέρας Ὀφέλλαν ἀνελὼν παρέλαβε τὴν δύναμιν
 καὶ πάλιν τοὺς υἱοὺς ἀπολέσας ἀπέβαλε τὸ στρα-
 4 τόπεδον. καὶ τὸ πάντων ἰδιώτατον, ὃ θεὸς ὥσπερ
 ἀγαθὸς νομοθέτης διπλὴν ἔλαβε παρ' αὐτοῦ τὴν
 κόλασιν· ἓνα γὰρ φίλον ἀδίκως φονεύσας δυεῖν υἱῶν
 ἐστερήθη, τῶν μετ' Ὀφέλλα παραγενομένων προσ-
 ενεγκάντων τὰς χεῖρας τοῖς νεανίσκοις. ταῦτα μὲν
 οὖν ἡμῖν εἰρήσθω πρὸς τοὺς καταφρονοῦντας τῶν
 τοιούτων.

71. Ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπειδὴ διεκομίσθη ταχέως
 ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν, μεταπεμφάμενος
 μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως παρήλθεν εἰς τὴν τῶν Αἰγε-
 σταίων πόλιν οὖσαν σύμμαχον. ἀπορούμενος δὲ
 χρημάτων εἰσφέρειν ἠνάγκαζε τοὺς εὐπόρους τὸ
 πλεῖον μέρος τῆς ὑπάρξεως, οὕσης τῆς πόλεως τότε
 2 μυριάδρου. πολλῶν δ' ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀγανακτούντων
 καὶ συντρεχόντων αἰτιασάμενος τοὺς Αἰγεσταίους

part of his army, in Libya with a small portion of ^{307 B.C.} his forces he defeated those who had previously been victorious. And after he had lost all the cities in Sicily, he was besieged^a at Syracuse; but in Libya, after becoming master of all the other cities, he confined the Carthaginians by a siege, Fortune, as if of set purpose, displaying her peculiar power when a situation has become hopeless. After he had come to such a position of superiority and had murdered Ophellas¹ although he was a friend and a guest, the divine power clearly showed that it established through his impious acts against Ophellas a portent of that which later befell him; for in the same month and on the same day on which he murdered Ophellas and took his army, he caused the death of his own sons and lost his own army. And what is most peculiar of all, the god like a good lawgiver exacted a double punishment from him; for when he had unjustly slain one friend, he was deprived of two sons, those who had been with Ophellas laying violent hands upon the young men. Let these things, then, be said as our answer to those who scorn such matters.

71. When with all speed Agathocles had crossed from Libya into Sicily, he summoned a part of his army and went to the city of Segesta, which was an ally. Because he was in need of money, he forced the well-to-do to deliver to him the greater part of their property, the city at that time having a population of about ten thousand. Since many were angry at this and were holding meetings, he charged the

¹ Cp. chap. 42.

¹ τὴν θωήν Fischer.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἐπιβουλεύειν αὐτῷ δειναῖς περιέβαλε συμφοραῖς τὴν πόλιν· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἀπορωτάτους προαγαγὼν ἐκ-
 τὸς τῆς πόλεως παρὰ τὸν Σκάμανδρον ποταμὸν
 ἀπέσφαξεν, τοὺς δὲ δοκοῦντας οὐσίαν κεκτῆσθαι
 μείζονα βασανίζων ἠνάγκαζε λέγειν ὅποσα ἔχων
 τις τυγχάνει χρήματα, καὶ τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἐτρόχιζε
 τοὺς δὲ εἰς τοὺς καταπέλτας ἐνδεσμεύων κιν-
 ετόξευεν, ἐνίοις δ' ἀστραγάλους προστιθεὶς βιαίτε-
 3 ρον δειναῖς ἀλγηδόσι περιέβαλλεν. ἐξεῦρε δὲ καὶ
 ἑτέραν τιμωρίαν ἐμφερῇ τῷ Φαλάριδος ταύρῳ· κατ-
 εσκεύασε γὰρ κλίνην χαλκῇν ἀνθρωπίνου σώματος
 τύπον ἔχουσαν καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον μέρος κλεισὶ διει-
 λημμένην, εἰς ταύτην δ' ἐναρμόζων τοὺς βασανι-
 ζομένους ὑπέκαie ζῶντας, τούτῳ διαφερούσης τῆς
 κατασκευῆς ταύτης παρὰ τὸν ταῦρον, τῷ καὶ θεω-
 4 ρεῖσθαι τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἀνάγκαις ἀπολλυμένους. τῶν
 δὲ γυναικῶν τῶν εὐπόρων τινῶν μὲν καρκίνοις
 σιδηροῖς τὰ σφυρὰ πιέζων συνέτεινε, τινῶν δὲ τοὺς
 τιτθοὺς ἀπέτεμνεν, ταῖς δ' ἐγκύοις πλίνθους ἐπὶ
 τὴν ὀσφῦν ἐπιτιθεὶς τὸ ἔμβρυον ἀπὸ τοῦ βάρους
 ἐξέθλιβεν. τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τὰ χρήματα πάντα
 τοῦ τυράννου ζητοῦντος καὶ μεγάλου φόβου τὴν
 πόλιν ἐπέχοντος τινὲς μὲν αὐτοὺς συγκατέκαυσαν
 5 ταῖς οἰκίαις, τινὲς δὲ ἀγχόνῃ τὸ ζῆν ἐξέλιπον. ἡ
 μὲν οὖν Αἴγεστα τυχοῦσα μιᾶς ἡμέρας ἀτυχοῦς ἤβη-
 δὸν ἐθανατώθη. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς παρθένους μὲν
 καὶ παῖδας εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν διακομίσας ἀπέδοτο τοῖς
 Βρεττίοις, τῆς δὲ πόλεως οὐδὲ τὴν προσηγορίαν

people of Segesta with conspiring against him and 307 B.C. visited the city with terrible disasters. For instance, the poorest of the people he brought to a place outside the city beside the river Scamander and slaughtered them; but those who were believed to have more property he examined under torture and compelled each to tell him how much wealth he had; and some of them he broke on the wheel, others he placed bound in the catapults and shot forth, and by applying knucklebones with violence to some, he caused them severe pain.¹ He also invented another torture similar to the bull of Phalaris: that is, he prepared a brazen bed that had the form of a human body and was surrounded on every side by bars; on this he fixed those who were being tortured and roasted them alive, the contrivance being superior to the bull in this respect, that those who were perishing in anguish were visible. As for the wealthy women, he tortured some of them by crushing their ankles with iron pincers, he cut off the breasts of others, and by placing bricks on the lower part of the backs of those who were pregnant, he forced the expulsion of the foetus by the pressure. While the tyrant in this way was seeking all the wealth, great panic prevailed throughout the city, some burning themselves up along with their houses, and others gaining release from life by hanging. Thus Segesta, encountering a single day of disaster, suffered the loss of all her men from youth upward. Agathocles then took the maidens and children across to Italy and sold them to the Bruttians, leaving not even the name

¹ It is possible that the *δοσπράγαλοι* are whips studded with bits of bone. Cp. Lucian, *Ass*, 38; Plutarch, *Moralia*, 1127 c.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἀπολιπών, ἀλλὰ Δικαιοπόλιν μετονομάσας ἔδωκεν οἰκητήριον τοῖς αὐτομόλοις.

72. Ἀκούσας γὰρ τὴν τῶν υἱῶν ἀναίρεσιν καὶ δι' ὀργῆς ἔχων ἅπαντας τοὺς ἀπολελειμμένους κατὰ Λιβύην ἔπεμψε τῶν φίλων τινὰς εἰς Συρακούσας πρὸς Ἀντανδρον τὸν ἀδελφόν, διακελευσάμενος τοὺς τῶν συστρατευσάντων ἐπὶ Καρχηδόνα συγγενεῖς ἅπαντας ἀποσφάξαι. ταχὺ δὲ τούτου τὸ προσταχθὲν ποιήσαντος ποικιλώτατον γενέσθαι συνέβη φόνον τῶν προγεγονότων· οὐ γὰρ μόνον τοὺς ἀκμάζοντας ταῖς ἡλικίαις ἀδελφοὺς ἢ πατέρας ἢ παῖδας ἐξῆγεν ἐπὶ τὸν θάνατον, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάππους καὶ τούτων, εἰ τύχοι, καὶ πατέρας περιόντας ἐσχατογῆρους καὶ ταῖς ὅλαις αἰσθήσεσι διὰ τὸν χρόνον ἤδη παραλελυμένους, ἔτι δὲ νηπίους παῖδας ἐν ἀγκάλαις φερομένους καὶ τῆς ἐπιφερομένης αὐτοῖς συμφορᾶς οὐδεμίαν αἰσθῆσιν λαμβάνοντας. ἤγοντο¹ δὲ καὶ γυναῖκες ὅσαι μετείχον οἰκειότητος ἢ συγγενείας καὶ καθόλου πᾶς ὁ μέλλων τῇ καθ' αὐτὸν τιμωρίᾳ λύπην ἐμποιῆσαι τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς Λιβύης ἀπολειφθεῖσι. πολλοῦ δὲ πλήθους καὶ παντοίου πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν ἄχθέντος ἐπὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν καὶ τῶν σφαγέων ἐφεστῶτων δάκρυα καὶ δεήσεις καὶ θρῆνος ἐγένετο συμφορητός, ὧν μὲν ἀνηλεῶς φονευομένων, ὧν δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν πλησίον συμφοραῖς ἐκπληττομένων καὶ διὰ τὸ προσδοκώμενον οὐδὲν διαφερόντων ταῖς ψυχαῖς τῶν προαποθνη-

¹ ἤγοντο Dindorf: ἦγον.

¹ The name (lit. "Just City") is not found elsewhere.

of the city ; but he changed the name to Dicaeopolis ^{307 B.C.} and gave it as dwelling to the deserters.¹

72. On hearing of the murder of his sons Agathocles became enraged at all those who had been left behind in Libya, and sent some of his friends into Syracuse to Antander his brother, ordering him to put to death all the relatives of those who had taken part in the campaign against Carthage.² As Antander promptly carried out the order, there occurred the most elaborately devised massacre that had taken place up to this time ; for not only did they drag out to death the brothers, fathers, and sons who were in the prime of manhood, but also the grandfathers, and even the fathers of these if such survived, men who lingered on in extreme old age and were already bereft of all their senses by lapse of time, as well as infant children borne in arms who had no consciousness whatever of the fate that was bearing down upon them. They also led away any women who were related by marriage or kinship, and in sum, every person whose punishment would bring grief to those who had been left in Libya. When a crowd, large and composed of all kinds of people, had been driven to the sea for punishment and when the executioners had taken their places beside them, weeping and prayers and wailing arose mingled together, as some of them were mercilessly slaughtered and others were stunned by the misfortunes of their neighbours and because of their own imminent fate were no better in spirit than those who were being

Segesta certainly recovered its name and became again a Carthaginian ally (Book 22. 10. 2), probably in 306 B.C., when all cities formerly belonging to Carthage were restored by Agathocles (chap. 79. 5).

² Cp. chap. 4. 3.

4 σκόντων. τὸ δὲ πάντων χαλεπώτατον, πολλῶν ἀν-
 αιρεθέντων καὶ παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ἐρριμμένων τῶν
 σωμάτων οὔτε συγγενῆς οὔδεις οὔτε φίλος ἐτόλμα
 τινὰ κηδεύειν, φοβούμενος μὴ δόξῃ προσαγγέλ-
 λειν ἑαυτὸν μετέχοντα τῆς ἐκείνων οἰκειότητος.
 5 διὰ δὲ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν φονευθέντων ἐπὶ τοῦ κύμα-
 τος συνέβη τὴν θάλατταν ἐφ' ἱκανὸν τόπον αἵματι
 κραθεῖσαν πόρρωθεν διαφαίνειν τὴν ὑπερβολὴν
 τῆς τοῦ πάθους ὤμότητος.

73. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
 νησι μὲν ἦρχε Κόροιβος, ἐν Ἰώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὕπατον
 ἀρχὴν παρέλαβον Κόιντος Μάρκιος καὶ Πόπλιος
 Κορινθίος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀντίγονος ὁ βασιλεὺς,
 τελευτήσαντος αὐτῷ τοῦ νεωτέρου τῶν υἱῶν Φοί-
 νικος, τοῦτον μὲν βασιλικῶς ἔθαιψε, τὸν δὲ Δη-
 μήτριον ἐκ τῆς Κύπρου μεταπεμφθὲς ἠθροίζε
 τὰς δυνάμεις εἰς τὴν Ἀντιγονίαν. ἔκρινε δὲ στρα-
 2 τεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον. αὐτὸς μὲν οὖν τοῦ πεζοῦ
 στρατεύματος ἀφηγούμενος προῆγε διὰ τῆς Κοίλης
 Συρίας, ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν ὀκτακισ-
 μυρίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ ὀκτακισχιλίους, ἐλέφαντας
 δὲ τρισὶ πλείους τῶν ὀγδοήκοντα· τῷ δὲ Δημη-
 τρίῳ παραδούς τὸν στόλον συνέταξε συμπαραπλεῖν
 ἅμα πορευομένη τῇ δυνάμει, παρεσκευασμένων νεῶν
 τῶν ἀπασῶν μακρῶν μὲν ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα, πο-
 3 ρίων δὲ στρατιωτικῶν ἑκατόν, ἐν οἷς ἐκομίζετο
 βελῶν πλῆθος. τῶν δὲ κυβερνητῶν οἰομένων δεῖν

¹ Continued in chap. 77.

² Coroebus was archon in 306/5. Livy, 9. 42. 10, gives the
 336

put to death before them. And what was most ^{307 B.C.} cruel of all, when many had been slain and their bodies had been cast out along the shore, neither kinsmen nor friends dared pay the last rites to any, fearing lest he should seem to inform on himself as one who enjoyed intimacy with those who were dead. And because of the multitude of those who had been slain beside its waves, the sea, stained with blood over a great expanse, proclaimed afar the unequalled savagery of this outrage.¹

73. When this year had passed, Coroebus became ^{306 B.C.} archon in Athens, and in Rome Quintus Marcius and Publius Cornelius succeeded to the consulship.² While these held office King Antigonus, the younger of whose sons, Phoenix,³ had died, buried this son with royal honours; and, after summoning Demetrius from Cyprus, he collected his forces in Antigonia.⁴ He had decided to make a campaign against Egypt. So he himself took command of the land army and advanced through Coelê Syria with more than eighty thousand foot soldiers, about eight thousand horsemen, and eighty-three elephants. Giving the fleet to Demetrius, he ordered him to follow along the coast in contact with the army as it advanced. In all there had been made ready a hundred and fifty warships and a hundred transports in which a large stock of ordnance was being conveyed. When the pilots thought it necessary to heed the setting of the

consuls for 306 B.C. as P. Cornelius Arvina and Q. Marcius Tremulus. The Capitoline Fasti are fragmentary for a period of some 40 years beginning at this point.

² An error by Diodorus or a copyist for Philip; cp. chap. 19. 5; Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 2. 1.

⁴ Continued from chap. 53. For the following campaign cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 19, 1-2; Pausanias, 1. 6. 6.

ἀπομένειν¹ τὴν τῆς Πλειάδος δύσιν δοκοῦσαν ἔσθαι μεθ' ἡμέρας ὀκτώ, τούτοις μὲν ἐπετίμησεν ὡς κατορρωδοῦσι τοὺς κινδύνους, αὐτὸς δὲ στρατοπεδεύων περὶ Γάζαν καὶ σπεύδων φθάσαι τὴν τοῦ Πτολεμαίου παρασκευὴν τοῖς μὲν στρατιώταις παρήγγειλε δέχ' ἡμερῶν ἔχειν ἐπισίτισιν, ἐπὶ δὲ ταῖς καμήλοις ταῖς ἀθροισθείσαις ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀράβων ἐπέθηκε σίτου μυριάδας μεδίμνων τρισκαίδεκα καὶ χόρτου πλῆθος τοῖς τετράποσι· τά τε βέλη κομίζων τοῖς ζεύγεσι προῆγε διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου μετὰ κακοπαθείας διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς εἶναι τῶν τόπων τελεματώδεις καὶ μάλιστα περὶ τὰ καλούμενα Βάραθρα.

74. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἐκ τῆς Γάζης ἐκπλεύσαντες περὶ μέσας νύκτας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εὐδίας οὔσης ἐφ' ἡμέρας τινὰς ταῖς ταχυναυτούσαις ναυσὶν ἐρυμούλκουν τὰ στρατιωτικὰ πόρια· ἔπειτα τῆς Πλειάδος περικαταλαμβανούσης αὐτοὺς καὶ πνεύματος ἐπιγενομένου βορίου συνέβη πολλὰ τῶν τετρηρικῶν σκαφῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος κατενεχθῆναι παραβόλως ἐπὶ πόλιν Ῥαφίαν, οὖσαν δυσ-
 2 προσόρμιστον καὶ τεναγώδη. τῶν δὲ πλοίων τῶν κομιζόντων τὰ βέλη τὰ μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος συγκλυσθέντα διεφθάρη, τὰ δ' ἐπαλινδρόμησεν εἰς τὴν Γάζαν· τοῖς δὲ κρατίστοις τῶν σκαφῶν βιασάμενοι
 3 διέτειναν μέχρι τοῦ Κασίου. τοῦτο δὲ τοῦ μὲν Νείλου διέστηκεν οὐ μακράν, ἀλίμενον δὲ ἐστὶ καὶ κατὰ τὰς χειμερινὰς περιστάσεις ἀπροσόρμιστον. διόπερ ἠναγκάζοντο τὰς ἀγκύρας ἀφέντες ὡς ἂν ἐν δυσὶ

¹ ἀπομένειν Fischer : ἀπιδεῖν.

¹ About November 1.

² Literally "Pits," a region of quicksands between the

Pleiades,¹ which was expected to take place after 306 B.C. eight days, Antigonus censured them as men afraid of danger ; but he himself, since he was encamped at Gaza and was eager to forestall the preparations of Ptolemy, ordered his soldiers to provide themselves with ten days' rations, and loaded on the camels, which had been gathered together by the Arabs, one hundred and thirty thousand measures of grain and a good stock of fodder for the beasts ; and, carrying his ordnance in waggons, he advanced through the wilderness with great hardship because many places in the region were swampy, particularly near the spot called Barathra.²

74. As for Demetrius, after setting sail from Gaza about midnight, since the weather at first was calm for several days, he had his transports towed by the swifter ships ; then the setting of the Pleiades overtook them and a north wind arose, so that many of the quadriremes were driven dangerously by the storm to Raphia,³ a city which affords no anchorage and is surrounded by shoals. Of the ships that were carrying his ordnance, some were overwhelmed by the storm and destroyed, and others ran back to Gaza ; but pressing on with the strongest of the ships he held his course as far as Casium.⁴ This place is not very distant from the Nile, but it has no harbour and in the stormy season it is impossible to make a landing here. They were therefore compelled to cast their anchors and ride the waves at a distance

Sirbonian Lake and the Mediterranean. (cp. Books 1. 30. 4-9, and 16. 46. 4-5, for accounts of the dangers of this region.

³ A day's march south of Gaza.

⁴ Probably at the western end of the Sirbonian Lake. For the dangers from storms on this coast cp. Strabo, 16. 2. 26 (p. 758).

σταδίοις ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἀποσαλεύειν, ἅμα πολλοῖς περιεχόμενοι δεινοῖς· τοῦ μὲν γὰρ κλύδωνος ῥηγνυμένου τραχύτερον¹ ἐκινδύνευον ῥῦτανδρα τὰ σκάφη συγκλυσθῆναι, τῆς δὲ γῆς οὕσης ἀπροσορμίστου καὶ πολεμίας οὔτε ναῦς ἀκινδύνως ἦν προσπλεῖν οὔτε τοὺς ἄνδρας προσνήξασθαι, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἐλελοίπει τὸ εἰς πότον αὐτοῖς ὕδωρ, εἰς τοιαύτην τε σπάνιν κατεκλείσθησαν ὥστε εἰ μίαν ἡμέραν ὁ χειμῶν ἐπέμεινεν, πάντες ἂν τῷ δίψῃ διεφθάρησαν.

4 ἐν ἀθυμῷ δ' ὄντων ἀπάντων καὶ προσδοκωμένης ἤδη τῆς ἀπωλείας τὸ μὲν πνεῦμα κατέπαυσεν, ἡ δὲ μετ' Ἀντιγόνου δύναμις καταντήσασα πλησίον

5 τοῦ στόλου κατεστρατοπέδευσε. ἐκβάντες οὖν ἐκ τῶν σκαφῶν καὶ προσαναλαβόντες ἑαυτοὺς ἐν τῇ στρατοπεδείᾳ προσέμενον τῶν νεῶν τὰς ὑποσπασθείσας. διεφθάρη δ' ἐν τούτῳ τῷ σάλῳ τρία σκάφη τῶν πεντηρικῶν, ἐξ ὧν ἔνιοι τῶν ἀνδρῶν διενήξαντο πρὸς τὴν γῆν. ἔπειτα Ἀντίγονος μὲν προαγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν πλησίον τοῦ Νείλου κατεστρατοπέδευσε, ἀπέχων δύο σταδίους τοῦ ποταμοῦ.

75. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ προκατειληφὼς τοὺς εὐκαιροτάτους τόπους ἀσφαλέσι φυλακαῖς ἀπέστειλεν τινὰς ἐν τοῖς κοντωτοῖς, παρακελευσάμενος προσπλεῖν πλησίον τῆς ἐκβάσεως καὶ κηρύττειν ὅτι δώσει τοῖς μεταβαλομένοις ἀπ' Ἀντιγόνου, τῶν μὲν ἰδιωτῶν ἐκάστοις δύο μνᾶς, τοῖς δ' ἐφ' ἡγε-

2 μονίας τεταγμένοις τέλαντον. γενομένων οὖν τῶν κηρυγμάτων τοιούτων ἐνέπεσέ τις ὁρμὴ πρὸς μετάθεσιν τοῖς μετ' Ἀντιγόνου μισθοφόροις, ἐν οἷς καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων πλείους ῥέπειν² συνέβαινε δι' αἰτίας

of about two stades ¹ from the land, where they were 806 B.C.
 at once encompassed by many dangers ; for since
 the surf was breaking rather heavily, there was
 danger that the ships² would founde with their crews,
 and since the shore was harbourless and in enemy
 hands, the ships could neither approach without
 danger, nor could the men swim ashore, and what
 was worst of all, the water for drinking had given out
 and they were reduced to such straits that, if the
 storm had continued for a single day more, all would
 have perished of thirst. When all were in despair
 and already expecting death, the wind fell, and the
 army of Antigonus came up and camped near the
 fleet. They therefore left the ships and recuperated
 in the camp while waiting for those vessels that had
 become separated. In this exposure to the waves
 three of the quinqueremes were lost, but some of the
 men from these swam to the shore. Then Antigonus
 led his army nearer to the Nile and camped at a
 distance of two stades ¹ from the river.

75. Ptolemy, who had occupied in advance the
 most strategic points with trustworthy garrisons,
 sent men in small boats, ordering them to approach
 the landing-place and proclaim that he would pay a
 premium to any who deserted Antigonus, two minae
 to each of the ordinary soldiers and one talent to each
 man who had been assigned to a position of command.
 When proclamations to that effect had been made,
 an urge to change sides fell upon the mercenaries
 of Antigonus, and it transpired that many even of
 their officers were inclined for one reason or another

¹ A little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

² *τραχύτερον* Rhodoman : *ταχύτερον*.

² *ρέπειν* Capps, *<προθύμους> εἶναι* Fischer : *εἶναι*.

3 τινὰς εἰς τὸ μεταβολῆς ἐπιθυμεῖν. πολλῶν δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν αὐτομολούντων ὁ μὲν Ἀντίγονος ἐπιστήσας τῷ χεῖλει τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοξότας καὶ σφενδονήτας καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ὀξυβελικῶν τοὺς προσπλέοντας ἐν τοῖς κοντωτοῖς ἀνέστελλε· τῶν δ' αὐτομολούντων συλλαβὼν τινὰς δεινῶς ἠκίσατο, βουλόμενος καταπλήξασθαι τοὺς τῆς ὁμοίας ὁρμῆς ἀντεχομένους.

4 καὶ προσλαβὼν τὰ καθυστεροῦντα τῶν σκαφῶν προσέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὸ καλούμενον Ψευδόστομον, νομίζων ἐνταῦθα δυνήσεσθαι τινὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποβιβάσαι. εὐρὼν δὲ πρὸς αὐτῷ φυλακὴν ἰσχυρὰν καὶ τοῖς τε ὀξυβελέσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις παντοίοις βέλεσιν ἀνειργόμενος ἀπέπλευσε περικαιτυλαμβα-

5 νούσης νυκτός. ἔπειτα παραγγείλας τοῖς κυβερνήταις ἀκολουθεῖν τῇ στρατηγίδι νηὶ προσέχοντις τῇ λαμπτήρι προσέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Νείλου τὸ καλούμενον Φατνικόν¹. ἡμέρας δὲ γενομένης, ἐπειδὴ πολλαὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀπεπλανήθησαν, ἡμαγκάσθη ταύτας περιμένειν καὶ τὰς μάλιστα ταχυναυτούσας τῶν ἠκολουθηκυῶν² ἐξαποστέλλειν ἐπὶ τὴν τούτων ζήτησιν.

76. Διόπερ χρόνου γενομένου πλείονος οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον πυθόμενοι τὸν κατάπλουν τῶν πολεμίων ἦκον ὀξέως βοηθήσοντες καὶ τὴν δύναμιν διασκεδάσαντες ἔστησαν παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλόν· ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἀποτυχὼν καὶ ταύτης τῆς ἐκβάσεως καὶ τὴν συνάπτουσαν παραλίαν ἀκούων ἔλεσι καὶ λίμναις ὠχυρῶσθαι φυσικῶς ἐπαλινδρόμει παντὶ

2 τῷ στόλῳ. εἰπ' ἐμπεσόντος βορέου λαμπροῦ καὶ τοῦ κλύδωνος εἰς ὕψος αἶρομένου τρία μὲν σκάφη τῶν τετρηρικῶν καὶ τῶν στρατιωτικῶν πορίων τινὰ³ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ βιαίτερον ὑπὸ τοῦ κύματος ἐπὶ τὴν

to desire a change. But when many were going over 306 B.C. to Ptolemy, Antigonus, stationing bowmen, slingers, and many of his catapults on the edge of the river, drove back those who were drawing near in their punts; and he captured some of the deserters and tortured them frightfully, wishing to intimidate any who were contemplating such an attempt as this. After adding to his force the ships that were late in arriving, he sailed to the place called Pseudostomon,¹ believing that he would be able to disembark some of the soldiers there. But when he found at that place a strong garrison and was held in check by bolts and other missiles of every kind, he sailed away as night was closing in. Then giving orders to the pilots to follow the ship of the general, keeping their eyes fixed on its light, he sailed to the mouth of the Nile called Phatniticum; but when day came, since many of the ships had missed the course, he was forced to wait for these and to send out the swiftest of those that had followed him to search for them.

76. Since this caused considerable delay, Ptolemy, hearing of the arrival of the enemy, came quickly to reinforce his men and after drawing up his army, stationed it along the shore; but Demetrius, having failed to make this landing also and hearing that the adjacent coast was naturally fortified by swamps and marshes, retraced his course with his whole fleet. Then a strong north wind burst upon them and the billows rose high; and three of his quadriremes and in the same way some of the transports were cast

¹ Literally, "False Mouth."

¹ Φατνιτικόν Stephanus: Φαγνιτικόν R.X., Φαγνητικόν F.

² ἡκολουθηκυῶν Schæfer: ἡκολουθηκότων.

³ τινὰ Rhodoman, ἔγια Madvig: ἄμα...

DIODORUS OF SICILY

γῆν ἐξεβράσθη καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ὑπο-
 χεῖρια κατέστη· αἱ δ' ἄλλαι ἐκβιασμένων τῶν
 πληρωμάτων διεσώθησαν πρὸς τὴν Ἀντιγόνου
 3 στρατοπεδεῖαν. τῶν δὲ περὶ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον δι-
 ειληφότων πᾶσαι τὴν περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἔκβασιν
 φυλακαῖς ἰσχυραῖς καὶ πολλῶν μὲν σκαφῶν πο-
 ταμίῳ αὐτῷ παρεσκευασμένων, πάντων δὲ τούτων
 ἐχόντων βέλη παντοῖα καὶ τοὺς χρησομένους αὐ-
 τοῖς ἄνδρας οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀντίγονον οὐ μετρίως ἤπο-
 4 ροῦντο· ἡ γὰρ ναυτικὴ δύναμις ἄχρηστος ἦν αὐτοῖς
 προκατειλημμένου τοῦ Πηλουσιακοῦ στόματος ὑπὸ
 τῶν πολεμίων, τό τε πεζὸν στράτευμα τὴν ὁρμὴν
 ἄπρακτον εἶχε τῷ μεγέθει τοῦ ποταμοῦ διειργό-
 μενον, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἡμερῶν ἤδη συχνῶν διεληλυ-
 θυῶν ὑπολείπειν ἤδη συνέβαινε τὸν τε σῖτον καὶ
 5 τὰ χορτάσματα τοῖς κτήνεσι. διὰ δὴ ταῦτα τῆς
 δυνάμεως ἀθυμούσης παρακαλῶν¹ τὸ στρατόπεδον
 καὶ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας Ἀντίγονος προέθηκε βουλὴν
 πότερον συμφέρει μένειν καὶ διαπολεμεῖν, ἢ νῦν
 μὲν ἐπανελθεῖν εἰς Συρίαν, ὕστερον δὲ κάλλιον
 παρασκευασμένους στρατεῦσαι καθ' ὃν ἂν χρόνον
 6 ἐλάχιστος ὁ Νεῖλος εἶναι δόξη. πάντων δὲ κατεν-
 εχθέντων ἐπὶ τὸ τὴν ταχίστην ἀπιέναι παρήγγειλε
 τοῖς στρατιώταις ἀναζευγνύειν καὶ ταχὺ πάλιν
 ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν Συρίαν, συμπαραπλέοντος αὐτῷ
 καὶ τοῦ στόλου παντός. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ μετὰ τὴν
 ἀπαλλαγὴν τῶν πολεμίων περιχαρὴς γενόμενος καὶ
 θύσας τοῖς θεοῖς χαριστήρια τοὺς φίλους εἰστία
 7 λαμπρῶς. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τοὺς περὶ Σέλευκον καὶ
 Λυσίμαχον καὶ Κάσανδρον ἔγραψε περὶ τῶν εὐτυχη-
 μάτων καὶ περὶ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν αὐτο-

violently upon the land by the waves and came into 306 B.C. the possession of Ptolemy; but the other ships, whose crews had kept them from the shore by main force, reached the camp of Antigonus in safety. Since Ptolemy, however, had already occupied every landing-place along the river with strong guards, since many river boats had been made ready for him, and since all of these were equipped with ordnance of every kind and with men to use it, Antigonus was in no little difficulty; for his naval force was of no use to him since the Pelusiac mouth of the Nile had been occupied in advance by the enemy, and his land forces found their advance thwarted since they were checked by the width of the river, and what was of greatest importance, as many days had passed, food for the men and fodder for the beasts were falling short. Since, then, his forces for these reasons were disheartened, Antigonus called together the army and its leaders and laid before them the question whether it was better to remain and continue the war or to return for the present to Syria and later make a campaign with more complete preparation and at the time at which the Nile was supposed to be lowest. When all inclined toward the quickest possible withdrawal, he commanded the soldiers to break camp and speedily returned to Syria, the whole fleet coasting along beside him. After the departure of the enemy Ptolemy rejoiced greatly; and, when he had made a thank-offering to the gods, he entertained his friends lavishly. He also wrote to Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander about his successes and about the large number of men who had deserted to

¹ παρακαλῶν Capps: παραλαβών. Fischer in apparatus suggests παραλαβών κατὰ τὸ σ. τοὺς ἡ.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

μολησάντων, αὐτὸς δὲ τὸ δεύτερον ἡγωνισμένος ὑπὲρ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ νομίσας δορίκτητον ἔχειν τὴν χώραν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν.

77. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Διονύσιος ὁ τῆς Ἡρακλείας τῆς ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ τύραννος ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἔτη τριάκοντα δύο, τὴν δὲ δυναστείαν διαδεξάμενοι οἱ υἱοὶ Ὁξάθρας¹ καὶ Κλέαρχος ἥρξαν ἔτη ἑπτακαίδεκα.

Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπῆρει τὰς ὑπ' αὐτὸν πόλεις ἀσφαλιζόμενος φρουραῖς καὶ χρήματα πραττόμενος· σφόδρα γὰρ εὐλαβεῖτο μήποτε διὰ τὰς γεγενημένας περὶ αὐτὸν ἀτυχίας ὁρμήσωσιν οἱ Σικελιώται πρὸς τὴν αὐτονομίαν. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον Πασίφιλος ὁ στρατηγός, ἀκούσας τὴν τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους υἱῶν ἀναίρεσιν καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν Λιβύην ἐλαττώματα, τοῦ μὲν δυνάστου κατεφρόνησε, πρὸς δὲ Δεινοκράτην ἀποστάς καὶ φιλίαν αὐτῷ συνθέμενος τὰς τε πόλεις ἃς ἦν πεπιστευμένος διακατέσχευεν καὶ τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ δύναμιν ἐλπίσι ψυχ-
3 αγωγῆσας ἁλλοτρίαν κατεσκεύασε τοῦ τυράννου. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς πανταχόθεν τῶν ἐλπίδων περικοπτομένων οὕτως ἐταπεινώθη τὴν ψυχὴν ὥστε διαπρεσβεύσασθαι πρὸς Δεινοκράτην καὶ παρακαλεῖν ἐπὶ τοῖσδε συνθήκας ποιήσασθαι, ἐκχωρῆσαι μὲν τῆς δυναστείας Ἀγαθοκλέα, παραδοῦναι δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας τοῖς πολίταις καὶ μηκέτι εἶναι φυγάδα Δεινοκράτην, ἐξαίρετα δὲ δοθῆναι τῶν ἐρυμάτων

¹ Ὁξάθρας Wesseling (cp. Book 17, 34. 2 Ὁξάθρης): ζαθρας, 346

him; and he himself, having finished the second 306 B.C. struggle for Egypt¹ and convinced that the country was his as a prize of war, returned to Alexandria.²

77. While these events were taking place, Dionysius, the tyrant of Heraclea Pontica, died after having ruled for thirty-two years³; and his sons, Oxathras and Clearchus, succeeding to his tyranny, ruled for seventeen years.

In Sicily⁴ Agathocles visited the cities that were subject to him, making them secure with garrisons and exacting money from them; for he was taking extreme precautions lest, because of the misfortunes that had befallen him, the Sicilian Greeks should make an effort to gain their independence. Indeed at that very time Pasiphilus the general, having heard of the murder of Agathocles' sons and of his reverses in Libya, regarded the tyrant with contempt; and, deserting to Deinocrates and establishing friendship with him, he both kept a firm grip on the cities which had been entrusted to him and by alluring the minds of his soldiers with hopes alienated them from the tyrant. Agathocles, now that his hopes were being curtailed in every quarter, was so cast down in spirit that he sent an embassy to Deinocrates and invited him to make a treaty on these terms: that, on the one hand, Agathocles should withdraw from his position as tyrant and restore Syracuse to its citizens, and Deinocrates should no longer be an exile, and that, on the other hand, there should be given to

¹ Cp. Book 18. 33-35.

² It is probably in the winter after this campaign that Ptolemy assumed the diadem and the royal title; cp. chap. 53. 3, and note. The narrative is continued in chap. 81.

³ Cp. Book 16. 88. 5.

⁴ Continued from chap. 72. 5.

Ἀγαθοκλεῖ δύο, Θέρμα καὶ Κεφαλοίδιον καὶ τὴν χώραν τὴν τούτων.

78. Θαυμάσαι δ' ἂν τις εἰκότως ἐν τούτοις πῶς Ἀγαθοκλῆς, ὑποστατικὸς ἐν¹ τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσι γενόμενος καὶ μηδέποθ' ἑαυτὸν ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις προσδοκίαις ἀπελπίσας, τότε δειλωθεὶς ἀκονιτὶ παρεχώρησε τοῖς πολεμίοις τῆς τυραννίδος, ὑπὲρ ἧς πολλοὺς καὶ μεγάλους κινδύνους προηγωνίστατο, καὶ τὸ πάντων παραλογώτατον, Συρακουσσῶν τε κυριεύσας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων καὶ ναῦς καὶ χρήματα κεκτημένος καὶ δύναμιν σύμμετρον, ἐξήσθενησε τοῖς λογισμοῖς, οὐδὲν τῶν γενομένων περὶ
- 2 Διονύσιον τὸν τύραννον μνησθεῖς. τούτου γάρ ποτε συνδιωχθέντος εἰς περίστασιν ὁμολογουμένως ἀπεγνωσμένην καὶ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν ἐπηρητημένων κινδύνων ἀπελπίσαντος μὲν τὰ κατὰ τὴν δυναστείαν, μέλλοντος δ' ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσσῶν ἐξιππεύειν πρὸς ἐκούσιον φυγὴν, "Ἐλωρις ὁ πρεσβύτατος τῶν φίλων ἐπιλαβόμενος τῆς ὁρμῆς " Διονύσιε," φησὶν, " καλὸν
- 3 ἐντάφιον ἢ τυραννίς." παραπλησίως δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ὁ κηδεστὴς Μεγακλῆς ἀπεφήνατο πρὸς αὐτόν, εἰπὼν ὅτι δεῖ τὸν ἐκ τυραννίδος ἐκπίπτοντα τοῦ σκέλους ἐλκόμενον ἀπιέναι καὶ μὴ κατὰ προαίρεσιν ἀπαλλάττεσθαι. ὑπὸ δὲ τούτων τῶν παρακλήσεων ὁ Διονύσιος μετεωρισθεὶς ἐνεκαρτέρησε πᾶσι τοῖς δοκοῦσιν εἶναι δεινοῖς καὶ τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν μείζονα κατεσκεύασεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν τοῖς ταύτης καλοῖς ἐγγηράσας ἀπέλιπε τοῖς ἐκγόνοις μεγίστην τῶν κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην δυναστείαν.

79. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δ' ἐπ' οὐδενὶ τούτων μετεω-

¹ In Book 14. 8. 4-6 the words of Heloris are given as here ;
348

Agathocles two designated fortresses, Therma and Cephaloedum, together with their territories. 306 B.C.

78. One might with good reason express wonder at this point that Agathocles, who had shown himself resolute in every other situation and had never lost confidence in himself when his prospects were at their lowest, at this time became a coward and without a fight abandoned to his enemies the tyranny for the sake of which he had previously fought many great battles, and what was the most unaccountable of all, that while he was master of Syracuse and of the other cities and had possession of ships and wealth and an army commensurate with these, he lost all power of calculating chances, recalling not one of the experiences of the tyrant Dionysius. For instance, when that tyrant had been driven into a situation that was confessedly desperate and when, because of the greatness of the impending dangers, he had given up hope of retaining his throne and was about to ride out from Syracuse into voluntary exile, Heclois, the eldest of his friends, opposing his impulse, said, "Dionysius, tyranny is a good winding-sheet." And similarly his brother-in-law, Megacles, spoke his mind to Dionysius, saying that the man who was being expelled from a tyranny ought to make his exit dragged by the leg and not to depart of his own free choice.¹ Encouraged by these exhortations, Dionysius firmly faced all the emergencies that seemed formidable, and not only made his dominion greater, but when he himself had grown old amid its blessings, he left to his sons the greatest empire of Europe.

79. Agathocles, however, buoyed up by no such

but the advice here assigned to Megacles is there put in the mouth of the historian Philistus.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ρισθεῖς οὐδὲ τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας ἐλπίδας ἐξελέγξας τῇ
 πείρᾳ τηλικαύτην ἀρχὴν ἔκδοτον ἐποίει ταύταις¹ ταῖς
 ὁμολογίαις. ταύτας δ' ἄσυντελέστους συνέβη γενέ-
 σθαι τῇ μὲν Ἀγαθοκλέους προαιρέσει κυρωθείσας,
 διὰ δὲ τὴν Δεινοκράτους πλεονεξίαν μὴ προσδεχθεί-
 2 σαις. οὗτος γὰρ μοναρχίας ὣν ἐπιθυμητῆς τῆς μὲν
 ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις δημοκρατίας ἀλλότριος ἦν, τῇ
 δὲ ἡγεμονίᾳ τῇ τότε οὔσῃ περὶ αὐτὸν εὐαρεστεῖτο·
 ἰφηγείτο γὰρ πεζῶν μὲν πλειόνων ἢ δισμυρίων,
 ἱππέων δὲ τρισχιλίων, πόλεων δὲ πολλῶν καὶ
 μεγάλων, ὥστε αὐτὸν μὲν καλεῖσθαι τῶν φυγάδων
 στρατηγόν, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ βασιλικὴν ἔχειν ὑπεροχὴν,
 3 τῆς ἐξουσίας οὔσης περὶ αὐτὸν αὐτοκράτορος. εἰ
 κατέλθοι δ' εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας, πάντως ἀναγ-
 καῖον ἂν ἦν ἰδιώτην ὑπάρχειν καὶ ἓνα τῶν πολλῶν
 ἀριθμεῖσθαι, τῆς αὐτονομίας ἀγαπώσης τὴν ἰσό-
 τητα, ἔν τε ταῖς χειροτονίαις ὑπὸ τοῦ τυχόντος
 δημαγωγοῦ παρενημερεῖσθαι, τοῦ πλήθους ἀντικει-
 μένου ταῖς ὑπεροχαῖς τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἀγόντων
 παρρησίαν. διόπερ Ἀγαθοκλῆς μὲν δικαίως ἂν
 λέγοιτο λελοιπέναι τὴν τῆς τυραννίδος τάξιν, Δεινο-
 κράτης δ' αἷτιος εἶναι νομίζοιτο τῶν ὕστερον τῷ
 4 δυνάστη κατορθωθέντων. οὗτος γάρ, συνεχῶς
 Ἀγαθοκλέους διαπρεσβευομένου περὶ τῶν ὁμο-
 λογιῶν καὶ δεομένου συγχωρῆσαι τὰ δύο φρούρια
 πρὸς καταβίωσιν, αἰεὶ προφάσεις εὐλόγους κατ-
 εσκεύαζε δι' ὧν διέκοπτε τὰς ἐλπίδας τῶν ὁμο-
 λογιῶν, ποτὲ μὲν ἀποφαινόμενος ἐκ Σικελίας αὐτὸν
 ἀπαλλάττεσθαι, ποτὲ δὲ τὰ τέκνα πρὸς ὀμηρίαν
 5 αἰτῶν. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς γνοὺς αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν
 πρὸς μὲν τοὺς φυγάδας διεπέμπετο κατηγορῶν τοῦ

¹ ἐποίει ταύταις Post, ἐποιεῖτο Dindorf: πεποιήται.

consideration and failing to test his mortal hopes by 306 B.C.
 experience, was on the point of abandoning his
 empire, great as it was, on these terms. But as it
 happened, the treaty never went into effect, ratified
 indeed by the policy of Agathocles, but not accepted
 because of the ambition of Deinocrates. The latter,
 having set his heart upon sole rule, was hostile to the
 democracy in Syracuse and was well pleased with
 the position of leadership that he himself then had ;
 for he commanded more than twenty thousand foot
 soldiers, three thousand horsemen, and many great
 cities, so that, although he was called general of the
 exiles, he really possessed the authority of a king,
 his power being absolute. But if he should return
 to Syracuse, it would inevitably be his lot to be a
 private citizen and be numbered as one of the many,
 since independence loves equality ; and in the elec-
 tions he might be defeated by any chance demagogue,
 since the crowd is opposed to the supremacy of men
 who are outspoken. Thus Agathocles might justly
 be said to have deserted his post as tyrant, and Deino-
 crates might be regarded as responsible for the later
 successes of the dynast. For Deinocrates, when
 Agathocles kept sending embassies to discuss the
 terms of peace and begging him to grant the two
 fortresses in which he might end his days, always
 trumped up specious excuses by which he cut off
 any hope of a treaty, now insisting that Agathocles
 should leave Sicily, and now demanding his children
 as hostages. When Agathocles discovered his pur-
 pose, he sent to the exiles and accused Deinocrates

Δεινοκράτους ὡς διακωλύοντος αὐτοῦ τυχεῖν αὐτοὺς τῆς αὐτονομίας, πρὸς δὲ Καρχηδονίους πρεσβευτὰς ἀποστείλας συνέθετο τὴν εἰρήνην ἐφ' οἷς τὰς πόλεις κομίσασθαι τοὺς Φοίνικας πάσας τὰς πρότερον ὑπ' αὐτοὺς γεγενημένας· ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων ἔλαβε παρὰ Καρχηδονίων χρυσίον μὲν εἰς ἀργυρίου λόγον ἀναγόμενον¹ τριακοσίων ταλάντων, ὡς δὲ Τίμαιός φησιν, ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα, σίτου δὲ μεδίμνων ἐῖκοσι μυριάδας.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

80. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Σαμνῖται μὲν Σώραν καὶ Καλατίαν² πόλεις Ῥωμαίοις συμμαχούσας ἐκπολιορκήσαντες ἐξηνδραποδίσαντο· οἱ δ' ὕπαιτιοι δυνάμεσιν ἀδραῖς εἰς τὴν Ἰαπυγίαν ἐμβαλόντες πλη-
 2 σίον Σιλβίου πόλεως κατεστρατοπέδευσαν. φρου-
 ρουμένης δὲ αὐτῆς ὑπὸ Σαμνιτῶν συνεστήσαντο πολιορκίαν ἐφ' ἱκανὰς ἡμέρας καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἐλόντες αἰχμάλωτα σώματα πλείω τῶν πεντακισ-
 3 χιλίων ἔλαβον καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λαφύρων ἱκανόν τι
 3 πλήθος. ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων γενόμενοι³ τὴν τῶν Σα-
 μνιτῶν χώραν ἐπῆλθον δενδροτομοῦντες καὶ πάντα τόπον καταφθείροντες· πολλὰ γὰρ ἔτη τῆς Ῥώμης πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ ἔθνος διαπολεμούσης ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡγε-
 μονίας ἠλπιζον τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας κτήσεων στε-
 ρρήσαντες τοὺς πολεμίους ἀναγκάσειν εἶξαι τοῖς
 4 ὑπερέχουσιν. διὸ καὶ πέντε μῆνας καταναλώσαν-

¹ ἀναγόμενον added by Fischer, cp. Books 16. 56. 6 ; 17. 71. 1.

of hindering them from gaining their independence, 306 B.C. and to the Carthaginians he sent envoys and made peace with them on terms such that the Phoenicians should regain all the cities which had formerly been subject to them, and in return for them he received from the Carthaginians gold to the value of three hundred talents of silver (or, as Timaeus says, one hundred and fifty), and two hundred thousand measures of grain.¹

And affairs in Sicily were in this condition.

80. In Italy the Samnites took Sora and Calatia, cities that were allied to the Romans, and enslaved the inhabitants²; and the consuls with strong armies invaded Iapygia and camped near Silvium.³ This city was garrisoned by the Samnites, and the Romans began a siege which lasted a considerable number of days. Capturing the city by storm, they took prisoner more than five thousand persons and collected a considerable amount of booty besides. When they had finished with this, they invaded the country of the Samnites, cutting down the trees and destroying every district. For the Romans, who had for many years been fighting the Samnites for the primacy, hoped that if they deprived the enemy of their property in the country, it would force them to submit to the stronger. For this reason they devoted

¹ Cp. Justin, 22. 8. 15. The narrative is continued in chap. 89.

² Cp. Livy 9. 43. 1. The narrative is continued from chap. 44. 9.

³ Strabo, 6. 3. 8 (p. 283), places Silvium on the frontier between Apulia and Iapygia.

² καὶ Καλατίαν Wesseling, καὶ Καιατίαν or καὶ Ἀτίαν Mommsen: καὶ Ἀτίαν RX, καὶ Ἀπτίαν F.

³ γενόμενοι added by Kallenberg.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τες εἰς τὴν τῆς πολεμίας γῆς καταφθορὰν τὰς τε ἐπαύλεις σχεδὸν ἀπάσας ἐπυρπόλησαν καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐξηγρίωσαν, ἀφανίσαντες πᾶν τὸ δυνάμενον ἐνεγκεῖν ἡμέρον καρπόν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῖς μὲν Ἀναγνίταις¹ ἀδικήματα ποιοῦσι πόλεμον κατήγγειλαν, Φρουσίνωνα δὲ ἐκπολιορκήσαντες ἀπέδοντο τὴν χώραν.

81. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχεν Εὐξένιππος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὑπῆρχον ὕπατοι Λεύκιος Ποστούμιος καὶ Τιβέριος Μινούκιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ῥοδίοις ἐνέστη πόλεμος πρὸς Ἀντίγονον διὰ τοιαύτας τινὰς αἰτίας. ἡ πόλις ἡ τῶν Ῥοδίων ἰσχύουσα ναυτικαῖς δυνάμεσι καὶ πολιτευομένη κάλλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων περιμάχητος τοῖς δυνάσταις καὶ βασιλεῦσιν ἦν, ἐκάστου σπεύδοντος εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ² φιλίαν προσλαμβάνεσθαι. προορωμένη δὲ πόρρωθεν τὸ συμφέρον καὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας κατ' ἰδίαν συντιθεμένη τὴν φιλίαν τῶν πρὸς ἁλλήλους τοῖς δυνάσταις πολέμων οὐ μετείχεν. διόπερ συνέβαινε αὐτὴν τιμᾶσθαι μὲν ὑφ' ἐκάστου βασιλικαῖς δωρεαῖς, ἄγουσαν δὲ πολὺν χρόνον εἰρήνην μεγάλην ἐπίδοσιν λαβεῖν πρὸς αὔξησιν· ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον γὰρ προεληλύθει δυνάμεως ὥσθ' ὑπὲρ μὲν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἰδίᾳ τὸν πρὸς τοὺς πειρατὰς πόλεμον ἐπαναιρεῖσθαι καὶ καθαρὰν παρέχεσθαι τῶν κακούργων τὴν θάλατταν, τὸν δὲ πλείστον ἰσχύσαντα τῶν μνημονευομένων Ἀλέξανδρον προτιμήσαντ' αὐτὴν μάλιστα τῶν πόλεων καὶ τὴν ὑπὲρ ὅλης τῆς

¹ Ἀναγνίταις Rhodoman, cp. I. ivy, 9. 43 : Αἰγινήταις RX, Αἰγινίταις F'. ² αὐτοῦ Post : αὐτοῦ.

five months to the ruining of the enemy's land; and they burned nearly all the farm-buildings and laid waste the land, destroying everything that could produce cultivated fruit. Thereafter they declared war on the Agronians, who were acting unjustly, and taking Frusino, the chief city of the land.¹ 306 B.C.

81. When this year had passed, Euxenippus became archon in Athens, and in Rome Lucius Postumius and Tiberius Minucius were consuls.² While these held office war arose between the Rhodians and Antigonus for some such reasons as these.³ The city of the Rhodians, which was strong in sea power and was the best governed city of the Greeks, was a prize eagerly sought after by the dynasts and kings, each of them striving to add her to his alliance. Seeing far in advance what was advantageous and establishing friendship with each of the dynasts separately, Rhodes took no part in their wars with each other. As a result she was honoured by each of them with regal gifts and, while enjoying peace for a long time, made great steps forward. In fact she advanced to such strength that in behalf of the Greeks she by herself undertook her war against the pirates and purged the seas of these evil-doers; and Alexander, the most powerful of men known to memory, honouring Rhodes above all cities, both deposited there the 305 B.C.

¹ Anagnia was the chief city of the Hernici. Livy, 9. 43, places the victory over the Hernici in this year but the confiscation of the land of Frusino three years later (10. 1. 3). The narrative is continued in chap. 90. 3.

² Euxenippus was archon in 305/4 B.C. Livy, 9. 44. 2, gives as the consuls of 305 B.C., L. Postumius and T. Minucius; but a fragment of the *Fasti Capitolini* supports Diodorus in the praenomen of the last-named.

³ The narrative is continued from chap. 76. For the Rhodian campaign cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 21-22.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

βασιλείας διαθήκην ἐκεῖ θέσθαι καὶ τᾶλλα θαν-
 4 μάζειν καὶ προάγειν εἰς ὑπεροχὴν. οἱ δ' οὖν
 Ῥόδιοι πρὸς πάντας τοὺς δυναστας συντεθειμένοι
 τὴν φιλίαν διετήρουν μὲν ἑαυτοὺς ἐκτὸς ἐγκλήμα-
 τος δικαίου, ταῖς δ' εὐνοίαις ἔρεπον μάλιστα πρὸς
 Πτολεμαῖον· συνέβαινε γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν τε προσόδων
 τὰς πλείστας εἶναι διὰ τοὺς εἰς Αἴγυπτον πλέοντας
 ἐμπόρους καὶ τὸ σύνολον τρέφεσθαι τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ
 ταύτης τῆς βασιλείας.

82. Ὁ δὲ συνορῶν ὁ Ἀντίγονος καὶ σπεύδων
 αὐτοὺς ἀποσπάσαι τῆς πρὸς ἐκείνους ἐπιπλοκῆς τὸ
 μὲν πρῶτον πρεσβευτὰς ἀπέστειλε καθ' ὃν καιρὸν
 ὑπὲρ τῆς Κύπρου διεπολέμει πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον,
 ἀξιῶν αὐτῷ συμμαχεῖν καὶ ναὺς συναποστεῖλαι τῷ
 2 Δημητρίῳ· οὐ προσεχόντων δ' αὐτῶν ἀπέστειλέ
 τινα τῶν στρατηγῶν μετὰ νεῶν, συντάξας τοὺς
 πλέοντας εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐκ τῆς Ῥόδου κατάγειν καὶ
 περαιοῦσθαι τὰ φορτία. τούτου δ' ἐκβληθέντος
 ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥοδίων φήσας αὐτοὺς ἀδίκου κατῆρχ-
 θαι πολέμου διηπειλήσατο πολιορκήσιν δυνάμεσιν
 ἀδραῖς τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 ἐψηφίσαντο μεγάλας αὐτῷ τιμὰς καὶ πέμψαντες
 πρέσβεις ἠξίουσαν μὴ βιάσασθαι τὴν πόλιν προπεσεῖν¹
 3 παρὰ τὰς συνθήκας εἰς τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς Πτολε-
 μαῖον. τραχύτερον δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀπαντῶντος
 καὶ τὸν υἱὸν Δημήτριον ἐκπέμψαντος μετὰ δυνά-
 μεως καὶ πολιορκητικῶν ὀργάνων φοβηθέντες τὴν

¹ προπεσεῖν Dindorf: προσπεσεῖν.

¹ Alexander entrusted certain memoranda to Craterus (Book 18. 4. 1), but these were not a will, and Diodorus' 356

testament ¹ disposing of his whole realm and in other 305 B.C. ways showed admiration for her and promoted her to a commanding position. At any rate, the Rhodians, having established pacts of friendship with all the rulers, carefully avoided giving legitimate grounds for complaint; but in displaying goodwill they inclined chiefly toward Ptolemy, for it happened that most of their revenues were due to the merchants who sailed to Egypt, and that in general the city drew its food supply from that kingdom.

82. Because Antigonus knew this and was intent on separating the Rhodians from their connection with Ptolemy, he first sent out envoys to them at the time when he was fighting with Ptolemy for Cyprus and asked them to ally themselves with him and to dispatch ships in company with Demetrius ²; and when they did not consent, he dispatched one of his generals with ships, ordering him to bring to land any merchants sailing to Egypt from Rhodes and to seize their cargoes. When this general was driven off by the Rhodians, Antigonus, declaring that they were authors of an unjust war, threatened to lay siege to the city with strong forces. The Rhodians, however, first voted great honours for him; and, sending envoys, they begged him not to force the city to rush into the war against Ptolemy contrary to their treaties. But then, when the king answered rather harshly and sent his son Demetrius with an army and siege equipment, they were so

narrative of the events following Alexander's death assumes that no will existed.

² (p. chap. 46. 6. In 315 B.C. Rhodes had built warships for Antigonus from timber that he furnished (Book 19. 57. 4; 58. 5); and in 313 B.C. she had furnished 10 ships for the campaign to free Greece (Book 19. 77. 2).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ὑπεροχὴν τοῦ βασιλέως τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπέστει-
 λαν πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον, φήσαντες συμπολεμήσειν
 Ἀντιγόνῳ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον· ἥς δ' ἐκείνος ὁμήρους
 ἑκατὸν ᾗτει τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους καὶ τοῖς λιμέσι
 δέχεσθαι τὸν στόλον προσέταπτεν, ὑπολαβόντες
 ἐπιβουλεύειν αὐτὸν τῇ πόλει, τὰ πρὸς πόλεμον
 4 παρεσκευάζοντο. Δημήτριος δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν
 ἀθροίσας εἰς τὸν ἐν Λωρύνοις¹ λιμένα στόλον ἐξ-
 ἤρτυε πρὸς τὸν ἐπίπλουν τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥόδον. εἶχε
 δὲ ναῦς μακρὰς μὲν παντοίας μεγέθει διακοσίας,
 ὑπηρετικὰ δὲ πλείω τῶν ἑκατὸν ἑβδομήκοντα· ἐν
 δὲ τούτοις ἐκομίζοντο στρατιῶται βραχὺ λειπόμενοι
 τῶν τετρακισμυρίων σὺν ἵππευσι καὶ τοῖς συμμα-
 χούσι πειραταῖς. ὑπῆρχε δὲ καὶ βελῶν παντοίων
 πληθὺς καὶ πάντων τῶν πρὸς πολιορκίαν χρησίμων
 5 μεγάλη παρασκευή. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἰδιωτικὰ
 πόρια συνηκολούθει τῶν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς χρωμένων
 βραχὺ λειπόμενα τῶν χιλίων· πολλὰ γὰρ ἔτη τῆς
 χώρας τῆς Ῥοδίων ἀπορθήτου γεγεννημένης συν-
 ἔρρει πανταχόθεν πληθὺς τῶν εἰωθότων ὠφελείας
 ἰδίας ἡγεῖσθαι τὰ τῶν πολεμουμένων ἀτυχήματα.

83. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Δημήτριος ὥσπερ εἷς τινα ναυ-
 μαχίαν ἐκτάξας τὸν στόλον καταπληκτικῶς προ-
 ηγεῖσθαι μὲν ἐποίησε τὰς μακρὰς ναῦς, ἐχούσας
 ἐπὶ ταῖς πύραις τοὺς τρισπιθάμους τῶν ὀξυβελῶν,
 ἐπακολουθεῖν δὲ τὰς στρατιωτικὰς καὶ τὰς ἱππη-
 γοὺς ῥυμουλκουμένας ὑπὸ τῶν ταῖς εἰρεσίαις χρω-

frightened by the superior power of the king that at 305 B.C. first they sent to Demetrius, saying that they would join Antigonus in the war with Ptolemy, but when Demetrius demanded as hostages a hundred of the noblest citizens and ordered also that his fleet should be received in their harbours, concluding that he was plotting against the city, they made ready for war. Demetrius, gathering all his forces in the harbour at Loryma,¹ made his fleet ready for the attack on Rhodes. He had two hundred warships of all sizes and more than one hundred and seventy auxiliary vessels ; on these were transported not quite forty thousand soldiers besides the cavalry and the pirates who were his allies. There was also an ample supply of ordnance of all sorts and a large provision of all the things necessary for a siege. In addition there accompanied him almost a thousand privately owned ships, which belonged to those who were engaged in trade ; for since the land of the Rhodians had been unplundered for many years, there had gathered together from all quarters a host of those who were accustomed to consider the misfortunes of men at war a means of enriching themselves.

83. And so Demetrius, having drawn up his fleet as if for a naval battle in a way to inspire panic, sent forward his warships, which had on their prows the catapults for bolts three spans in length² ; and he had the transports for men and horses follow, towed by the ships that used oarsmen ; and last of all came

¹ Loryma is in Caria about twenty miles distant from Rhodes.

² For the use of catapults on ships cp. Tarn, *Hellenistic Military and Naval Developments*, 120-121.

¹ Λωρύμοις Palmer, cp. Book 17. 83. 7 : Ἐλωρύμοις.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

μένων, ἐπὶ πᾶσι δὲ καὶ τὰ τῶν πειρατῶν πόρια καὶ τὰ τῶν ἐμπορίων καὶ ἀγοραίων, ὑπεράγοντα τῷ πλήθει, καθάπερ προείρηται, ὥστε πάντα τὸν ἀνὰ μέσον τόπον τῆς τε νήσου καὶ τῆς ἀντικειμένης παραλίας συμπεπληρωμένον φαίνεσθαι τοῖς πλοίοις καὶ πολὺν φόβον καὶ κατάπληξιν παρέχεσθαι τοῖς
 2 ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως θεωροῦσιν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ στρατιῶται τῶν Ῥοδίων διειληφότες τὰ τεῖχη τὸν ἐπίπλου ἐκαραδόκουν τῶν πολεμίων, πρεσβύται δὲ καὶ γυναικες ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν ἀφεώρων, οὔσης¹ τῆς πόλεως θεατροειδοῦς, πάντες δὲ² τό τε μέγεθος τοῦ στόλου καὶ τὴν αὐγὴν τῶν ἀποστιλβόντων ὕπλων καταπληττόμενοι περὶ τῶν ὅλων οὐ μετρίως ἡγωνίων.
 3 εἰθ' ὁ μὲν Δημήτριος κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν νῆσον, ἀποβιβάσας δὲ τὴν δύναμιν κατεστρατοπέδευσεν πλησίον τῆς πόλεως, ἑκτὸς βέλους ποιησάμενος τὴν παρεμβολήν. εὐθύς δὲ τῶν πειρατῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς εὐθέτους ἐξέπεμψε πορθήσοντας τὴν νῆσον
 4 καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. ἐδενδροτόμησε δὲ καὶ τὴν πλησίον χώραν καὶ καθεῖλε τὰς ἐπαύλεις, ἐξ ὧν ὠχύρωσε τὴν στρατοπεδείαν, περιλαβὼν τριπλῶ χάρακι καὶ σταυρώμασι πυκνοῖς καὶ μεγάλοις, ὥστε τὴν τῶν πολεμίων βλάβην γίνεσθαι τῶν ἰδίων ἀσφάλειαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει καὶ τοῖς πληρώμασιν ἔχωσεν ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς πόλεως διαλείπον πρὸς τὴν ἔκβασιν καὶ κατεσκεύασε λιμένα ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀρκοῦντα.

84. Οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι μέχρι μὲν τινος πρέσβεις ἐκπέμποντες ἡξίουον μηδὲν πράξαι κατὰ τῆς πόλεως

¹ δὲ after οὔσης omitted by Dindorf.

² δὲ added by Dindorf.

also the cargo-ships of the pirates and of the merchants and traders, which as we have already said, were exceedingly numerous, so that the whole space between the island and the opposite shore was seen to be filled with his vessels, which brought great fear and panic to those who were watching from the city. For the soldiers of the Rhodians, occupying their several positions on the walls, were awaiting the approach of the hostile fleet, and the old men and women were looking on from their homes, since the city is shaped like a theatre¹; and all, being terror-stricken at the magnitude of the fleet and the gleam of the shining armour, were not a little anxious about the final outcome. Then Demetrius sailed to the island; and after disembarking his army, he took position near the city, setting up his camp out of range of missiles. He at once sent out fit and proper men from the pirates and others to plunder the island both by land and by sea. He also cut down the trees in the region near by and destroyed the farm buildings, and with this material he fortified the camp, surrounding it with a triple palisade and with great, close-set stockades, so that the loss suffered by the enemy became a protection for his own men. After this, using the whole army and the crews, he in a few days closed with a mole the space between the city and the exit, and made a port large enough for his ships.

84. For a time the Rhodians kept sending envoys and asking him to do nothing irreparable against the

¹ Cp. Book 19. 45. 3.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἀνήκεστον· ὥς δ' οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς προσείχεν, ἀπογνόν-
 τες τὰς διαλύσεις ἐξέπεμψαν πρεσβευτὰς πρὸς
 Ἱπτολεμαῖον καὶ Λυσίμαχον καὶ Κάσανδρον, ἀξι-
 οῦντες βοηθεῖν, ὥς τῆς πόλεως προπολεμούσης¹
² ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν. τῶν δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει κατοικούντων
 παροίκων καὶ ξένων δόντες ἐξουσίαν τοῖς βουλο-
 μένοις συναγωνίζεσθαι, τοὺς λοιποὺς ἀχρήστους
 ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέπεμψαν, ἅμα μὲν τῆς τῶν ἀναγ-
 καίων ἐνδείας προνοηθέντες, ἅμα δὲ καὶ τοῦ μηδένα
 τῇ καταστάσει δυσχεραίνοντα γίνεσθαι τῆς πόλεως
 προδότην. ἀριθμὸν δὲ ποιησάμενοι τῶν δυναμένων
 ἀγωνίζεσθαι πολιτῶν μὲν εὔρον περὶ ἑξακισχιλίους,
³ τῶν δὲ παροίκων καὶ ξένων εἰς χιλίους. ἐψηφί-
 σαντο δὲ καὶ τῶν δούλων τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς
 γενομένους ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις ἀγοράσαντας παρὰ
 τῶν δεσποτῶν ἐλευθέρους² καὶ πολίτας εἶναι· ἔγρα-
 ψαν δὲ καὶ τῶν τελευτησάντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τὰ
 μὲν σώματα δημοσίᾳ θάπτεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ γονεῖς³
 καὶ παῖδας τρέφεσθαι λαμβάνοντας τὴν χορηγίαν
 ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ ταμείου, καὶ τὰς μὲν παρθένους
 δημοσίᾳ προικίζεσθαι, τοὺς δ' υἱοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ
 γενομένους ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ στεφανῶσαι τοῖς Διονυ-
⁴ σίοις πανοπλίᾳ. διὰ δὲ τούτων ἐκκαλεσάμενοι τὰς
 ἀπάντων προθυμίας εἰς τὸ τοὺς κινδύνους ὑπομένειν
 εὐψύχως, ἐποίησαντο καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὴν ἐνδεχο-
 μένην παρασκευήν. ὁμονοοῦντος γὰρ τοῦ πλήθους
 οἱ μὲν εὖποροι χρήματ' εἰσέφερον, οἱ δὲ τεχνῖται
 τὰς αὐτῶν ἐπιστήμας παρείχοντο πρὸς τὴν τῶν

¹ προπολεμούσης Wesseling : προσπολεμούσης.

city ; but as no one paid any heed to these, they gave ^{305 B.C.} up hope of a truce and sent envoys to Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander, begging them to give aid and saying that the city was fighting the war on their behalf. As to the metics and aliens who dwelt in the city, to those who wished they gave permission to join them in the fighting, and the others who were of no service they sent forth from the city, partly as a precaution against scarcity of supplies, and partly that there might be no one to become dissatisfied with the situation and try to betray the city. When they made a count of those who were able to fight, they found that there were about six thousand citizens and as many as a thousand metics and aliens. They voted also to buy from their masters any slaves who proved themselves brave men in the battle, and to emancipate and enfranchise them. And they also wrote another decree, that the bodies of those who fell in the war should be given public burial and, further, that their parents and children should be maintained, receiving their support from the public treasury, that their unmarried daughters should be given dowries at the public cost, and that their sons on reaching manhood should be crowned in the theatre at the Dionysia and given a full suit of armour. When by these measures they had roused the spirits of all to endure the battles with courage, they also made what preparation was possible in regard to other matters. Since the whole people was of one mind, the rich contributed money, the craftsmen gave their skilled services for the preparation of the arms, and

² ἐλευθέρους Ὀαππς : ἐλευθεροῦν.

³ Fischer suggests the addition of καὶ γυναῖκας after γονεῖς, cp. Book 17. 11. 5.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ὅπλων κατασκευήν, ἅπας δ' ἦν ἐνεργός, τῇ φιλο-
 5 τιμίᾳ τοὺς ἄλλους ὑπερθέσθαι σπεύδων. διόπερ οἱ
 μὲν ἐγίνοντο περὶ τοὺς ὀξύβελεις καὶ πετροβόλους,
 οἱ δὲ περὶ τὴν τῶν ἄλλων κατασκευήν, τινὲς δὲ τὰ
 πεπονηκότα τῶν τειχῶν ἐπεσκεύαζον, πλείστοι δὲ
 λίθους πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη φέροντες ἐσώρευον. ἐξέ-
 πεμψαν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄριστα πλεουσῶν νεῶν τρεῖς
 ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς παρακομίζοντας αὐτοῖς
 6 ἀγορὰς ἐμπόρους. αὗται δὲ παραδόξως ἐπιφανεῖσαι
 πολλὰ μὲν πλοῖα τῶν ἐπὶ τὴν προνομήν τῆς χώρας
 ὠφελείας χάριν πλεόντων ἐμπόρων κατεπόντισαν,
 οὐκ ὀλίγα δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν κατασπῶσαι
 συνέκαυσαν, καὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων τὰ δυνάμενα
 δοῦναι λύτρον παρεκόμιζον εἰς τὴν πόλιν· συνέθεντο
 γὰρ οἱ Ῥόδιοι πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον ὥστε ἀλλήλοις
 διδόναι λύτρον ἐλευθέρου μὲν χιλίας δραχμάς, δού-
 λου δὲ πεντακοσίας.

85. Πρὸς τὰς θέσεις τῶν ὀργάνων δὲ ὁ Δη-
 μήτριος ἄφθονον ἔχων ἀπάντων χορηγίαν ἤρξατο
 κατασκευάζειν δύο χελώνας, τὴν μὲν πρὸς τοὺς πε-
 τροβόλους, τὴν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ὀξύβελεις, ἀμφοτέρας
 δὲ ταύτας ἐπὶ δύο πλοίων φορτηγῶν διαβεβη-
 κυίας κατεzeugμένων,¹ δύο δὲ πύργους τετραστέ-
 γους ὑπερέχοντας τοῖς ὕψεσι τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ λιμένος
 πύργων, ἐκάτερον δὲ τούτων ἐπὶ δύο πλοίων ἴσων²
 βεβηκότα καὶ κατειλημμένον ὅπως ἐν τῷ προσ-
 άγειν ἢ στάσις ἐκατέρα τῶν πλευρῶν ἰσόρροπον
 2 ἔχη τὸ βάρος. κατεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ χάρακα πλωτὸν

every man was active, each striving in a spirit of rivalry to surpass the others. Consequently, some were busy with the catapults and ballistae, others with the preparation of other equipment, some were repairing any ruined portions of the walls, and very many were carrying stones to the walls and stacking them. They even sent out three of their swiftest ships against the enemy and the merchant ships which brought provisions to him. These ships on appearing unexpectedly sank many vessels belonging to merchants who had sailed for the purpose of plundering the land for their own profit, and even hauled not a few of the ships up on the beach and burned them. As for the prisoners, those who could pay a ransom they took into the city, for the Rhodians had made an agreement with Demetrius that each should pay the other a thousand drachmae as ransom for a free man and five hundred for a slave.

85. Demetrius, who had an ample supply of everything required for setting up his engines of war, began to prepare two penthouses, one for the ballistae, the other for the catapults, each of them firmly mounted on two cargo vessels fastened together,¹ and two towers of four storeys, exceeding in height the towers of the harbour, each of them mounted upon two ships of the same size and fastened there in such a way that as the towers advanced the support on each side upheld an equal weight. He also prepared

¹ Or, reading *καὶ κατεξευγμένως*: "mounted on two cargo vessels and fastened securely."

¹ *διαβεβηκυίας κατεξευγμένων* (verr, *διαβεβηκυίας καὶ κατεξευγμένως* Fischer: *διαβεβηκότων καὶ κατεξευγμένων*.

² *ἴσον* Madvig, Fischer.

τετραπέδων ξύλων ἐπικαθηλωμένων,¹ ὅπως προ-
πλέων² οὗτος κωλύῃ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπιπλέοντας
ἐμβολὰς διδόναι τοῖς φέρουσι τὰς μηχανὰς πλοίοις.
3 ἐν ὧν δὲ ταῦτα τὴν συντέλειαν ἐλάμβανεν, ἀθροίσας
τοὺς ἀδροτάτους τῶν λέμβων καὶ τούτους κατα-
φράξας σανῖσι καὶ θυρίδας κλειστὰς κατασκευάσας
ἐνέθετο μὲν τῶν τρισπιθάμων ὀξυβελῶν τοὺς πορ-
ρωτάτω βάλλοντας καὶ τοὺς τούτοις κατὰ τρόπον
χρησομένους, ἔτι δὲ τοξότας Κρήτας, τὰς δὲ ναῦς
προσαγαγὼν ἐντὸς βέλους κατετίτρωσκε τοὺς κατὰ
τὴν πόλιν ὑψηλότερα τὰ παρὰ τὸν λιμένα τείχη
κατασκευάζοντας.

4 Οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι θεωροῦντες τοῦ Δημητρίου τὴν
πᾶσαν ἐπιβολὴν οὖσαν ἐπὶ τὸν λιμένα καὶ αὐτοὶ τὰ
πρὸς τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τούτου παρεσκευάζοντο. δύο
μὲν οὖν ἕστησαν μηχανὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ χώματος, τρεῖς
δ' ἐπὶ φορτηγῶν πλοίων πλησίον τῶν κλείθρων
τοῦ μικροῦ λιμένος· ἐν δὲ ταύταις ἔθηκαν πλήθος
ὀξυβελῶν καὶ πετροβόλων παντοίων τοῖς μεγέθε-
σιν, ὅπως, ἐάν τε ἀποβιβάζωσιν οἱ πολέμιοι πρὸς
τὸ χῶμα στρατιώτας ἢν τε τὰς μηχανὰς προσ-
άγωσι, διὰ τούτων αὐτοὺς εἴργεσθαι τῆς ἐπιβο-
λῆς. ἐπέστησαν δὲ καὶ τοῖς ὀρμούσι τῶν φορτηγῶν
πλοίων ἐν τῷ λιμένι βελοστάσεις οἰκείας τοῖς
ἐπιτίθεσθαι μέλλουσι καταπέλταις.³

86. Ἀμφοτέρων δὲ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον παρ-
εσκευασμένων ὁ Δημήτριος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπι-
βαλόμενος προσάγειν τὰς μηχανὰς τοῖς λιμέσιν
ἐκωλύθη κλύδωνος ἐπιγενομένου τραχυτέρου· μετὰ

¹ τετραπέδων ξύλων ἐπικαθηλωμένων Geer, ἐπὶ τετρ. ξύ.
καθηλωμένον Fischer : ἐπὶ τετρ. ξύ. καθηλωμένων.

² προπλέων Dindorf : προσπλέων.

a floating boom of squared logs studded with spikes,¹ 305 B.C. in order that as this was floated forward it might prevent the enemy from sailing up and ramming the ships that were carrying the engines of war. In the interval while these were receiving their finishing touches, he collected the strongest of the light craft, fortified them with planks, provided them with ports that could be closed, and placed upon them those of the catapults for bolts three palms long which had the longest range and the men to work them properly, and also Cretan archers; then, sending the boats within range, he shot down the men of the city who were building higher the walls along the harbour.

When the Rhodians saw that the entire attack of Demetrius was aimed against the harbour, they themselves also took measures for its security. They placed two machines² on the mole and three upon freighters near the boom of the small harbour; in these they mounted a large number of catapults and ballistae of all sizes, in order that if the enemy should disembark soldiers on the mole or should advance his machines, he might be thwarted in his design by this means. They also placed on such cargo ships as were at anchor in the harbour platforms suitable for the catapults that were to be mounted on them.

86. After both sides had made their preparations in this way, Demetrius at first endeavoured to bring his engines of war against the harbour, but he was prevented when too rough a sea arose; later on,

¹ Or, reading ἐπὶ τετραπέδον ξύλον καθηλωμένον: "a floating palisade fastened with spikes to squared logs."

² Probably penthouses or sheds.

³ καταπέλταις Rhodian: καταπέλτας.

- δὲ ταῦτα νυκτὸς εὐδίας λαβόμενος ἔλαθε παραπλεύ-
 σας καὶ καταλαβόμενος ἄκρον τὸ χῶμα τοῦ μεγάλου
 λιμένος εὐθὺς περιεχαράκωσε τὸν τόπον καὶ δι-
 ἔφραξε θυρώμασι καὶ πέτροις, ἐξεβίβασε δ' εἰς
 αὐτὸν στρατιώτας τετρακοσίους καὶ βελῶν πλήθος
 παντοδαπῶν, ἀπέχοντος ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν τοῦ τόπου
 2 τούτου πέντε πλέθρα. ἔπειθ' ἡμέρας γενομένης
 παρεκόμισε¹ τὰς μηχανὰς εἰς τὸν λιμένα μετὰ
 σάλπιγγος καὶ κραυγῆς· καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἐλάττοσιν
 ὀξυβελέσι μακρὰν φερομένοις ἀνείργε τοὺς ἐργα-
 ζομένους τὸ παρὰ τὸν λιμένα τεῖχος, τοῖς δὲ πετρο-
 βόλοις τὰς τε μηχανὰς τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τὸ διὰ
 τοῦ χώματος τεῖχος τῇ μὲν διέσεισε, τῇ δὲ κατ-
 ἔβαλεν, ἀσθενὲς ὑπάρχον καὶ ταπεινὸν ἐκείνοις τοῖς
 3 καιροῖς. ἀμυνομένων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
 εὐρώστως τότε μὲν ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν διετέλεσαν
 ἀμφότεροι πολλὰ κακὰ καὶ δρῶντες καὶ πάσχοντες·
 τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἤδη καταλαμβανούσης ὁ μὲν Δημή-
 τριος ταῖς ῥυμουλκούσαις ναυσὶν ἀπήγαγε τὰς μη-
 χανὰς πάλιν ἔξω βέλους· οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι ξηρὰς ὕλης
 καὶ δαδὸς ἀκάτια πληρώσαντες καὶ πῦρ ἐνθέμενοι
 τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπιδιώξαντες προσέπλεον ταῖς μη-
 χαναῖς ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τὴν ὕλην ὑφῆψαν,
 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῷ πλωτῷ χάρακι καὶ τοῖς βέλεσιν
 ἀνειρχθέντες συνηναγκάσθησαν χωρεῖν εἰς τοῦπίσω.
 4 τῆς δὲ φλογὸς ἐπισχυούσης ὀλίγοι μὲν κατασβέ-
 σαντες ἐπανῆλθον σὺν τοῖς σκάφεσιν, οἱ πλεῖστοι
 δὲ καιομένων τῶν ἀκατίων ἐξεκολύμβησαν. τῇ δ'
 ὑστεραίᾳ κατὰ μὲν θάλατταν ὁ Δημήτριος παρα-
 πλησίαν ἐποίησατο τὴν ἐπίθεσιν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν γῆν
 προσέταξεν ἅμα πανταχόθεν προσβάλλειν μετ' ἀλα-
 λαγμοῦ καὶ σάλπιγγος, ὅπως εἰς ἀγωνίαν καὶ
 368

however, taking advantage of calm weather at night, ^{305 u.c.} he sailed in secretly, and after seizing the end of the mole of the great harbour he at once fortified the place, cutting it off with walls of planks and stones, and landed there four hundred soldiers and a supply of ordnance of all kinds. This point was five plethra¹ distant from the city walls. Then at daybreak he brought his engines into the harbour with the sound of trumpets and with shouts; and with the lighter catapults, which had a long range, he drove back those who were constructing the wall along the harbour, and with the ballistae he shook or destroyed the engines of the enemy and the wall across the mole, for it was weak and low at this time. But since those from the city also fought stoutly, during that whole day both sides continued to inflict and suffer severe losses; and when night was already closing in, Demetrius by means of towboats drew his engines back out of range. The Rhodians, however, filled light boats with dry pitchy wood and placed fire in them; at first they went in pursuit and, drawing near to the engines of the enemy, lighted the wood, but afterwards, repelled by the floating boom and by the missiles, they were forced to withdraw. As the fire gained force a few put it out and sailed back with their boats, but most of them plunged into the sea as their boats were consumed. On the following day Demetrius made a similar attack by sea, but he also gave orders to assail the city at the same time by land from all sides with shouts and sound of trumpet

¹ About 500 feet.

¹ παρεκόμισε Wesseling: παρεκόμισαν.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

φόβον ἀγάγη τοὺς Ῥοδίους, πολλῶν τῶν ἀντισπασμάτων ὄντων.

87. Τοιαύτην δὲ τὴν πολιορκίαν ποιησάμενος ἐφ' ἡμέρας ὀκτὼ τὰς μὲν μηχανὰς τὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ χώματος τοῖς ταλαντιαίοις πετροβόλοις συνέτριψε, τοῦ δὲ διατειχίσματος τὸ μεσοπύργιον σὺν αὐτοῖς τοῖς πύργοις διέσεισεν. κατελάβοντο δὲ καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τινες μέρος τοῦ παρὰ τὸν λιμένα διατειχίσματος· ἐφ' οὗς¹ συστραφέντες οἱ Ῥόδιοι μάχην συνῆψαν καὶ πολλαπλάσιοι γενόμενοι τοὺς μὲν ἀνείλον, τοὺς δ' ἐπανελθεῖν εἰς τοῦπίσω συνηνάγκασαν· συνήργει δὲ τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἢ τοῦ παρὰ τὸ τεῖχος τόπου τραχύτης, πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων πετρῶν κατὰ τὸ συνεχές κειμένων παρὰ τὴν οἰκοδομὴν ἔξω τοῦ τεύχους. τῶν δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας τούτους κομισάντων σκαφῶν οὐκ ὀλίγων διὰ τὴν ἄγνοιαν² ἐποκειλάντων οἱ Ῥόδιοι ταχέως τὰ μὲν ἀκροστόλια περιέσπασαν, ὕλην δὲ ξηρὰν καὶ δᾶδας ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐνέντες ἐνέπρησαν. τούτων δὲ περὶ ταῦτ' ὄντων οἱ μὲν τοῦ Δημητρίου στρατιῶται πανταχοῦ περιπλέοντες κλίμακας προσέφερον τοῖς τεύχεσι καὶ βιαιότερον ἐνέκειντο, συναγωνιζομένων καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς πανταχόθεν καὶ συναλαλαζόντων. ἔνθα δὲ πολλῶν παραβόλως κινδυνευσάντων καὶ συχνῶν ἀναβάντων ἐπὶ τὰ τεῖχη συνίστατο καρτερὰ μάχη, τῶν μὲν ἔξωθεν βιαζομένων, τῶν δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀθρόων παραβοηθούντων. τέλος δὲ τῶν Ῥοδίων ἐκθύμως ἀγωνιζομένων οἱ μὲν ἔπесον τῶν προσαναβάντων, οἱ δὲ κατατραυματισθέντες ἐάλωσαν, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν τινες καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων ἡγεμόνων. τοιούτων δὲ γενομένων τοῖς ἔξωθεν

¹ ἐφ' οὗς Fischer : ἐφ' οὗ.

in order to throw the Rhodians into an agony of ^{305 B.C.} terror because of the many distractions.

87. After carrying on this kind of siege warfare for eight days, Demetrius shattered the engines of war upon the mole by means of his heavy ballistae and weakened the curtain of the cross-wall together with the towers themselves. Some of his soldiers also occupied a part of the fortifications along the harbour; the Rhodians rallying their forces joined battle against these, and now that they outnumbered the enemy, they killed some and forced the rest to withdraw. The men of the city were aided by the ruggedness of the shore along the wall, for many large rocks lay close together beside the structure outside of the wall. Of the ships which had conveyed these soldiers no small number ran aground in their ignorance; and the Rhodians at once, after stripping off the beaks, threw dry pitchy wood into the ships and burned them. While the Rhodians were so occupied, the soldiers of Demetrius sailing up on every side placed ladders against the walls and pressed on more strongly, and the troops who were attacking from the land also joined in the struggle from every side and raised the battle cry in unison. Then indeed, since many had recklessly risked their lives, and a good number had mounted the walls, a mighty battle arose, those on the outside trying to force their way in and those in the city coming to the defence with one accord. Finally, as the Rhodians contended furiously, some of the men who had mounted were thrown down and others were wounded and captured, among whom were some of their most distinguished leaders. Since such losses had befallen those who

² ἀγῶνας Geer : ἀγωνίαν.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἐλαττωμάτων ὁ μὲν Δημήτριος ἀπεκόμισε τὰς μηχανὰς εἰς τὸν ἴδιον λιμένα καὶ τὰ πεπονηκότα τῶν πλοίων καὶ μηχανῶν ἐπεσκεύασεν, οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι τοὺς μὲν τελευτήσαντας τῶν πολιτῶν ἔθαιψαν, τὰ δὲ ὄπλα τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τὰ ἀκρυστόλια τοῖς θεοῖς ἀνέθηκαν, τὰ δὲ διὰ τῶν πετροβόλων πεπτωκότα τῶν τειχῶν ἀνωκοδόμουν.

88. Δημήτριος δὲ περὶ τὴν ἐπισκευὴν τῶν μηχανῶν καὶ τῶν πλοίων ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ γεινόμενος καὶ πάντα τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν παρασκευασίμενος πάλιν ἐπέπλευσε τῷ λιμένι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἦν ἡ σπουδὴ περὶ τὸ κρατῆσαι τούτου καὶ τῆς σιτοπομπείας
 2 ἀποκλείσαι τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν· γεινόμενος δ' ἐντὸς βέλους τοῖς μὲν πυρφόροις πολλοῖς οὖσιν εἰς τὰ διωρμισμένα¹ πλοῖα τῶν Ῥοδίων ἐνέβαλε, τοῖς δὲ πετροβόλοις τὰ τεῖχη διέσεισε, τοῖς δ' ὀξυβελέσι τὰ φαινόμενα τῶν σωμάτων κατετίτρωσκε.
 3 συνεχοὺς οὖν καὶ καταπληκτικῆς γενομένης τῆς προσβολῆς οἱ μὲν παρὰ τοῖς Ῥοδίοις ναύκληροι διαγωνιάσαντες περὶ τῶν πλοίων κατέσβεσαν τοὺς πυρφόρους, οἱ δὲ πρυτάνεις κινδυνεύοντος ἀλῶναι τοῦ λιμένος παρεκάλεσαν τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν πολιτῶν τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρίας ὑπομεί-
 4 ναι κίνδυνον. πολλῶν οὖν προθύμως ὑπακουόντων τρεῖς ναὺς τὰς κρατίστας ἐπλήρωσαν ἐπιλέκτων ἀνδρῶν, οἷς παρήγγειλαν πειρᾶσθαι τοῖς ἐμβόλοις βυθίσαι τὰ πλοῖα τὰ τὰς μηχανὰς κομίζοντα τῶν
 5 πολεμίων. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν, καίπερ πολλῶν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς φερομένων βελῶν, ὥσάμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τὸν σεσιδηρωμένον χάρακα διέσπασαν, τοῖς δὲ

fought from the outside, Demetrius withdrew his ^{305 B.C.} engines of war to his own harbour ¹ and repaired the ships and engines that had been damaged; and the Rhodians buried those of their citizens who had perished, dedicated to the gods the arms of the enemy and the beaks of the ships, and rebuilt the parts of the wall that had been overthrown by the ballistae.

88. After Demetrius had spent seven days on the repair of his engines and ships and had made all his preparations for the siege, he again attacked the harbour; for his whole effort centred upon capturing this and shutting off the people of the city from their grain supplies. When he was within range, with the fire-arrows, of which he had many, he made an attack on the ships of the Rhodians that lay at anchor, with his ballistae he shook the walls, and with his catapults he cut down any who showed themselves. Then when the attack had become continuous and terrifying, the Rhodian ship-captains, after a fierce struggle to save their ships, put out the fire-arrows, and the magistrates, since the harbour was in danger of being taken, summoned the noblest citizens to undergo the perils of war for the sake of the common safety. When many responded with alacrity, they manned the three staunchest ships with picked men, whom they instructed to try to sink with their rams the ships that carried the engines of the enemy. These men, accordingly, pushed forward although missiles in large numbers were speeding against them; and at first they broke through the iron studded boom, and then by delivering repeated blows with

¹ (p. chap. 83. 4.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

πλοίοις πολλὰς ἐμβολὰς δόντες καὶ θαλάττης αὐτὰ πληρώσαντες δύο μὲν τῶν μηχανῶν κατέβαλον, τῆς δὲ τρίτης ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον εἰς τοῦπίσω τοῖς ῥύμασιν ἐλκομένης οἱ μὲν Ῥόδιοι θαρρήσαντες τοῖς κατωρθωμένοις θρασύτερον τοῦ
6 καθήκοντος προέπιπτον εἰς τὸν κίνδυνον. διὸ πολλῶν αὐτοῖς καὶ μεγάλων νεῶν περιχυθείσων καὶ τοῖς ἐμβόλοις πολλὰ μέρη τῶν τοίχων ἀναρρηττουσῶν¹ ὁ μὲν ναύαρχος Ἐξήκεστος καὶ ὁ τριήραρχος καὶ τινες ἄλλοι κατατραυματισθέντες ἤλωσαν, τοῦ δ' ἄλλου πλήθους ἐκκολυμβήσαντος καὶ διανηξαμένου πρὸς τοὺς ἰδίους μία μὲν τῶν νεῶν ὑποχείριος ἐγένετο τοῖς περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι δι-
7 ἐφυγον τὸν κίνδυνον. τοιαύτης οὖν γενομένης τῆς ναυμαχίας ὁ μὲν Δημήτριος ἄλλην μηχανὴν κατεσκεύασε τριπλασίαν τῷ ὕψει καὶ πλάτει τῆς πρότερον, προσάγοντος δ' αὐτὴν πρὸς τὸν λιμένα νότος ἐκνεφίας ἐπιγενόμενος τὰ μὲν ὁρμοῦντα τῶν πλοίων συνέκλυσε, τὴν δὲ μηχανὴν κατέβαλε. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ Ῥόδιοι τῷ καιρῷ δεξιῶς χρησάμενοι πύλην ἀνοίξαντες ἐπέθεντο τοῖς τὸ χῶμα κατειλη-
8 φόσι. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἰσχυρὰς καὶ τοῦ μὲν Δημητρίου διὰ τὸν χειμῶνα μὴ δυναμένου βοηθῆσαι, τῶν δὲ Ῥοδίων ἐκ διαδοχῆς ἀγωνιζομένων ἠναγκάσθησαν οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀποθέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτούς, ὄντες
9 σχεδὸν τετρακόσιοι. τούτων δὲ τῶν προτερημάτων γενομένων τοῖς Ῥοδίοις κατέπλευσαν τῇ πόλει σύμμαχοι παρὰ μὲν Κνωσσιῶν ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα, παρὰ δὲ Πτολεμαίου πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων,

¹ ἀναρρηττουσῶν Lindorf: ἀναρρητόντων RX, ἀνορυττόντων F.

their rams upon the ships and filling them with 305 B.C. water, they overthrew two of the engines ; but when the third was drawn back with ropes by the men of Demetrius, the Rhodians, encouraged by their successes, pressed on into the battle more boldly than was prudent. And so, when many large ships crowded around them and the sides of their own ships had been shattered in many places by the rams, the admiral Exceestus, the trierarch, and some others were disabled by wounds and captured ; and as the rest of its crew jumped into the sea and swam to their own fellows, one of the ships came into the possession of Demetrius ; but the other ships escaped from the battle. When the naval battle had turned out in this way, Demetrius constructed another machine three times the size of the former in height and width ; but while he was bringing this up to the harbour, a violent storm from the south sprang up, which swept over the ships that were anchored and overthrew the engine. And at this very time the Rhodians, shrewdly availing themselves of the situation, opened a gate and sallied out upon those who had occupied the mole. A severe battle ensued lasting for a long time ; and since Demetrius could not send reinforcements because of the storm, and the Rhodians, on the other hand, were fighting in relays, the king's men were forced to lay down their arms and surrender, in number about four hundred. After the Rhodians had gained these advantages there sailed in as allies for the city one hundred and fifty soldiers from the Cnossians and more than five hundred from Ptolemy,

DIODORUS OF SICILY

ὧν ἦσάν τινες Ῥόδιοι μισθοφοροῦντες παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ τὴν ἐν Ῥόδῳ πολιορκίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

89. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς οὐ δυνάμενος διαλύσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Δεινοκράτην φυγάδας ἀνέξευξεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς μεθ' ἧς εἶχε δυνάμειος, νομίζων ἀναγκαῖον ὑπάρχειν αὐτῷ διακινδυνεύειν καὶ παραβάλλεσθαι περὶ τῶν ὅλων. συνηκολούθουν δ' αὐτῷ πεζοὶ μὲν οὐ πλείους τῶν
 2 πεντακισχιλίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ εἰς ὀκτακοσίους. οἱ δὲ περὶ Δεινοκράτην φυγάδες ὀρώντες τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ὁρμὴν ἄσμενοι κατήντησαν εἰς τὴν μάχην, ὄντες πολλαπλάσιοι. πεζοὶ μὲν γὰρ ὑπῆρχον πλείους τῶν δισμυρίων καὶ πεντακισχιλίων, ἵππεῖς δ' οὐκ ἐλάττους τρισχιλίων. ἀντιστρατοπεδευσάντων δ' αὐτῶν περὶ τὸ καλούμενον Ἰόργιον¹ καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα παραταξαμένων ἐπ' ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον συνέστη καρτερὰ μάχη διὰ τὰς ἀμφοτέρων προθυμίας· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν πρὸς τὸν Δεινοκράτην διαφερομένων
 τινές, ὄντες πλείους τῶν δισχιλίων, μετεβάλλοντο πρὸς τὸν τύραννον καὶ τοῖς φυγάσιν αἷτιοι κατ-
 3 ἕστησαν τῆς ἥττης. οἱ μὲν γὰρ μετ' Ἀγαθοκλέους ὄντες πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐθάρρησαν, οἱ δὲ Δεινοκράτει συναγωνιζόμενοι κατεπλάγησαν καὶ νομίσαντες πλείους εἶναι τοὺς ἀφισταμένους πρὸς φυγὴν ὥρμησαν. εἰθ' ὁ μὲν Ἀγαθοκλῆς διώξας αὐτοὺς μέχρι τινὸς καὶ τοῦ φονεύειν ἀποσχόμενος διεπέμψατο πρὸς τοὺς ἥττημένους, ἀξιώων παύσασθαι μὲν τῆς

some of whom were Rhodians serving as mercenaries 305 B.C. in the king's army.

This was the state of the siege of Rhodes.¹

89. In Sicily Agathocles,² since he had been unable to make terms with Deinocrates and the exiles, took the field against them with what forces he had, believing that it was necessary for him to fight a battle with them and stake everything on the result. Not more than five thousand foot soldiers followed him and horsemen to the number of eight hundred. Deinocrates and the exiles, when they saw the move made by the enemy, gladly came out to meet him in battle, being many times as strong; for their foot soldiers came to more than twenty-five thousand and their cavalry to not less than three thousand. When the armies had encamped opposite each other near the place called Torgium,³ and then were drawn up against each other in battle array, for a short time there was a stubborn battle because of the eagerness of both sides; but then some of those who were at odds with Deinocrates, more than two thousand in number, went over to the tyrant and were responsible for the defeat of the exiles. For those who were with Agathocles gained much more confidence, and those who were fighting on the side of Deinocrates were dismayed and, overestimating the number of the deserters, broke into flight. Then Agathocles, after pursuing them for a certain distance and refraining from slaughter, sent envoys to the defeated and asked them to put an end to the quarrel and return

¹ Continued in chap. 91. ² Continued from chap. 79.

³ The exact position is unknown.

¹ Τόργιον Ortelius and Cluverius from Hesychius: Γόργιον RX, Γοργόνιον F.

διαφορᾶς, καταπορευθῆναι δ' εἰς τὰς πατρίδας· εἰληφέναι γὰρ αὐτοὺς πείραιν τοῦ μηδέποτ' ἂν δύνασθαι περιγενέσθαι τοὺς φυγάδας ἀγωνιζομένους πρὸς αὐτόν, ὅτε καὶ νῦν πολλαπλασίους ὄντας
 4 αὐτοὺς ἡττήσθαι. τῶν δὲ φυγάδων οἱ μὲν ἱππεῖς ἅπαντες ἀπὸ τῆς φυγῆς διεσώθησαν εἰς Ἀμβικας χωρίον, τῶν δὲ πεζῶν ἔνιοι μὲν νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης διέδρασαν, οἱ δὲ πλείους καταλαβόμενοι λόφον καὶ τὴν μὲν ἐκ τοῦ διαγωνίζεσθαι νίκην ἀπελπίσαντες, ἐπιθυμοῦντες δὲ συγγενῶν καὶ φίλων καὶ πατρίδος καὶ τῶν ἐν ταύτῃ καλῶν διελύ-
 5 σαντο πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα. λαβόντων οὖν αὐτῶν πῖστες καὶ καταβάντων ἀπὸ τινος ἔρυμνου λόφου τὰ μὲν ὅπλα παρείλετο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν περιστήσας ἅπαντας κατηκόντισεν, ὄντας περὶ ἑπτακισχιλίους, ὡς Τίμαιός φησιν, ὡς δ' ἔνιοι γράφουσιν, εἰς τετρακισχιλίους· αἰεὶ γὰρ ὁ τύριυνος οὗτος πίστεως μὲν καὶ τῶν ὄρκων κατεφρόνει, τὴν δ' ἰδίαν ἰσχὺν οὐκ ἐκ τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν δυνάμεως, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων ἀσθενείας περιποιεῖτο, πλείον δεδοικὼς τοὺς συμμάχους ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους.

90. Τὴν δὲ ἀντιτεταγμένην δύναμιν οὕτω διαφθείρας προσεδέξατο τοὺς ὑπολελειμμένους τῶν φυγάδων καὶ πρὸς Δεινοκράτην διαλυθεὶς στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν μέρους τῆς δυνάμεως ἀπέδειξε καὶ διετέλεσε πιστεύων τὰ μέγιστα. θαυμάσειε δ' ἂν τις ἐν τούτοις τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα, πῶς πρὸς ἅπαντας ὑπόπτως ἔχων καὶ μηδέποτε μηδενὶ βεβαίως πιστεύσας πρὸς μόνον Δεινοκράτην διетήρησε τὴν φιλίαν μέχρι τε-
 2 λευτῆς. ὁ δὲ Δεινοκράτης προδοὺς τοὺς συμμάχους τὸν μὲν Πασίφιλον ἐν τῇ Γέλα συναρπάσας ἀπ-

to their native cities ; for, he said, they had found by ^{305 H.O.} experience that the exiles would never be able to prevail in a battle with him, seeing that even on this occasion, although they were many times more numerous, they had been defeated. Of the exiles, all the horsemen survived the flight and came safe into Ambicæ¹ ; but as for the foot soldiers, although some escaped when night came on, most of them after occupying a hill made terms with Agathocles, for they had lost hope of victory by fighting and longed for their relatives and friends and for their fatherland and its comforts. Now when they had received pledges of good faith and had come down from the hill-fort, such as it was, Agathocles took their arms ; and then, stationing his army about them, he shot them all down, their number being about seven thousand, as Timæus says, but as some have written, about four thousand. Indeed, this tyrant always scorned faith and his oaths ; and he maintained his own power, not by the strength of his armed forces but by the weakness of his subjects, fearing his allies more than his enemies.

90. When he had destroyed in this manner the army that had been arrayed against him, Agathocles received any exiles who survived and, making terms with Deinocrates, appointed him general over part of his army and continued to entrust the most important matters to him. In this connection one might well wonder why Agathocles, who was suspicious of everyone and never completely trusted anybody, continued his friendship toward Deinocrates alone until death. But Deinocrates, after betraying his allies, seized and slew Pasiphilus in Gela and handed the

¹ Or Ambycæ. The place is unknown.

έκτεινει, τὰ δὲ φρούρια καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐνεχείρισεν Ἀγαθοκλεῖ, διετῇ χρόνον ἀναλώσας εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων παράθεσιν.

- 3 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμῖοι μὲν Παιλιγνοὺς¹ καταπολεμήσαντες τὴν χώραν ἀφείλοντο καὶ τισι τῶν δοξάντων τὰ Ῥωμαίων πεφρονηκῆναι μετέδωκαν τῆς πολιτείας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Σαμνιτῶν τὴν Φαλερνίτιν πορθοῦντων ἀνέζευξαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ὕπατοι καὶ γενομένης παρατάξεως προετέρησαν οἱ
4 Ῥωμαῖοι. σημείας μὲν οὖν εἶλον εἴκοσι, στρατιώτας δ' ἐζώγρησαν ὑπὲρ τοὺς δισχιλίους. τῶν δ' ὑπάτων εὐθύς ἐλόντων πόλιν Βῶλαν, Γέλλιος Γάιος ὁ τῶν Σαμνιτῶν ἡγεμὼν ἐφάνη μετὰ στρατιωτῶν ἑξακισχιλίων. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἰσχυρὰς αὐτὸς τε ὁ Γέλλιος ἔάλω καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Σαμνιτῶν οἱ πλείστοι μὲν κατεκόπησαν, τινὲς δὲ καὶ ζῶντες συνελήφθησαν. οἱ δ' ὕπατοι τοιούτοις προτερήμασι χρησάμενοι τῶν συμμαχίδων πόλεων τὰς ἀλούσας ἀνεκτήσαντο Σῶραν, Ἀρπίναν καὶ Σερεννίαν.

91. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Φερεκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διεδέξαντο Πόπλιος Σεμπρώνιος καὶ Πόπλιος Σολπίκιος, Ὀλυμπιάς δ' ἦχθη παρὰ τοῖς Ἡλείοις ἐνάτῃ πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν δέκα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα στάδιον Ἀνδρομένης Κορίνθιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Δημήτριος

¹ Παιλιγνοὺς Fischer in apparatus (cp. Ptolemaeus, *Geography*, 3. 1. 16. 55): Παλινίους RX, Παληνίους F.

¹ Continued in chap. 101.

² Continued from chap. 80. Cp. Livy, 9. 44.

³ The Ager Falernus is in northern Campania, a little to the west of the Ager Stellatinus where Livy places these Samnite raids.

strongholds and the cities to Agathocles, spending 305 B.C. two years in the delivery of the enemy.¹

In Italy² the Romans defeated the Paeligni and took their land, and to some of those who seemed well disposed toward Rome, they granted citizenship. Thereafter, since the Samnites were plundering Falernitis,³ the consuls took the field against them, and in the battle that followed the Romans were victorious. They took twenty standards and made prisoners of more than two thousand soldiers. The consuls at once took the city of Bola, but Gellius Gaius, the leader of the Samnites, appeared with six thousand soldiers. A hard fought battle took place in which Gellius himself was made prisoner, and of the other Samnites most were cut down but some were captured alive. The consuls, taking advantage of such victories, recovered those allied cities that had been captured: Sora, Harpina, and Serernia.⁴

91. When that year had . . . 1. Pherecles became 304 B.C. archon in Athens and in 1: . . . P: . . . Sempronius and Publius Sulpicius received the consulship⁵; and in Elis the Olympian Games were celebrated for the one hundred and nineteenth time, at which celebration Andromenes of Corinth won the footrace. While

⁴ Livy (9. 44) places three battles in this year, the first indecisive, the other two decisive Roman victories with 21 standards captured in one and 26 in the other. According to him Bovianum (not Bola, which is unknown) was captured after the second battle (not between them), the Samnite leader is named Statius Gellius (not Gellius Gaius), and the three cities recovered are Sora, Arpinum, and Cesennia (or Censennia). Diodorus returns to Italian affairs in chap. 101. 5.

⁵ Pherecles was archon in 304/3 B.C. Livy, 9. 45. 1, gives the consuls of 304 B.C. as P. Sulpicius Saverrio and P. Sempronius Sophus.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

μὲν Ῥόδον πολιορκῶν, ἐπὶ ταῖς κατὰ θάλατταν
 προσβολαῖς ἀποτυγχάνων, ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς διέγνω τὰς
 2 ἐπιθέσεις ποιεῖσθαι. παρασκευασάμενος οὖν ὕλης
 παντοίας πλήθος κατεσκεύασε¹ μηχανὴν τὴν καλου-
 μένην ἐλέπολιν, ὑπεραίρουσαν πολὺ τῷ μεγέθει τῶν
 πρὸ αὐτῆς γενομένων. ἐσχαρίου γὰρ ὄντος τετρα-
 γώνου τὴν μὲν πλευρὰν ἐκάστην ὑπεστήσατο πηχῶν
 σχεδὸν πεντήκοντα, συμπεπηγυῖαν ἐκ τετραγώνων
 ξύλων σιδήρῳ δεδεμένων· τὴν δὲ ἀνὰ μέσον χώρην
 διέλαβε δοκοῖς ἀλλήλων ἀπεχούσαις ὥσανεὶ πῆχυν,
 ὅπως παράστασις ἦ τοῖς προωθεῖν¹ τὴν μηχανὴν
 3 μέλλουσιν. τὸ δὲ πᾶν βάρος ἦν ὑπὸ τροχόν, στερεοῖς
 καὶ μεγάλοις ὀκτὼ τροχοῖς ὑπειλημμένοι· τὰ γὰρ
 πάχη τῶν ἀψίδων ὑπῆρχε πηχῶν δυεῖν, σεσιδηρω-
 μένα λεπίσιν ἰσχυραῖς. πρὸς δὲ τὴν ἐκ πλαγίας
 μετάρθεσιν² ἦσαν ἀντίστρεπτα πεπραγματοευμένα, δι'
 ὧν ἡ πᾶσα μηχανὴ ῥαδίως παντοίαν ὑπελάμβανε
 4 κίνησιν. ἐκ δὲ τῶν γωνιῶν ὑπῆρχον κίονες ἴσοι
 τῷ μήκει, βραχὺ λείποντες τῶν ἐκατὸν πηχῶν,
 οὕτως συννενευκότες εἰς ἀλλήλους ὥς τοῦ παντός
 κατασκευάσματος ὄντος ἐννεαστέγου τὴν μὲν πρῶ-
 τὴν στέγην ὑπάρχειν ἀκαινῶν³ τεσσαράκοντα τριῶν,

¹ προωθεῖν Reiske : παρωθεῖν.

² τὴν ἐκ πλαγίας μετάρθεσιν Reiske : ταῖς ἐκ πλαγίας μετα-
 θέσεσιν RX, ταῖς πλαγαῖς μεταθέσεσιν I'.

³ ἀκαινῶν Fischer : κλινῶν.

¹ Continued from chap. 88. For the siege of Rhodes cp.
 Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 21-22.

² Literally, "taker of cities." Cp. the helepolis described
 in chap. 48. 2. According to Vitruvius, 10. 16. 4, this hele-
 polis was built by Epimachus of Athens. Cp. Plutarch,
Demetrius, 21. 1, and Athenaeus in Wescher, *Poliorcétique*,
 pp. 27 ff.

³ About 75 feet. Tarn (*Hellenistic Military and Naval*
 382

these held office, Demetrius,¹ who was besieging Rhodes, failing in his assaults by sea, decided to make his attacks by land. Having provided therefore a large quantity of material of all kinds, he built an engine called the *helepolis*,² which far surpassed in size those which had been constructed before it. Each side of the square platform he made almost fifty cubits in length,³ framed together from squared timber and fastened with iron; the space within he divided by bars set about a cubit⁴ from each other so that there might be standing space for those who were to push the machine forward. The whole structure was movable, mounted on eight great solid wheels; the width of their rims was two cubits and these were overlaid with heavy iron plates. To permit motion to the side, pivots had been constructed,⁵ by means of which the whole device was easily moved in any direction. From each corner there extended upward beams equal in length and little short of a hundred cubits long, inclining toward each other in such a way that, the whole structure being nine storeys high, the first storey had an area of forty-three hundred square feet and the topmost

304 B.C.

Developments, pp. 15-16) suggests that there was a shorter Macedonian cubit of about 13 inches. This would reduce all the figures given in the notes by about 30 per cent, which seems probable in most cases, but impossible in the spacing of the crossbeams, see next note.

⁴ About 18 inches. Probably these crossbars or beams were below the platform, which would protect the men who stood on the ground and moved the tower by pushing on the bars. It is possible, however, that the "platform" was simply an open frame of cross timbers, between which the men stood.

⁵ *i.e.* the axles were connected to the frame by vertical pivots, castor fashion.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

5 τὴν δ' ἀνωτάτῳ ἐννέα. τὰς δὲ τρεῖς ἐπιφανεῖς¹
 πλευρὰς τῆς μηχανῆς ἔξωθεν συνεκάλυψε λεπίσσι
 σιδηραῖς καθηλωμέναις, ἵνα μηδὲν ὑπὸ τῶν πυρ-
 φόρων βλάβηται. θυρίδας δ' εἶχον αἱ στέγαι κατὰ
 πρόσωπον, τοῖς μεγέθεσι καὶ τοῖς σχήμασι πρὸς
 τὰς ιδιότητας τῶν μελλόντων ἀφίεσθαι βελῶν ἄρμο-
 6 ζούσας. αὗται δὲ εἶχον καλύμματα διὰ μηχανῆς
 ἀνασπώμενα, δι' ὧν ἀσφάλειαν ἐλάμβανον οἱ κατὰ
 τὰς στέγας περὶ τὴν ἄφεσιν τῶν βελῶν ἀναστρεφό-
 μενοι· ἦσαν μὲν γὰρ ἐκ βυρσῶν περιερραμμένα,
 πλήρη δὲ ἐρίων, εἰς τὸ τῇ πληγῇ² ἐνδιδόναι τῶν
 7 λιθοβόλων. ἐκάστη δὲ τῶν στεγῶν εἶχε δύο κλί-
 μακας πλατείας, ὧν τῇ μὲν πρὸς τὴν ἀνακομιδὴν
 τῶν χρησίμων, τῇ δὲ πρὸς τὴν κατάβασιν ἐχρῶντο
 πρὸς τὸ χωρὶς θορύβου πᾶν ὑπηρετεῖσθαι. οἱ δὲ
 μέλλοντες κινήσειν τὴν μηχανὴν ἐξελέχθησαν ἐξ
 ἀπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως οἱ ταῖς ῥώμαις διαφέροντες
 8 ἄνδρες τρισχίλιοι καὶ τετρακόσιοι· τούτων δ' οἱ
 μὲν ἐντὸς ἀποληφθέντες, οἱ δ' ἐκ τῶν ὀπισθεν
 μερῶν παριστάμενοι προεώθουν,³ πολλὰ τῆς τέχνης
 συνεργούσης εἰς τὴν κίνησιν. κατεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ
 χελώνας τὰς μὲν χωστρίδας, τὰς δὲ κριοφόρους καὶ
 στοὰς δι' ὧν ἔμελλον οἱ τοῖς ἔργοις προσιόντες
 ἐλεύσεσθαι καὶ πάλιν ἐπιστρέφειν ἀσφαλῶς. τοῖς
 δ' ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πληρώμασιν ἀνεκάθαρε⁴ τὸν τόπον
 ἐπὶ σταδίου τέτταρας, δι' ὧν ἔμελλεν προσάξειν

¹ ἐπιφανεῖς added by Fischer, cp. Pol. 8. 4. 8.

² τῇ πληγῇ Dindorf: τὴν πληγὴν.

³ προεώθουν Wesseling: προσώθουν.

⁴ ἀνεκάθαρε Fischer: ἀνεκάθαυρε R^X, ἀνεκάθηρε I¹.

¹ The tower then would be nearly 150 feet high, about 30 feet square at the top and 65½ feet square at the base. If

storey of nine hundred.¹ The three exposed sides 304 B.C
of the machine he covered externally with iron plates nailed on so that it should receive no injury from fire carriers. On each storey there were ports on the front, in size and shape fitted to the individual characteristics of the missiles that were to be shot forth. These ports had shutters, which were lifted by a mechanical device and which secured the safety of the men on the platforms who were busy serving the artillery; for the shutters were of hides stitched together and were filled with wool so that they would yield to the blows of the stones from the ballistae. Each of the storeys had two wide stairways, one of which they used for bringing up what was needed and the other for descending, in order that all might be taken care of without delay. Those who were to move the machine were selected from the whole army, three thousand four hundred² men excelling in strength; some of them were enclosed within the machine while others were stationed in its rear, and they pushed it forward, the skilful design aiding greatly in its motion. He also constructed pent-houses--some to protect the men who were filling the moat, others to carry rams--and covered passages through which those who were going to their labours might go and return safely. Using the crews of the ships, he cleared a space four stades wide through which he planned to advance the siege engines he

the platform was 75 feet square, a ledge about 5 feet wide would be left about the base of the tower.

² Either they worked in relays or this figure includes all the men employed for moving the various machines, towers, and penthouses. Allowing five square feet to the man, a minimum if they were to work effectively, 3400 men would occupy 17,000 sq. ft., three times the area of the helopolis.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τὰς κατασκευασθείσας μηχανάς, ὥστε γίνεσθαι τὸ ἔργον ἐπὶ μῆκος μεσοπυργίων ἕξ καὶ πύργων ἑπτά. τὸ δ' ἠθροισμένον πλῆθος τῶν τεχνιτῶν καὶ τῶν τοῖς ἔργοις προσιόντων οὐ πολλὸν ἐλείπετο τῶν τρισμυρίων.

92. Διόπερ τῇ πολυχειρίᾳ τάχιον τῆς προσδοκίας ἀπάντων ἐπιτελουμένων φοβερὸς ἦν ὁ Δημήτριος τοῖς Ῥοδίοις. οὐ μόνον γὰρ τὰ μεγέθη τῶν μηχανῶν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῆς ἠθροισμένης δυνάμεως ἐξέπληττεν αὐτούς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ τοῦ βασιλέως βίαιον
 2 καὶ φιλότεχνον ἐν ταῖς πολιορκίαις. εὐμήχανος γὰρ ὢν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ἐν ταῖς ἐπινοίαις καὶ πολλὰ παρὰ τὴν τῶν ἀρχιτεκτόνων τέχνην παρευρίσκειν ὠνομάσθη μὲν πολιορκητῆς, τὴν δ' ἐν ταῖς προισβολαῖς ὑπεροχὴν καὶ βίαν τοιαύτην εἶχεν ὥστε δόξαι μηδὲν οὕτως ὀχυρὸν εἶναι τεῖχος ὃ δύναιτ' ἂν τὴν ἀπ' ἐκείνου τοῖς πολιορκουμένοις ἀσφά-
 3 λειαν παρέχεσθαι. ἦν δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ σώματος καὶ κατὰ τὸ κάλλος ἡρωικὸν ἀποφαίνων ἀξίωμα, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς ἀφικνουμένους τῶν ξένων θεωροῦντας εὐπρέπειαν κεκοσμημένην ὑπεροχῇ βασιλικῇ θαυμάζειν καὶ παρακολουθεῖν ἐν ταῖς ἐξόδοις
 4 ἔνεκεν τῆς θεάς. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις ὑπῆρχε καὶ τῇ ψυχῇ μετέωρος καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῆς καὶ καταφρονῶν οὐ τῶν πολλῶν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς δυναστεύαις ὄντων, καὶ τὸ πάντων ἰδιώτατον, κυτὰ μὲν τὴν εἰρήνην ἐν μέθαις διέτριβε καὶ συμποσίοις ἔχουσιν ὀρχήσεις καὶ κώμους καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἐξήλου τὴν μυθολογουμένην ποτὲ γενέσθαι κατ' ἀνθρώπους τοῦ Διονύσου διάθεσιν, κατὰ δὲ τοὺς πολέμους ἐνεργὸς ἦν καὶ νήφων, ὥστε παρὰ πάντας τοὺς ἐργατευομένους ἐναγώνιον παρέχεσθαι τὸ σῶμα καὶ

had prepared, wide enough so that it covered a front ^{304 B.C.} of six curtains and seven towers. The number of craftsmen and labourers collected was not much less than thirty thousand.

92. As everything, therefore, because of the many hands was finished sooner than was expected, Demetrius was regarded with alarm by the Rhodians; for not only did the size of the siege engines and the number of the army which had been gathered stun them, but also the king's energy and ingenuity in conducting sieges. For, being exceedingly ready in invention and devising many things beyond the art of the master builders, he was called Poliorcetes¹; and he displayed such superiority and force in his attacks that it seemed that no wall was strong enough to furnish safety from him for the besieged. Both in stature and in beauty he displayed the dignity of a hero, so that even those strangers who had come from a distance, when they beheld his comeliness arrayed in royal splendour, marvelled at him and followed him as he went abroad in order to gaze at him. Furthermore, he was haughty in spirit and proud and looked down not only upon common men but also upon those of royal estate; and what was most peculiar to him, in time of peace he devoted his time to winebibbing and to drinking bouts accompanied by dancing and revels, and in general he emulated the conduct said by mythology to have been that of Dionysus among men; but in his wars he was active and sober, so that beyond all others who practised this profession he devoted both body

¹ *i.e.* "stormer of cities." Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 2-4, for his character.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

5 τὴν ψυχὴν. ἐπὶ γὰρ τούτου βέλη τὰ μέγιστα συνετελέσθη καὶ μηχαναὶ παντοῖαι πολὺ τὰς παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις γενομένας ὑπεραίρουσαι· καὶ σκάφη δὲ μέγιστα καθεΐλκυσε· οὗτος μετὰ τὴν πολιορκίαν ταύτην καὶ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τελευτήν.

93. Οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι θεωροῦντες τὴν προκοπὴν τῶν παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἔργων κατεσκευάσαν ἐντὸς ἕτερον τείχος παράλληλον τῷ μέλλοντι πονεῖν κατὰ τὰς προσβολάς. ἐχρῶντο δὲ λίθοις καθαιροῦντες τοῦ θεάτρου τὸν περίβολον καὶ τὰς πλησίον οἰκίας, ἔτι δὲ τῶν ἱερῶν ἕνα, τοῖς θεοῖς εὐξάμενοι κυλ-
 2 λίονα κατασκευάσειν σωθείσης τῆς πόλεως. ἔξ-
 ἐπεμψαν δὲ καὶ τῶν νεῶν ἑνέα, διακελευσάμενοι τοὺς ἀφηγουμένους πανταχῇ πλεῖν καὶ παραδόξως ἐπιφαινομένους ἃ μὲν βυθίζειν τῶν ἀλισκομένων πλοίων, ἃ δὲ κατάγειν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. ἐκπλευσάντων δὲ τούτων καὶ τριχῇ διαιρεθέντων Δαμόφιλος μὲν ἔχων ναὺς τὰς καλουμένας παρὰ Ῥοδίοις φυλακίδας ἔπλευσεν εἰς Κάρπαθον καὶ πολλὰ μὲν πλοῖα τῶν Δημητρίου καταλαβών, ἃ μὲν τοῖς ἐμβόλοις θραύων κατεπόντιζεν, ἃ δ' ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν κομίζων ἐνεπύριζεν, ἐκλεγόμενος τῶν σωμάτων τὰ χρησιμώτατα, οὐκ ὀλίγα δὲ τῶν κομιζόντων τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου καρπούς κατήγαγεν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα.
 3 Μενέδημος δὲ τριῶν ἀφηγούμενος τριημιολίων πλεύσας τῆς Λυκίας ἐπὶ τὰ Πάταρα καὶ καταλαβὼν ὀρμούσαν ναῦν τοῦ πληρώματος ἐπὶ γῆς ὄντος ἐνεπύρισε τὸ σκάφος, πολλὰ δὲ πλοῖα τῶν κομιζόντων τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὑποχείριαι

and mind to the task. For it was in his time that the greatest weapons were perfected and engines of all kinds far surpassing those that had existed among others ; and this man launched the greatest ships after this siege ¹ and after the death of his father. 304 B.C.

93. When the Rhodians saw the progress of the enemy's siege works, they built a second wall inside parallel to the one that was on the point of failing under the attacks. They used stones obtained by tearing down the theatre's outer wall and the adjacent houses, and also some of the temples, vowing to the gods that they would build finer ones when the city had been saved. They also sent out nine of their ships, giving the commanders orders to sail in every direction and, appearing unexpectedly, to sink some of the ships they intercepted and bring others to the city. After these had sailed out and had been divided into three groups, Damophilus, who had ships of the kind called by the Rhodians "guard-ships," sailed to Carpathos ²; and finding there many of Demetrius' ships, he sank some, shattering them with his rams, and some he beached and burnt after selecting the most useful men from their crews, and not a few of those that were transporting the grain from the island, he brought back to Rhodes. Menedemus, who commanded three light undecked ships, ³sailed to Patara in Lycia ; and finding at anchor there a ship whose crew was on shore, he set the hull on fire ; and he took many of the freighters that were carrying provisions to the army and dispatched them

¹ Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 31. 1, 32. 2, 43. 3-5.

² An island between Rhodes and Crete.

³ Literally, three "one and a halves," perhaps ships with one and one half banks of oars ; or more probably, with half the oars manned by two men, half by one.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

- 4 λαβὼν ἐξαπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ῥόδον. εἶλε δὲ καὶ
 τετρήρη πλέουσας μὲν ἐκ Κιλικίας, ἔχουσας δ'
 ἐσθῆτα βασιλικὴν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀποσκευὴν ἣν ἡ
 γυνὴ Δημητρίου Φίλα παρασκευασαμένη φιλοτιμό-
 τερον ἀπεστάλκει τάνδρῃ. τὸν μὲν οὖν ἱματισμὸν
 ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον, οὐσῶν τῶν στολῶν ἀλουρ-
 γῶν καὶ βασιλεῖ φορεῖν πρεπουσῶν, τὴν δὲ ναῦν
 ἐνεώλκησεν καὶ τοὺς ναύτας ἀπέδοτο τοὺς τ' ἐκ τῆς
 5 τετρήρους καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων πλοίων τῶν
 ἁλόντων. τῶν δ' ὑπολοίπων νεῶν τριῶν Ἀμύντας
 ἡγούμενος ἔπλευσεν ἐπὶ νήσων καὶ πολλοῖς πλοίοις
 περιτυχὼν κομίζουσι τὰ πρὸς τὰς μηχανὰς ἀρμό-
 ζοντα τοῖς πολεμίοις ἃ μὲν αὐτῶν κατέδυσεν, ἃ δὲ
 κατήγαγεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἐν οἷς ἐάλωσαν καὶ
 τεχνῖται τῶν ἀξιολόγων καὶ πρὸς βέλη καὶ κατα-
 πέλτας ἐμπειρία διαφέροντες ἑνδεκα.
- 6 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐκκλησίας συναχθείσης συνεβού-
 λευόν τινες τὰς εἰκόνας τὰς Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημη-
 τρίου κατασπάσαι, δεινὸν εἶναι λέγοντες ἐν ἴσῳ
 τιμᾶσθαι τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας τοῖς εὐεργέταις· ἐφ'
 οἷς ὁ δῆμος ἀγανακτήσας τοῦτοῖς μὲν ὥς ἁμαρ-
 τάνουσιν ἐπετίμησεν, τῶν δὲ περὶ Ἀντίγονον τιμῶν
 οὐδεμίαν μετεκίνησεν, καλῶς πρὸς τε δόξαν¹ καὶ τὸ
- 7 συμφέρον βουλευσάμενος. ἥ τε γὰρ μεγαλοψυχία
 καὶ τὸ βέβαιον τῆς ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ κρίσεως παρὰ
 μὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπαίνων ἐτύγχανε, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς
 πολιορκοῦσι μεταμελείας· τὰς γὰρ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλ-
 λάδα πόλεις οὐδεμίαν ἐνδεδειγμένας εὐνοίαν εἰς
 τοὺς εὐεργέτας ἐλευθεροῦντες τὴν διὰ τῆς πείρας
 φανείσαν βεβαιοτάτην εἰς ἀμοιβὴν χάριτος ἐφαί-

¹ πρὸς τε δόξαν Reiske, πρὸς τὴν δόξαν Wesseling : πρὸς τὸ δόξαν.

to Rhodes. He also captured a quadrireme that was sailing from Cilicia and had on board royal robes and the rest of the outfit that Demetrius' wife Phila had with great pains made ready and sent off for her husband.¹ The clothing Damophilus sent to Egypt since the garments were purple and proper for a king to wear ; but the ship he hauled up on land, and he sold the sailors, both those from the quadrireme and those from the other captured ships. Amyntas, who was in command of the three remaining ships, made for islands where he fell in with many freighters carrying to the enemy materials useful for the engines of war ; he sank some of these and some he brought to the city. On these ships were also captured eleven famous engineers, man of outstanding skill in making missiles and catapults.

Thereafter, when an assembly had been convened, some advised that the statues of Antigonus and Demetrius should be pulled down, saying that it was absurd to honour equally their besiegers and their benefactors. At this the people were angry and censured these men as erring, and they altered none of the honours awarded to Antigonus, having made a wise decision with a view both to fame and to self interest. For the magnanimity and the soundness of this action in a democracy won plaudits from all others and repentance from the besiegers ; for while the latter were setting free the cities throughout Greece, which had displayed no goodwill at all toward their benefactors, they were manifestly trying to enslave the city that in practice showed itself most

¹ Cp. chap. 53.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

νοντο καταδουλούμενοι· πρὸς τε τὸ παράδοξον τῆς τύχης, εἰ συμβαίῃ τὴν πόλιν ἁλῶναι, κατελείπετ' αὐτοῖς πρὸς παραίτησιν τῆς τηρηθείσης ὑπ' αὐτῶν φιλίας ἀνάμνησις. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν τοῖς Ῥοδίοις ἐπράχθη συνετῶς.

94. Δημητρίου δὲ διὰ τῶν μεταλλέων ὑπορύ-
 ξαντος τὸ τεῖχος τῶν αὐτομόλων τις ἐμήνυσε τοῖς
 2 πολιορκουμένοις ὥς οἱ ταῖς ὑπονομαῖς χρώμενοι
 τάφρον ὀρύξαντες βαθεῖαν, παράλληλον τῷ δοκοῦντι
 πεσεῖσθαι τείχει, ταχὺ καὶ αὐτοὶ ταῖς μεταλλείαις
 χρώμενοι συνῆψαν ὑπὸ γῆν τοῖς ἐναιτίοις καὶ δι-
 3 εκώλυσαν τῆς εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πορείας. τῶν δὲ
 διορυγμάτων παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τηρουμένων ἐπεχεί-
 ρησάν τινες τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Δημητρίου διαφθείρειν
 χρήμασι τὸν τεταγμένον ἐπὶ τῆς φυλακῆς ὑπὸ τῶν
 Ῥοδίων Ἀθηναγόραν· οὗτος δ' ἦν Μιλήσιος μὲν τὸ
 γένος, ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου δ' ἐξαπεσταλμένος ἡγεμὼν
 4 τῶν μισθοφόρων. ἐπαγγειλάμενος δὲ προδώσειν
 συνετάξαθ' ἡμέραν καθ' ἣν ἔδει παρὰ Δημητρίου
 πεμφθῆναί τινα τῶν ἀξιολόγων ἡγεμόνων τὸν νυ-
 κτὸς ἀναβησόμενον διὰ τοῦ ὀρύγματος εἰς τὴν
 5 πόλιν, ὅπως κατασκέψηται τὸν τόπον τὸν μέλλοντα
 δέξασθαι τοὺς στρατιώτας. εἰς ἐλπίδας δὲ μεγάλας
 ἀγαγὼν τοὺς περὶ Δημήτριον ἐμήνυσε τῇ βουλῇ·
 καὶ πέμψαντος τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν φίλων
 Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Μακεδόνα τοῦτον μὲν ἀναβάντα
 διὰ τῆς διώρυχος συνέλαβον οἱ Ῥόδιοι, τὸν δ'
 Ἀθηναγόραν ἐστεφάνωσαν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ καὶ δω-
 ρεὰν ἔδωκαν ἀργυρίου τάλαντα πέντε, σπεύδοντες
 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μισθοφόρων καὶ ξένων ἐκκαλεῖσθαι
 τὴν πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εὐνοίαν.

constant in repaying favours; and as protection ^{304 B.C.} against the sudden shift of fortune if the war should result in the capture of Rhodes, the Rhodians retained as a means of gaining mercy the memory of the friendship that they had preserved. These things, then, were done prudently by the Rhodians.

94. When Demetrius had undermined the wall by using his sappers, one of the deserters informed the besieged that those who were working underground were almost within the walls. Therefore the Rhodians by digging a deep trench parallel to the wall which was expected to collapse and by quickly undertaking mining operations themselves, made contact with their opponents underground and prevented them from advancing farther. Now the mines were closely watched by both sides, and some of Demetrius' men tried to bribe Athenagoras, who had been given command of the guard by the Rhodians. This man was a Milesian by descent, sent by Ptolemy as commander of the mercenaries.¹ Promising to turn traitor he set a day on which one of the ranking leaders should be sent from Demetrius to go by night through the mine up into the city in order to inspect the position where the soldiers would assemble. But after leading Demetrius on to great hopes, he disclosed the matter to the council; and when the king sent one of his friends, Alexander the Macedonian, the Rhodians captured him as he came up through the mine. They crowned Athenagoras with a golden crown and gave him a gift of five talents of silver, their object being to stimulate loyalty to the city on the part of the other men who were mercenaries and foreigners.

¹ Cf. chap. 88. 9.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

95. Δημήτριος δὲ τῶν τε μηχανῶν αὐτῷ τέλος
 ἔχουσῶν καὶ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος τόπου παντὸς
 ἀνακαθαρθέντος τὴν μὲν ἐλέπολιν μέσσην ἔστησε, τὰς
 δὲ χωστρίδας χελώνας ἐπιδιείλεν, οὔσας¹ ὀκτώ·
 κατέστησεν δ' εἰς ἑκάτερον μέρος τῆς μηχανῆς
 τέτταρας καὶ τούτων ἑκάστη συνήψεν στοὰν μίαν
 εἰς τὸ δύνασθαι μετ' ἀσφαλείας ἐπιτελεῖν τὸ προσ-
 ταπτόμενον τοὺς εἰσιόντας τε καὶ πάλιν ἐξιόντας,
 κριοφόρους δὲ δύο πολλαπλασίας τοῖς μεγέθεσιν·
 εἶχε γὰρ ἑκατέρα δοκὸν² πηχῶν ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι,
 σεσιδηρωμένην καὶ τὴν ἐμβολὴν ἔχουσαν παραπλη-
 σίαν νεὺς ἐμβόλῳ, καὶ προωθουμένην μὲν εὐκινή-
 τως, ὑπότροχον δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐναγώνιον ἐνέργειαν
 λαμβάνουσαν δι' ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἐλαττόνων ἢ χιλίων.
 2 μέλλων δὲ προσάγειν τὰς μηχανὰς τοῖς τείχεσι τοὺς
 μὲν πετροβόλους καὶ τοὺς ὀξυβελεῖς παρήνεγκε τῆς
 ἐλεπόλεως εἰς ἑκάστην στέγην τοὺς ἀρμόζοντας,
 3 ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τοὺς πλησίον τόπους
 ἀπέστειλε τὴν ναυτικὴν δύναμιν, πρὸς δὲ τὸ λοιπὸν
 τεῖχος τὸ δυνάμενον προσβολὰς δέξασθαι τὸ πεζὸν
 4 στρατόπεδον ἐπιδιείλεν. ἔπειτα δὲ πρὸς ἓν παρα-
 κέλευσμα καὶ σημεῖον πάντων συναλαλαξάντων
 πανταχόθεν τῇ πόλει προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο. δια-
 σείοντος δ' αὐτοῦ τοῖς κριοῖς καὶ τοῖς πετροβόλοις
 τὰ τεῖχη παρεγενήθησαν Κνιδίων πρέσβεις, ἀξι-
 οῦντες ἐπισχεῖν καὶ πείσειν ἐπαγγελλλόμενοι τοὺς
 Ῥοδίους δέχεσθαι τὰ δυνατώτατα τῶν προσ-
 5 ταγμάτων. ἀνέντος δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ τῶν

¹ εἰς after οὔσας omitted by Hertlein.

² ἑκατέρα δοκὸν Reiske : ἑκατέραν.

95. Demetrius, when his engines of war were completed and all the space before the walls was cleared, stationed the helepolis in the centre, and assigned positions to the penthouses, eight in number, which were to protect the sappers. He placed four of these on each side of the helepolis and connected with each of them one covered passage so that the men who were going in and out might accomplish their assigned tasks in safety ; and he brought up also two enormous penthouses in which battering rams were mounted. For each shed held a ram with a length of one hundred and twenty cubits, sheathed with iron and striking a blow like that of a ship's ram ; and the ram was moved with ease, being mounted on wheels and receiving its motive power in battle from not less than a thousand men.¹ When he was ready to advance the engines against the walls, he placed on each storey of the helepolis ballistae and catapults of appropriate size,² stationed his fleet in position to attack the harbours and the adjacent areas, and distributed his infantry along such parts of the wall as could be attacked. Then, when all at a single command and signal had raised the battle cry together, he launched attacks on the city from every side. While he was shaking the walls with the rams and the ballistae, Cnidian envoys arrived, asking him to withhold his attack and promising to persuade the Rhodians to accept the most feasible of his demands. The king broke off the attack, and the envoys carried on

¹ A ram 180 feet long would probably buckle in use in spite of the iron reinforcement ; but see the footnote on chap. 91. ² for the possibility that the cubit used here is shorter than the Attic standard. Cp. the rams used by the Romans before Carthage in 149 B.C., Appian, *Punic Wars*, 98.

² Cp. chap. 48. 3.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

πρέσβειων δεῦρο κάκεισε πολλὰ διαλεχθέντων πέρας οὐ δυναμένων συμφωνῆσαι πάλιν ἐνηργεῖτο τὰ τῆς πολιορκίας. καὶ Δημήτριος μὲν κατέβαλε τὸν στερεώτατον τῶν πύργων, ἀσχοδομημένον ἐκ λίθων τετραπέδων, καὶ μεσοπύργιον ὅλον διέσεισεν, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει πάροδον ἔχειν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν τόπον.

96. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς αὐταῖς ἡμέραις Πτολεμαῖος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπέστειλε τοῖς Ῥοδίοις πλοίων πλήθος τῶν τὴν ἀγορὰν κομιζόντων, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν σίτου τριάκοντα μυριάδες ἀρταβῶν σὺν τοῖς ὀσπρίοις. 2 προσφερομένων δ' αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐπεχείρησε Δημήτριος ἀποστέλλειν σκάφη τὰ κατάξοντα πρὸς τὴν αὐτοῦ στρατοπεδεῖαν. φοροῦ δὲ πνεύματος αὐτοῖς ἐπιγενομένου ταῦτα μὲν πλήρεσι τοῖς ιστίοις φερόμενα κατηνέχθη πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους λιμένας, οἱ δ' ὑπὸ Δημητρίου πεμφθέντες ἐπανῆλθον ἄπρακτοι. 3 ἔπεμψε δὲ τοῖς Ῥοδίοις καὶ Κάσανδρος κριθῶν μεδίμνους μυρίους καὶ Λυσίμαχος πυρῶν μεδίμνους τετρακισμυρίους καὶ κριθῶν τοὺς ἴσους. τηλικαύτης οὖν χορηγίας τοῖς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν γενομένης ἤδη κάμνοντες ταῖς ψυχαῖς οἱ πολιορκούμενοι πάλιν ἀνεθάρρησαν καὶ κρίναντες συμφέρειν ἐπιθέσθαι ταῖς μηχαναῖς τῶν πολεμίων πυρφόρων τε πλήθος παρεσκευάσαντο καὶ τοὺς πετροβόλους καὶ τοὺς ὀξύ- 4 βελεῖς ἕστησαν ἅπαντας ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους. νυκτὸς δ' ἐπιγενομένης περὶ δευτέραν φυλακὴν ἄφνω τοῖς μὲν πυρφόροις συνεχῶς τὴν ἐλέπολιν ἔβαλλον,¹ τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις βέλεσι παντοίοις χρώμενοι τοὺς ἐκεῖ

¹ τὴν ἐλέπολιν ἔβαλλον Reiske : τὴν φυλακὴν ἔβαλον.

¹ This Egyptian measure, like the Greek medimnus (the
396

negotiations back and forth at great length; but in the end they were not able to reach any agreement, and the siege was actively resumed. Demetrius also overthrew the strongest of the towers, which was built of squared stones, and shattered the entire curtain, so that the forces in the city were not able to maintain a thoroughfare on the battlements at this point. 304 B.C.

96. At this same period King Ptolemy dispatched to the Rhodians a large number of supply ships in which were three hundred thousand measures¹ of grain and legumes. While these ships were on their way to the city, Demetrius attempted to dispatch ships to bring them to his own camp. But a wind favourable to the Egyptians sprang up, and they were carried along with full sails and brought into the friendly harbours, but those sent out by Demetrius returned with their mission unaccomplished. Cassander also sent to the Rhodians ten thousand measures of barley, and Lysimachus sent them forty thousand measures of wheat and the same amount of barley. Consequently, when those in the city obtained such large supplies, the besieged, who were already disheartened, regained their courage. Deciding that it would be advantageous to attack the siege engines of the enemy, they made ready a large supply of fire-bearing missiles and placed all their ballistae and catapults upon the wall. When night had fallen, at about the second watch, they suddenly began to strike the helepolis with an unremitting shower of the fire missiles, and by using other missiles of all kinds, they shot down any who rushed to the

measure referred to below), was somewhat more than a bushel.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

5 συντρέχοντας κατετίτρωσκον. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν
 Δημήτριον, ἀνελπίστου τῆς ἐπιθέσεως γενομένης,
 ἀγωνιάσαντες περὶ τῶν κατασκευασθέντων ἔργων
 6 συνέτρεχον ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθεια^θ. ἀσελήνου δὲ τῆς
 νυκτὸς οὔσης οἱ μὲν πυρφόροι διέλαμπον φερόμενοι
 βιαίως, οἱ δ' ὀξύβελεῖς καὶ πετροβόλοι τὴν φορὰν
 ἀπροόρατον ἔχοντες πολλοὺς διέφθειρον τῶν μὴ
 7 δυναμένων συνιδεῖν τὴν ἐπιφερομένην πληγὴν. ἔτυ-
 χον δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς μηχανῆς λεπίδων τινὲς
 ἀποπεσοῦσαι, καταψιλωθέντος δὲ¹ τοῦ τόπου προσ-
 έπιπτον οἱ πυρφόροι τῷ ξυλοφανεῖ τοῦ κατασκευ-
 άσματος. διόπερ ἀγωνιάσας ὁ Δημήτριος μήποτε
 τοῦ πυρὸς ἐπινεμηθέντος ἅπασαν συμβῇ τὴν μη-
 χανὴν λυμανθῆναι, κατὰ τάχος ἐβόηθει καὶ τῷ
 παρασκευασθέντι ὕδατι ἐν ταῖς στέγαις ἐπειρᾶτο
 σβεννύναι τὴν ἐπιφερομένην φλόγα. τὸ δὲ τελευ-
 ταῖον ἀθροίσας τῇ σάλπιγγι τοὺς τεταγμένους ἐπὶ
 τῆς κινήσεως τῶν ἔργων διὰ τούτων ἀπήγαγε τὰς
 μηχανὰς ἐκτὸς βέλους.

97. Ἐπειτα γενομένης ἡμέρας προσέταξε τοῖς
 ὑπηρέταις ἀθροῖσαι τὰ βέλη τὰ πεσόντα παρὰ τῶν
 Ῥοδίων, ἐκ τούτων βουλόμενος συλλογίσασθαι τῶν
 2 ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν παρασκευὴν. ὧν ταχὺ τὸ προσ-
 ταχθὲν ποιησάντων ἡριθμήθησαν πυρφόροι μὲν τοῖς
 μεγέθεσι παντοῖοι πλείους τῶν ὀκτακοσίων, ὀξύ-
 βελεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν χιλίων πεντακοσίων.
 τοσούτων δὲ βελῶν ἐνεχθέντων ἐν βραχεῖ χρόνῳ
 νυκτὸς ἐθαύμαζε τὴν χορηγίαν τῆς πόλεως καὶ τὴν
 ἐν τούτοις δαψίλειαν.

3 Τότε μὲν οὖν ὁ Δημήτριος κατεσκεύασε² τὰ πεπο-

¹ δὲ added by editors.

² έπεσκεύασε Dindorf, cp. § 7 below.

spot. Since the attack was unforeseen, Demetrius, 304 B.C. alarmed for the siege works that had been constructed, hurried to the rescue. The night was moonless ; and the fire missiles shone bright as they hurtled violently through the air ; but the catapults and ballistae, since their missiles were invisible, destroyed many who were not able to see the impending stroke. It also happened that some of the iron plates of the helepolis were dislodged, and where the place was laid bare the fire missiles rained upon the exposed wood of the structure. Therefore Demetrius, fearing that the fire would spread and the whole machine be ruined, came quickly to the rescue, and with the water that had been placed in readiness on the platforms he tried to put out the spreading fire. He finally assembled by a trumpet signal the men who were assigned to move the apparatus and by their efforts dragged the machine beyond range.

97. Then when day had dawned he ordered the camp followers to collect the missiles that had been hurled by the Rhodians, since he wished to estimate from these the armament of the forces within the city. Quickly carrying out his orders, they counted more than eight hundred fire missiles of various sizes and not less than fifteen hundred catapult bolts. Since so many missiles had been hurled in a short time at night, he marvelled at the resources possessed by the city and at their prodigality in the use of these weapons.

Next Demetrius repaired such of his works as had

DIODORUS OF SICILY

νηκότα τῶν ἔργων καὶ περὶ τε τὴν ταφὴν τῶν τελευ-
 τησάντων καὶ τὴν θεραπείαν τῶν τραυματιῶν
 4 ἐγένετο. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν
 ἄνεσιν λαβόντες τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν μηχανῶν βίας ὥκο-
 δόμησαν τρίτον τεῖχος μηχανοειδές, περιλαμβάνοντες
 τῇ μὲν περιφερείᾳ πάντα τὸν κινδυνεύοντα τόπον
 τοῦ τείχους· οὐδὲν δ' ἦττον καὶ τάφρῳ βαθείᾳ περι-
 έλαβον τὸ πεπτωκὸς τοῦ τείχους, ὅπως μὴ δύνηται
 ῥαδίως ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐξ ἐφόδου μετὰ βάρους εἰσπεσεῖν
 5 εἰς τὴν πόλιν. ἐξέπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ναῦς τῶν ἄριστα
 πλεουσῶν, Ἀμύνταν ἐπιστήσαντες ἡγεμόνα, ὃς ἐκ-
 πλεύσας πρὸς τὴν Περαιάν τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπεφύιη
 παραδόξως πειραταῖς τισιν ἀπεσταλμένοις ὑπὸ Δη-
 μητρίου. οὗτοι δ' εἶχον ἄφρακτα τρία, κράτιστοι
 δοκοῦντες εἶναι τῶν τῷ βασιλεῖ συστρατευόντων.
 γενομένης δ' ἐπ' ὀλίγον χρόνον ναυμαχίας οἱ Ῥόδιοι
 βιασάμενοι τῶν νεῶν αὐτάνδρων ἐκυρίευσαν, ἐν οἷς
 6 ἦν καὶ Τιμοκλῆς ὁ ἀρχιπειρατής. ἐπέπλευσαν δὲ
 καὶ τῶν ἐμπόρων τισὶ καὶ παρελόμενοι κέλητας
 οὐκ ὀλίγους γέμοντας σίτου τούτους τε καὶ τὰ τῶν
 πειρατῶν ἄφρακτα κατήγαγον εἰς τὴν Ῥόδον νυ-
 7 κτός, λαθόντες τοὺς πολεμίους. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος
 ἐπισκευάσας τὰ πεπονηκότα τῶν ἔργων προσέβαλλε
 τῷ τείχει τὰς μηχανὰς καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς βέλεσιν ἀφει-
 δῶς χρώμενος τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐπάλξεσιν ἐφεστῶ-
 τας ἀνεῖρξε, τοῖς δὲ κριοῖς τύπτων τὸ συνεχές τοῦ
 τόπου δύο μὲν μεσοπύργια κατέβαλε, περὶ δὲ τὸν
 πύργον τὸν ἀνὰ μέσον τούτων φιλοτιμουμένοις τοῖς
 ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἰσχυροὶ καὶ συνεχεῖς ἐκ διαδοχῆς
 ἀγῶνες ἐγίνοντο, ὥστε καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν

been damaged, and devoted himself to the burial 304 B.C.
of the dead and the care of the wounded. Meanwhile the people of the city, having gained a respite from the violent attacks of the siege engines, constructed a third crescent-shaped wall and included in its circuit every part of the wall that was in a dangerous condition; but none the less they dug a deep moat around the fallen portion of the wall so that the king should not be able to break into the city easily by an assault with a heavily armed force. They also sent out some of their fastest ships, installing Amyntas as commander; he, sailing to Peræa¹ in Asia, suddenly confronted some pirates who had been sent out by Demetrius. These had three deckless ships and were supposed to be the strongest of the pirates who were fighting as allies of the king. In the brief naval battle that ensued, the Rhodians overpowered the foe and took the ships with their crews, among whom was Timocles, the chief pirate. They also encountered some of the merchants and, seizing a fair number of light craft loaded with grain, they sent these and the undecked ships of the pirates to harbour in Rhodes by night, escaping the notice of the enemy. Demetrius, after he had repaired such of his equipment as was damaged, brought his siege engines up to the wall. By using all his missiles without stint, he drove back those who were stationed on the battlements, and striking with his rams a continuous portion of the wall, he overthrew two curtains; but as the city's forces fought obstinately for the tower that was between them, there were bitter and continuous encounters, one after another, with the

¹ Literally, "the opposite land," the Rhodian territory in Caria directly opposite the island.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Ἀνανίαν ἐκθύμως ἀγωνισάμενον ἀναιρεθῆναι καὶ
 συχνούς τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν ἀποθανεῖν.

98. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Πτολεμαῖος
 μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπέστειλε τοῖς Ῥοδίοις σίτον καὶ
 τὴν ἄλλην ἀγορὰν οὐκ ἐλάττονα τῆς πρότερον ἐκ-
 πεμφθείσης καὶ στρατιώτας χιλίους καὶ πεντα-
 κοσίους, ὧν ἦν ἡγεμὼν Ἀντίγονος ὁ Μακεδών.
 2 καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον ἦκον πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον πρέ-
 σβεις παρὰ τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλληνίδων
 πόλεων, τὸν ἀριθμὸν μὲν οἷτες ὑπὲρ τοὺς πεντή-
 κοντα, πάντες δὲ ἀξιούντες διαλύσασθαι τὸν βαισιλείᾳ
 3 πρὸς τοὺς Ῥοδίους. γενομένων οὖν ἀνοχῶν καὶ
 πολλῶν καὶ παντοδαπῶν ῥηθέντων λόγων πρὸς τε
 τὸν δῆμον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον οὐ-
 δαμῶς ἐδυνήθησαν συμφωνῆσαι· διόπερ οἱ πρέσβεις
 ἀπῆλθον ἄπρακτοι.
 4 Δημήτριος δὲ διανοηθεὶς νυκτὸς ἐπιθέσθαι τῇ
 πόλει κατὰ τὸ πεπτωκὸς τοῦ τείχους ἐπέλεξε τῶν
 τε μαχίμων τοὺς κρατίστους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς
 5 εὐθέτους εἰς χιλίους καὶ πεντακοσίους. τούτους
 μὲν οὖν προσέταξεν ἡσυχῇ προσελθεῖν τῷ τείχει
 περὶ δευτέραν φυλακὴν, αὐτὸς δὲ διασκευάσας
 παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἐφ' ἐκάστῳ μέρει τεταγμένοις,
 ὅταν σημήνη, συναλαλάξαι καὶ προσβολὰς ποιεῖσθαι
 6 καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. πάντων δὲ τὸ
 παραγγελθὲν ποιούντων οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ πεπτωκότα
 τῶν τειχῶν ὀρμήσαντες τοὺς προφυλάττοντας ἐπὶ
 τῆς τάφρου κατασφάξαντες παρεισέπεσον εἰς τὴν
 πόλιν καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸ θέατρον τόπους κατελαμβά-
 7 νοντο· οἱ δὲ τῶν Ῥοδίων πρυτάνεις¹ πυθόμενοι τὸ

¹ πρυτάνεις added by Dindorf, cp. chap. 88. 3.

¹ Cp. chap. 96. 1.

result that their leader Ananias was killed fighting 304 B.C.
desperately and many of the soldiers were slain also.

98. While these events were taking place, King Ptolemy sent to the Rhodians grain and other supplies in no less quantity than those formerly sent,¹ and fifteen hundred soldiers, whose leader was Antigonus, the Macedonian. At this very time there came to Demetrius more than fifty envoys from the Athenians and the other Greek cities, all of them asking the king to come to terms with the Rhodians. A truce, therefore, was made; but although many arguments of all sorts were presented to the city and to Demetrius, they could in no way agree; and so the envoys returned without accomplishing their aim.²

Demetrius, having determined to attack the city at night through the breach in the wall, selected the strongest of his fighting men and of the rest those fitted for his purpose to the number of fifteen hundred. These, then, he ordered to advance to the wall in silence during the second watch; as for himself, when he had made his preparations, he gave orders to those stationed on each side that when he gave the signal they should raise the battle cry and make attacks both by land and sea. When they all carried out the order, those who had advanced against breaches in the walls, after dispatching the advance guards at the moat, charged past into the city and occupied the region of the theatre; but the magistrates of the Rhodians, learning what had happened

² According to Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 22. 4, Demetrius, who was looking for a pretext to end the siege, was induced by the Athenians to make terms on condition that the Rhodians should be allies of Antigonus and Demetrius except in a war with Ptolemy. Cp. chap. 99. 3.

συμβεβηκὸς καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὀρώντες ἅπασαν τεθορυβημένην τοῖς μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ λιμένος καὶ τῶν τειχῶν παρήγγειλαν μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς ἰδίας τάξεως καὶ τοὺς ἔξωθεν, ἂν προσβάλωσιν, ἀμύνεσθαι, αὐτοὶ δ' ἔχοντες τὸ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων σύστημα καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας προσφάτως καταπεπλευκότας στρατιώτας ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους
8 παρεισπεπτωκότας. περικαταλαβούσης δ' ἡμέρας καὶ τοῦ Δημητρίου τὸ σύσσημον ἄραντος οἱ μὲν τῷ λιμένι προσβαλόντες καὶ τὸ τεῖχος πάντοθεν περιεστρατοπεδευκότες συνηλάλαξαν, εὐθαρσεῖς ποιοῦντες τοὺς κατειληφότας μέρος τοῦ περὶ τὸ θέατρον τόπου, ὃ δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὄχλος παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν ἐν φόβοις ἦν καὶ δάκρυσιν, ὡς τῆς πατρί-
9 δος κατὰ κράτος ἀλISCOμένης. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοῖς παρεισπεσοῦσιν ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους γενομένης μάχης πρὸς τοὺς Ῥοδίους καὶ πολλῶν παρ' ἀμφοτέρους πεσόντων τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐδέτεροι τῆς ἰδίας τάξεως ἐξεχώρουν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν μὲν Ῥοδίων ἀεὶ πλειόνων γινομένων καὶ τὸν κίνδυνον ἐτοίμως ὑπομενόντων, ὡς ἂν ὑπὲρ πατρίδος καὶ τῶν μεγίστων ἀγωνιζομένων, τῶν δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως θλιβομένων, Ἀλκιμος μὲν καὶ Μαντίας οἱ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντες πολλοῖς περιπεσόντες τραύμασιν ἐτελεύτησαν, τῶν δ' ἄλλων οἱ πλεῖστοι οἱ μὲν ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διεφθάρησαν, οἱ δ' ἤλωσαν, ὀλίγοι δὲ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα φυγόντες διεσώθησαν. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν Ῥοδίων ἀνηρέθησαν, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ ὁ πρῦτανις Δαμοτέλης ἐπ' ἀρετῇ γενόμενος περίβλεπτος.

99. Δημήτριος δὲ τὴν τῆς πόλεως ἄλῃσιν ὑπολαβὼν ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ τὴν τύχην ἀφηγήσθαι πάλιν παρεσκευάζετο πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν. εἴτι

and seeing that the whole city had been thrown into 304 B.C.
 confusion, sent orders to those at the harbour and
 the walls to remain at their own posts and oppose the
 enemy outside if he should attack; and they them-
 selves, with their contingent of selected men and the
 soldiers who had recently sailed in from Alexandria,
 attacked the troops who had got within the walls.
 When day returned and Demetrius raised the ensign,
 those who were attacking the port and those who
 had been stationed about the wall on all sides shouted
 the battle cry, giving encouragement to the men who
 had occupied part of the region of the theatre; but
 in the city the throng of children and women were
 in fear and tears, thinking that their native city was
 being taken by storm. Nevertheless, fighting began
 between those who had made their way within the
 wall and the Rhodians, and many fell on both sides.
 At first neither side withdrew from its position; but
 afterwards, as the Rhodians constantly added to their
 numbers and were prompt to face danger—as is the
 way with men fighting for their native land and their
 most precious things,—and on the other hand the
 king's men were in distress, Alcimus and Mantias,
 their commanders, expired after receiving many
 wounds, most of the others were killed in hand-to-
 hand fighting or were captured, and only a few
 escaped to the king and survived. Many also of the
 Rhodians were slain, among whom was the president
 Damoteles, who had won great acclaim for his valour.

99. When Demetrius realized that Fortune had
 snatched from his hand the capture of the city, he
 made new preparations for the siege. When his

τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτῷ γράψαντος διαλύσασθαι πρὸς
 Ῥοδίους ὥς ἂν ποτε δύνηται, τὸν κάλλιστον ἐπε-
 τηρεῖ καιρόν, δώσοντα προφάσεις εὐλόγους τῆς
 2 συνθέσεως. Πτολεμαίου δὲ γράψαντος τοῖς Ῥο-
 δίοις τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὅτι πέμψει σίτου πλήθος
 αὐτοῖς καὶ στρατιώτας τρισχιλίους, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 συμβουλευόντος, ἐὰν ᾗ δυνατόν, μετρίως διαλύ-
 σασθαι πρὸς Ἀντίγονον, ἅπαντες ἔρεπον πρὸς τὴν
 3 εἰρήνην. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Λίτω-
 λῶν ἀποστείλαντος πρεσβευτὰς περὶ διυλύσεων οἱ
 Ῥόδιοι συνέθεντο πρὸς Δημήτριον ἐπὶ τοῖσδε, αὐ-
 τόνομον καὶ ἀφρούρητον εἶναι τῇ πόλει καὶ ἔχειν
 τὰς ἰδίας προσόδους, συμμαχεῖν δὲ Ῥοδίους Ἀντι-
 γόνῳ πλήν ἐὰν ἐπὶ Πτολεμαῖον στρατεύηται, καὶ
 δοῦναι τῶν πολιτῶν ὁμήρους ἑκατὸν οὓς ἂν ἀπο-
 γράφηται Δημήτριος πλήν τῶν ἀρχὰς ἐχόντων.

100. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Ῥόδιοι πολιορκηθέντες ἐνιαύσιον
 χρόνον τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ κατελύσαντο τὸν πόλεμον.
 τοὺς δ' ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς γενο-
 μένους ἐτίμησαν ταῖς ἀξίαις δωρεαῖς καὶ τῶν
 δούλων τοὺς ἀνδραγαθήσαντας ἐλευθερίας καὶ πολι-
 2 τείας ἡξίωσαν. ἔστησαν δὲ καὶ τῶν βασιλέων
 εἰκόνας Κασάνδρου καὶ Λυσιμάχου¹ τῶν δευτε-
 ρεόντων μὲν ταῖς δόξαις, συμβεβλημένων δὲ
 3 μεγάλα πρὸς τὴν τῆς πόλεως σωτηρίαν. τὸν δὲ
 Πτολεμαῖον ἐν ἀνταποδόσει μείζονος χάριτος ὑπερ-
 βάλλεσθαι βουλόμενοι θεωροὺς ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Λι-
 βύην τοὺς ἐπερωτήσοντας τὸ παρ' Ἀμμωνι μαντεῖον

father thereafter wrote to him to come to terms with the Rhodians as best he could, he awaited a favourable opportunity that would provide a specious excuse for the settlement. Since Ptolemy had written to the Rhodians, first saying that he would send them a great quantity of grain and three thousand soldiers, but then advising them, if it should be possible, to make equitable terms with Antigonus, everyone inclined toward peace. At just this time the Aetolian League sent envoys to urge a settlement, and the Rhodians came to terms with Demetrius on these conditions : that the city should be autonomous and ungarrisoned and should enjoy its own revenue ; that the Rhodians should be allies of Antigonus unless he should be at war with Ptolemy ; and that they should give as hostages a hundred of their citizens whom Demetrius should select, those holding office being exempt.¹

100. In this way, then, the Rhodians, after they had been besieged for a year, brought the war to an end. Those who had proved themselves brave men in the battles they honoured with the prizes that were their due, and they granted freedom and citizenship to such slaves as had shown themselves courageous. They also set up statues of King Cassander and King Lysimachus, who though they held second place in general opinion, yet had made great contributions to the salvation of the city. In the case of Ptolemy, since they wanted to surpass his record by repaying his kindness with a greater one, they sent a sacred mission into Libya to ask the oracle at

¹ Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 22. 4.

¹ καὶ after *Λυσιμάχου* omitted by Wesseling.

εἰ συμβουλευεῖ Ῥοδίοις Πτολεμαῖον ὡς θεὸν τιμή-
 4σαι. συγκατατιθεμένου δὲ τοῦ χρηστηρίου τέμενος
 ἀνῆκαν ἐν τῇ πόλει τετράγωνον, οἰκοδομήσαντες
 παρ' ἐκάστην πλευρὰν στοὰν¹ σταδιαίαν, ὃ προσ-
 ηγόρευσαν Πτολεμαῖον. ἀνωκοδόμησαν δὲ καὶ τὸ
 θέατρον καὶ τὰ πεπτωκότα τῶν τειχῶν καὶ τῶν
 ἄλλων τόπων τοὺς καθηρημένους πολλῷ κάλλιον
 ἢ προϋπῆρχον.

5 Δημήτριος δὲ κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ πατρὸς
 διαλυσάμενος πρὸς Ῥοδίους ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ πάσης
 τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ κομισθεὶς διὰ νήσων κατέπλευσε
 6 τῆς Βοιωτίας εἰς Αὔλιν. σπεύδων δ' ἐλευθερώσαι
 τοὺς Ἕλληνας (οἱ γὰρ περὶ Κάσανδρον καὶ Πολυ-
 πέρχοντα τὸν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνον ἄδειαν ἐσχηκότες
 ἐπόρθουν τὰ πλεῖστα μέρη τῆς Ἑλλάδος) πρῶτοι
 μὲν τὴν Χαλκιδέων πόλιν ἡλευθέρωσε, φρουρου-
 μένην ὑπὸ Βοιωτῶν, καὶ τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Βοιωτίαν
 καταπληξάμενος ἠνάγκασεν ἀποστῆναι τῆς Κασάν-
 δρου φιλίας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πρὸς μὲν Αἰτωλοὺς
 συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς περὶ Πολυ-
 πέρχοντα καὶ Κάσανδρον διαπολεμεῖν παρεσκευ-
 ᾶζετο.

7 Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Εὐμήλος μὲν ὁ
 Βοσπόρου βασιλεὺς βασιλεύων ἔκτοιν ἔτος ἐτε-
 λεύτησε, τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος Σπάρτακος
 ὁ υἱὸς ἤρξεν ἔτη εἴκοσιν.

101. Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν
 Ἀσίαν διευκρινηκότες μεταβιβάζομεν τὸν λόγον ἐπὶ
 θάτερα μέρη τῆς οἰκουμένης.

¹ πλευρὰν στοὰν Rhodoman : στοὰν πλευρὰν.

¹ 600 feet.

² Continued in chap. 102. 1.

Ammon if it advised the Rhodians to honour Ptolemy 304 B.C. as a god. Since the oracle approved, they dedicated in the city a square precinct, building on each of its sides a portico a stade¹ long, and this they called the Ptolemaeum. They also rebuilt the theatre, the fallen portions of the walls, and the buildings that had been destroyed in the other quarters in a manner more beautiful than before.

Now that Demetrius, in accordance with injunctions of his father, had made peace with the Rhodians, he sailed out with his whole force; and after passing through the islands, he put in at Aulis in Bocotia. Since he was intent on freeing the Greeks (for Cassander and Polyperchon having up to this time enjoyed impunity were engaged in plundering the greater part of Greece), he first freed the city of the Chalcidians, which was garrisoned by Bocotians, and by striking fear into the Bocotians, he forced them to renounce their friendship with Cassander; and after this he made an alliance with the Aetolians and began his preparations for carrying on war against Polyperchon and Cassander.²

While these events were taking place, Eumelus, the king of Bosphorus, died in the sixth year of his reign,³ and his son Spartacus⁴ succeeded to the throne and reigned for twenty years.

101. Now that we have carefully passed in review the happenings in Greece and Asia, we shall turn our narrative toward the other parts of the inhabited world.

³ For the reign of Eumelus cp. chaps. 22. 1—26. 2.

⁴ The name is spelled Σπάρτοκος on coins and inscriptions, e.g. the Athenian inscription of 289/8 honouring this king for a gift of grain to the city (*IG*, 2². 653 = Dittenberger, *Syll.*³ 370).

Κατὰ μὲν γὰρ τὴν Σικελίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς, εἰρήνην
 ἀγόντων τῶν Λιπαραίων, ἐπιπλεύσας αὐτοῖς ἀπροσ-
 δοκήτως εἰσεπράξατο τοὺς μὴδ' ὅτιοῦν προαδική-
 2 σαντας ἀργυρίου τάλαντα πεντήκοντα. ὅτε δὴ
 πολλοῖς ἔδοξε θεῖον εἶναι τὸ ῥηθισόμενον, τῆς
 παρανομίας τυχοῦσης ἐπισημασίας παρὰ τοῦ δαι-
 μονίου. ἀξιούντων γὰρ τῶν Λιπαραίων εἰς τὰ
 προσελλείποντα τῶν χρημάτων δοῦναι χρόνιον καὶ
 λεγόντων μηδέποτε τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἀναθήμασι κατα-
 κεχρῆσθαι, ὃ Ἀγαθοκλῆς βιασάμενος αὐτοὺς δοῦναι
 τὰ κατὰ τὸ πρυτανεῖον, ὧν εἶχον ἐπιγραφὴν τὰ μὲν
 Αἰόλου, τὰ δ' Ἡφαίστου, λαβὼν παραχρῆμα ἐξ-
 ἐπλευσεν. πνεύματος δ' ἐπιγενομένου τῶν νεῶν
 ἔνδεκα συνετρίβησαν αἱ τὰ χρήματα κομίζουσαι.
 3 διόπερ ἔδοξε πολλοῖς ὃ μὲν λεγόμενος περὶ τοὺς
 τόπους ἐκείνους εἶναι κύριος τῶν ἀνέμων εὐθύς
 κατὰ τὸν πρῶτον πλοῦν λαβεῖν παρ' αὐτοῦ τιμωρίαν,
 ὃ δὲ Ἡφαίστος ἐπὶ τῆς τελευτῆς, οἰκείως τῆς
 ἀσεβείας κολάσαι¹ τὸν τύραννον ἐν τῇ πατρίδι,
 συνωνύμως ἐπὶ θερμοῖς τοῖς ἄνθραξι κατακαύσας
 ζῶντα· τῆς γὰρ αὐτῆς προαιρέσεως ἦν καὶ δικαιο-
 σύνης τὸ τῶν περὶ τὴν Αἴτνην σωζόντων τοὺς
 ἑαυτῶν γονεῖς ἀποσχέσθαι καὶ τὸ τοὺς ἀσεβοῦντας
 εἰς τὸ θεῖον διὰ τῆς ἰδίας δυνάμεως μετελθεῖν.
 4 Οὐ μὴν ἄλλ' ὑπὲρ μὲν τῆς καταστροφῆς Ἀγα-
 θοκλέους, ὅταν πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους χρόνους ἔλθωμεν,
 αὐτὸ² τὸ γενόμενον βεβαιώσκει τὸ νῦν εἰρημένον·

¹ κολάσαι Madvig : κολάσας.

² ἔλθωμεν, αὐτὸ P^{ost} : ἔλθωμεν αὐτοῦ.

In Sicily,¹ although the inhabitants of the Liparaean Islands were at peace with him, Agathocles sailed against them without warning and exacted from men who had done him no prior injury whatever, fifty talents of silver.² To many, indeed, what I am about to relate seemed the work of a god, since his crime received its brand from the divinity. When the Liparaeans begged him to grant them time for what was lacking in the payment and said that they had never turned the sacred offerings to profane uses, Agathocles forced them to give him the dedications in the Prytaneum, of which some bore inscriptions to Aeolus and some to Hephaestus ; and taking these he at once sailed away. But a wind came up and the eleven of his ships that were carrying the money were sunk. And so it seemed to many that the god who was said in that region to be master of the winds at once on his first voyage exacted punishment from him, and that at the end Hephaestus punished him in his own country in a way that matched the tyrant's impious actions and the god's own name by burning him alive on hot coals³ ; for it belonged to the same character and the same justice to refrain from touching those who were saving their own parents on Aetna,³ and with his proper power to search after those who had been guilty of impiety toward his shrine.

However, as regards the disaster that befell Agathocles, when we come to the proper time, the action itself will confirm what we now have said ; but we

² For the death of Agathocles cp. Book 21, frag. 16.

³ The reference is to Amphinomus and Anapia. While they were rescuing their parents from an irruption of Aetna, the volcanic fires opened and made a way for them to pass. Cp., e.g., Seneca, *de Beneficiis*, 3. 37. 2 ; Pausanias, 10. 28. 4.

ἐφεξῆς δὲ ῥητέον ἡμῖν τὰ πραχθέντα κατὰ τοὺς
 συνεχεῖς τῆς Ἰταλίας τόπους.

5 Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν καὶ Σαμνῖται διαπρεσβευσάμενοι
 πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰρήνην συνέθεντο, πολεμήσαντες
 ἔτη εἴκοσι δύο καὶ μῆνας ἕξ· τῶν δ' ὑπάτων
 Πόπλιος Σεμπρώνιος μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐμβαλὼν εἰς
 τὴν τῶν Αἰκλῶν χώραν ἐχειρώσατο τετταράκοντα
 πόλεις ἐν ἡμέραις ταῖς πάσαις πεντήκοντα, ἀναγ-
 κάσας δὲ πᾶν τὸ ἔθνος ὑποτάττεσθαι Ῥωμαίοις
 ἐπανῆλθε καὶ θρίαμβον κατήγαγεν ἐπαινούμενοι.
 ὁ δὲ δῆμος ὁ Ῥωμαίων πρὸς τε Μαρσοὺς καὶ
 Παλιγνοὺς,¹ ἔτι δὲ Μαρρουκίους, συμμαχίαν
 ἐποίησατο.

102. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
 νησι μὲν ἦρχε Λεώστρατος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὑπῆρχον
 ὕπατοι Σερούιος Κορνήλιος καὶ Λεύκιος Γενοῦκιος.
 ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Δημήτριος εἶχε πρόθεσιν πρὸς μὲν
 τοὺς περὶ Κάσανδρον διαπολεμεῖν, τοὺς δ' Ἑλλήνας
 ἐλευθεροῦν· καὶ πρῶτον τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα
 διοικεῖν, ἅμα μὲν νομίζων δόξαν οἷσιν αὐτῷ με-
 γάλην τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων αὐτονομίαν, ἅμα δὲ καὶ
 τοὺς περὶ Πρεπέλαον ἡγεμόνας τοῦ Κασάνδρου
 πρότερον συντρῖβει καὶ τότε προσάγειν δεῖν² ἐπ'
 αὐτὴν τὴν Μακεδονίαν,³ εἰ μὴ ἐπ' αὐτὸν πορεύοιτο
 2 ὁ Κάσανδρος.⁴ τῆς δὲ τῶν Σικυωνίων πόλεως

¹ Παλιγνοὺς Rhodoman: Παλλινούς R, Παλλίνους X, Πελη-
 νοὺς F.

² δεῖν added by Post.

³ Μακεδονίαν Reiske: ἡγεμονίαν.

⁴ εἰ μὴ . . . ὁ Κάσανδρος Post: ἢ . . . τὸν Κάσανδρον.

must now tell of events in the adjacent parts of Italy.¹ 304 B.C.

The Romans and the Samnites interchanged envoys and made peace after having fought for twenty-two years and six months²; and one of the consuls, Publius Sempronius, invading the country of the Aegli³ with an army, captured forty cities in a total of fifty days, and after forcing the entire tribe to submit to Rome, returned home and celebrated a triumph with great applause. The Roman people made alliances with the Marsi, the Paligni, and the Marrucini.⁴

102. When the year had come to its end, Leo- 303 B.C.
stratus was archon in Athens, and in Rome the consuls were Servius Cornelius and Lucius Genucius.⁵ While these held office Demetrius proposed to carry on his war with Cassander and to free the Greeks; and first he planned to establish order in the affairs of Greece, for he believed that the freeing of the Greeks would bring him great honour, and at the same time he thought it necessary to wipe out Prepelaüs⁶ and the other leaders before attacking Cassander, and then to go on against Macedonia itself if Cassander did not march against him. Now

¹ The next reference to Sicilian affairs is in Book 21. 2. 1.

² Cp. Livy, 9. 45. 1-4; the narrative is continued from chap. 90. 4.

³ The Aequi or Aequiculi in Latin writers; usually called the Aikoi or Aikanoi by the Greek historians. Cp. Livy, 9. 45. 5-18.

⁴ Continued in chap. 104. 1.

⁵ Leostratus was archon in 303/2. Livy, 10. 1. 1, gives as consuls for 303 B.C. L. Genucius and Ser. Cornelius. In the *Fasti Capitolini* only Lentulus, the cognomen of Cornelius, can be read. The narrative is continued from chap. 100. 6. Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 25.

⁶ Cp. Book 19. 64. 3.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

φρουρουμένης ὑπὸ τῶν Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλέως στρατιωτῶν, ὧν ἦν ἐπιφανέστατος στρατηγὸς Φίλιππος, νυκτὸς ἐπιθέμενος ἀπροσδοκῆτως παρεισέπεσεν ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους. εἶτα οἱ μὲν φρουροὶ συνέφυγον¹ εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὃ δὲ Δημήτριος τῆς πόλεως κυριεύσας τὸν μεταξὺ τόπον τῶν οἰκιῶν καὶ τῆς ἄκρας κατείχε. μέλλοντος δ' αὐτοῦ μηχανὰς προσάγειν καταπλαγέντες τὴν μὲν ἀκρόπολιν δι' ὁμολογίας παρέδοσαν, αὐτοὶ δ' ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς Αἴγυπτον. ὃ δὲ Δημήτριος τοὺς Σικυωνίους εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν μετοικίσας τὸ μὲν τῷ λιμένι συνάπτων μέρος τῆς πόλεως κατέσκαψεν, ἀνοχύρου² παντελῶς ὄντος τοῦ τόπου, τῷ δὲ πολιτικῷ πλήθει συνεπιλαβόμενος τῆς οἰκοδομίας καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀποκαταστήσας τιμῶν ἰσοθέων ἔτυχε παρὰ τοῖς εὖ παθοῦσι. Δημητριάδα μὲν γὰρ τὴν πόλιν ὠνόμασαν, θυσίας δὲ καὶ πανηγύρεις, ἔτι δ' ἀγῶνας ἐξηγίσαντο συντελεῖν αὐτῷ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀπονέμειν τιμὰς ὡς κτίστη. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ὁ χρόνος διαληφθεὶς πραγμάτων μεταβολαῖς ἠκύρωσεν, οἱ δὲ Σικυώνιοι πολλῷ κρείττονα μεταλαβόντες τόπον διετέλεσαν ἐν αὐτῷ μέχρι τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων ἐνοικοῦντες. ὃ γὰρ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως περίβολος ἐπίπεδος ὦν καὶ μέγας κρημνοῖς δυσπροσίτοις περιέχεται πανταχόθεν, ὥστε μηδαμῇ δύνασθαι μηχανὰς προσάγειν· ἔχει δὲ καὶ πλῆθος ὑδάτων, ἐξ οὗ κηπέας δαιψιλεῖς κατεσκεύασαν, ὥστε τὴν ἐπίνοιαν τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ πρὸς ἀπόλαυσιν εἰρηνικὴν καὶ πρὸς ἀσφάλειαν πολέμου δόξαι καλῶς προεωρᾶσθαι.

103. Ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος διοικήσας τὰ περὶ τοὺς

¹ συνέφυγον Bekker : συνεισέπεσον RX, συνέπεσαν I'.

² ἀνοχύρου Dindorf : ὀχυροῦ.

the city of Sicyon was garrisoned by King Ptolemy's ^{303 B.C.} soldiers, commanded by a very distinguished general, Philip. Attacking this city suddenly by night, Demetrius broke his way inside the walls. Then the garrison fled to the acropolis, but Demetrius took possession of the city and occupied the region between the houses and the acropolis. While he hesitated to bring up his siege engines, the garrison in panic surrendered the acropolis on terms and the men themselves sailed off to Egypt. After Demetrius had moved the people of Sicyon into their acropolis, he destroyed the part of the city adjacent to the harbour, since its site was quite insecure; then, after he had assisted the common people of the city in building their houses and had re-established free government for them, he received divine honours from those whom he had benefited; for they called the city Demetrias, and they voted to celebrate sacrifices and public festivals and also games in his honour every year and to grant him the other honours of a founder. Time, however, whose continuity has been broken by changes of conditions, has invalidated these honours; but the people of Sicyon, having thus obtained a much better location, continue to live there down to our times.¹ For the enclosed area of the acropolis is level and of ample size, and it is surrounded on all sides by cliffs difficult to scale, so that on no side can engines of war be brought near; moreover, it has plenty of water by the aid of which they developed rich gardens, so that the king in his design seems to have made excellent provision both for comfort in time of peace and for safety in time of war.

103. After Demetrius had settled the affairs of the

¹ Cp. Pausanias, 2. 7. 1; Strabo 8. 6. 25.

Σικυωνίους ἀνέζευξε μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως
 ἐπὶ τὴν Κόρινθον, ἣν ἐφρούρει Πρεπέλαος Κασάν-
 δρου στρατηγός. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον νυκτὸς ὑπό-
 τινων πολιτῶν εἰσαχθεὶς διὰ τῶος πυλίδος ἐκράτησε
 2 τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν λιμένων. τῶν δὲ φρουρῶν
 καταφυγόντων τῶν μὲν εἰς τὸ καλούμενον Σισύφειον,
 τῶν δ' εἰς τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον, προσαγαγὼν μηχανὰς
 τοῖς ὀχυρώμασι καὶ πολλὰ κακοπαθήσας εἶλε τὸ
 Σισύφειον κατὰ κράτος. εἶτα τῶν ἐνταῦθα¹ ἀνι-
 φυγόντων πρὸς τοὺς κατειληφότες τὸν Ἀκρο-
 κόρινθον καὶ τούτους καταπληξάμενος ἠνάγκασε
 3 παραδοῦναι τὴν ἄκραν· σφύδρῃ γὰρ ἦν ἀνυπόστατος
 οὗτος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν ταῖς προσβολαῖς, ἐμμήχανος
 ὑπάρχων περὶ τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν πολιορκητικῶν
 ἔργων. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοὺς Κορινθίους ἐλευθερώσας
 παρεισήγαγε φυλακὴν εἰς τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον, βου-
 λομένων τῶν πολιτῶν διὰ τοῦ βασιλέως τηρεῖσθαι
 τὴν πόλιν μέχρι ἂν ὁ πρὸς Κάσανδρον καταλυθῇ
 4 πόλεμος. καὶ Πρεπέλαος μὲν αἰσχροῶς ἐκπεσὼν ἐκ
 τῆς Κορίνθου πρὸς Κάσανδρον ἀπεχώρησεν, Δημή-
 τριος δὲ παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν Ἀχαΐαν Βοῦραν μὲν κατὰ
 κράτος εἶλε καὶ τοῖς πολίταις ἀπέδωκε τὴν αὐτονο-
 μίαν, Σκύρον² δ' ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις παραλαβὼν
 5 ἐξέβαλε τὴν φρουράν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐπ' Ὀρχο-
 μενὸν τῆς Ἀρκαδίας στρατεύσας ἐκέλευσε τῷ τῆς
 φρουρᾶς ἀφηγουμένῳ Στρομβίχῳ παραδοῦναι τὴν
 πόλιν. οὐ προσέχοντος δ' αὐτοῦ τοῖς λόγοις ἀλλὰ
 καὶ πολλὰ λοιδοροῦντος ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους βλασφημίας
 6 τὰ τείχη κατὰ κράτος εἶλε τὴν πόλιν. τὸν μὲν οὖν
 Στρόμβιχον τὸν ὑπὸ Πολυπέρχοντος καθεσταμένον

¹ ἐνταῦθα Hertlein : ἐν ταύτῃ.

people of Sicyon, he set out with his whole army for Corinth, which was held by Prepelaüs, a general of Cassander. At first, after he had been admitted at night by certain citizens through a postern gate, Demetrius gained possession of the city and its harbours. The garrison, however, fled, some to the place called Sisypium,¹ some to Acrocorinth; but he brought up engines of war to the fortifications and took Sisypium by storm after suffering heavy losses. Then, when the men there fled to those who had occupied Acrocorinth, he intimidated them also and forced them to surrender the citadel; for this king was exceedingly irresistible in his assaults, being particularly skilled in the construction of siege equipment. Be that as it may, when once he had freed the Corinthians he brought a garrison into Acrocorinth, since the citizens wished the city to be protected by the king until the war with Cassander should be brought to an end. Prepelaüs, ignominiously driven out of Corinth, withdrew to Cassander, but Demetrius, advancing into Achaia, took Bura by storm and restored autonomy to its citizens; then, capturing Seyrus in a few days, he cast out its garrison. After this, making a campaign against Arcadian Orchomenus, he ordered the garrison commander, Strombichus, to surrender the city. When he paid no attention to the orders but even poured much abuse upon him from the wall in an insulting manner, the king brought up engines of war, overthrew the walls, and took the city by storm. As for Strombichus, who had been made garrison-commander by Polyperchon,

¹ Sisypium is on the slope of Acrocorinth below Peirenê, Strabo, 8. 6. 21.

² Σκίπων Wesseling.

φρούραρχον καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἀλλοτρίως δια-
τεθέντων πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰς ὀγδοήκοντα πρὸ τῆς πό-
λεως ἀνεσταύρωσε, τῶν δ' ἄλλων μισθοφόρων ἐλὼν
εἰς δισχιλίους κατέμιξε τοῖς ἰδίους στρατιώταις.
7 μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἄλωσιν ταύτης τῆς πόλεως οἱ σύνεγγυς
τὰ φρούρια κατέχοντες, ὑπολαμβάνοντες ἀδύνατον
ὑπάρχειν τὸ διαφυγεῖν τὴν βίαν τοῦ βασιλέως, παρ-
έδωκαν αὐτῷ τὰ χωρία. ὁμοίως δὲ τούτοις καὶ οἱ
τὰς πόλεις φρουροῦντες, τῶν μὲν περὶ Κάσανδρον
καὶ Πρεπέλαον καὶ Πολυπέρχοντα μὴ βοηθούντων
τοῦ δὲ Δημητρίου μετὰ μεγάλης δυνάμεως καὶ
μηχανῶν ὑπεραγουσῶν προσιόντος, ἐκουσίως ἐξεχώ-
ρουν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Δημήτριον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

104. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ταραντῖνοι πόλεμον
ἔχοντες πρὸς Λευκανοὺς καὶ Ῥωμαίους ἐξέπεμψαν
πρεσβευτὰς εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην, αἰτούμενοι βοήθειαν
2 καὶ στρατηγὸν Κλεώνυμον. τῶν δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων
προθύμως ἡγεμόνα δόντων τὸν αἰταύμενον καὶ τῶν
Ταραντίνων χρήματα καὶ ναῦς ἀποστειλάντων ὁ
μὲν Κλεώνυμος ἐπὶ Ταινάρῳ τῆς Λακωνικῆς ξενο-
λογήσας στρατιώτας πεντακισχιλίους συντόμως
κατέπλευσεν εἰς Τάραντα. ἐνταῦθα δὲ μισθοφόρους
ἄθροίσας ἄλλους οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν προτέρων κατ-
έγραφε καὶ τοὺς πολιτικοὺς πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους
τῶν δισμυρίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ δισχιλίους. προσελάβετο
δὲ τῶν τε κατ' Ἰταλίαν Ἑλλήνων τοὺς πλείστους
3 καὶ τὸ τῶν Μεσσαπίων ἔθνος. ἀδρᾶς οὖν δυνάμεως

¹ Continued in chap. 106. 1.

² Continued from chap. 101. 5.

³ Son of King Cleomenes II, but passed over in favour of Areus I because of his violent and tyrannical character. Cp.

and at least eighty of the others who were hostile to him, Demetrius crucified them in front of the city, but having captured at least two thousand of the other mercenaries, he incorporated them with his own men. After the capture of this city, those who commanded the forts in the vicinity, assuming that it was impossible to escape the might of the king, surrendered the strongholds to him. In like fashion those also who guarded the cities withdrew of their own accord, since Cassander, Prepelaüs, and Polyperchon failed to come to their aid but Demetrius was approaching with a great army and with overwhelming engines of war.

This was the situation of Demetrius.¹

104. In Italy ² the people of Tarentum were waging war with the Lucanians and the Romans; and they sent envoys to Sparta asking for assistance and for Cleonymus as general.³ When the Lacedaemonians willingly granted them the leader whom they requested and the Tarentines sent money and ships, Cleonymus enrolled five thousand mercenaries at Taenarum in Laconia⁴ and sailed at once to Tarentum. After collecting there other mercenaries no less in number than those previously enrolled, he also enlisted more than twenty thousand citizens as foot-soldiers and two thousand as mounted troops. He won the support also of most of the Greeks in Italy and of the tribe of the Messapians.⁵ Then, since

Plutarch, *Pyrrhus*, 26. 8; Pausanias, 3. 6. 2. Originally Tarentum was a colony of Sparta.

¹ For Taenarum as a recruiting ground for mercenaries cp. Book 18. 21. 1-3.

⁵ The Messapians, an Italic tribe occupying the heel of the Italian peninsula, were the closest neighbours of the Tarentines.

περὶ αὐτὸν οὔσης οἱ μὲν Λευκανοὶ καταπλαγέντες
 φιλίαν ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς τοὺς Ταραντίνους, τῶν δὲ
 Μεταποντίνων οὐ προσεχόντων αὐτῷ τοὺς Λευ-
 κανοὺς ἔπεισεν ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν χώραν καὶ τῷ
 καιρῷ συνεπιθέμενος κατεπλήξατο τοὺς Μεταποντί-
 νους. παρελθὼν δ' εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὡς φίλος ἐπράξατο
 μὲν ἀργυρίου τάλαντα πλείω τῶν ἑξακοσίων, δια-
 κοσίας δὲ παρθένους τὰς ἐπιφανευστάτας ἔλαβεν εἰς
 ὁμηρίαν, οὐχ οὕτω τῆς περὶ τὴν πίστιν ἀσφαλείας
 4 χάριν, ὡς τῆς ἰδίας ἕνεκεν λαγνείας. ἀποθέμενος
 γὰρ τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἐσθῆτα διετέλει τρυφῶν καὶ
 τοὺς πιστεύσαντας αὐτῷ καταδουλούμενος· τηλι-
 καύτας γὰρ ἔχων δυνάμεις καὶ χορηγίας οὐδὲν τῆς
 Σπάρτης ἄξιον ἔπραξεν. ἐπεβάλετο μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ
 τὴν Σικελίαν στρατεύειν, ὡς τὴν τυραννίδα μὲν
 καταλύσων τὴν Ἀγαθοκλέους, τὴν δ' αὐτονομίαν
 τοῖς Σικελιώταις ἀποκαταστήσων, ὑπερθέμενος δὲ
 ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος ταύτην τὴν στρατείαν ἔπλευσεν
 εἰς Κόρκυραν καὶ κρατήσας τῆς πόλεως χρημάτων
 τε πλήθος εἰσεπράξατο καὶ φρουρὰν ἐγκατέστησε,
 διανοούμενος ὁρμητηρίῳ τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ χρήσα-
 σθαι καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πράγμασιν ἐφ-
 εδρεύειν.

105. Εὐθὺ δὲ καὶ πρεσβειῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν παρι-
 γενομένων παρά τε Δημητρίου τοῦ πολιορκητοῦ
 καὶ Κασάνδρου περὶ συμμαχίας τούτων μὲν οὐδε-
 τέρῳ προσέθετο, τοὺς δὲ Ταραντίνους καὶ τῶν
 ἄλλων τινὰς πυθόμενος ἀφεστηκέναι τῆς μὲν Κορ-
 κύρας τὴν ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν ἀπέλιπεν, μετὰ δὲ τῆς
 ἄλλης δυνάμεως ἔπλει κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπὶ τὴν
 Ἰταλίαν, ὡς κολάσων τοὺς ἀπειθοῦντας. προσισχὼν
 δὲ τῇ χώρᾳ καθ' ὃν τύπον ἐφύλασσον οἱ βάρβαροι,
 420

he had a strong army under his command, the 203 B.C.
 Lucanians in alarm established friendship with the
 Tarentines; and when the people of Metapontum
 did not come over to him, he persuaded the Lucanians
 to invade the territory of the Metapontines and,
 by making a simultaneous attack himself, intimidated
 them. Then, entering their city as a friend, he exacted
 more than six hundred talents of silver; and he took
 two hundred maidens of the best families as hostages,
 not so much as a guarantee of the city's faith as to
 satisfy his own lust.¹ Indeed, having discarded the
 Spartan garb, he lived in continued luxury and made
 slaves of those who had trusted in him; for although
 he had so strong an army and such ample supplies,
 he did nothing worthy of Sparta. He planned to
 invade Sicily as if to overthrow the tyranny of Aga-
 thocles and restore their independence to the Siciliots;
 but postponing this campaign for the present, he
 sailed to Coreyra, and after getting possession of the
 city exacted a great sum of money and installed
 a garrison, intending to use this place as a base
 and to await a chance to take part in the affairs in
 Greece.

105. But soon, when envoys did come to him both
 from Demetrius Poliorcetes and from Cassander pro-
 posing alliances, he joined with neither of them;
 but when he learned that the Tarentines and some
 of the others were in revolt, he left an adequate
 garrison in Coreyra, and with the rest of his army
 sailed at top speed to Italy in order to punish those
 who defied his commands. Putting in to land in the
 district that was defended by the barbarians, he took

¹ Cp. Duris, *FGH*, 76. 18; Athenaeus, 13. 84 (p. 605 e).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

τὴν μὲν πόλιν¹ ἔλων ἐξηνδραποδίσατο, τὴν δὲ χώραν
 2 ἐλεηλάτησεν. ὁμοίως δὲ τὸ καλούμενον Τριόπιον
 ἐκπολιορκήσας εἰς τρισχιλίους ἔλαβεν αἰχμαλώτους.
 καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας βάρβαροι
 συνδραμόντες ἐπέθεντο νυκτὸς τῇ στρατοπεδείᾳ καὶ
 μάχης γενομένης ἀνείλον τῶν μετὰ Κλεωνύμου
 πλείους τῶν διακοσίων, ἐζώγηρσαν δὲ περὶ χιλίους.
 3 ἅμα δὲ τῷ κινδύνῳ τούτῳ χειμῶν ἐπιγενόμενος
 εἴκοσι τῶν νεῶν διέφθειρε πλησίον ὁρμουσῶν τῆς
 παρεμβολῆς. ὁ δὲ Κλεώνυμος δυσὶν ἐλαττώμασι
 τηλικούτοις περιπεσὼν ἀπέπλευσε μετὰ τῆς δυνά-
 μεως εἰς τὴν Κόρκυραν.

106. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
 νησι μὲν ἦν ἄρχων Νικοκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν
 ὑπατον ἀρχὴν διεδέξαντο Μάρκος Λίβιος καὶ
 Μάρκος Αἰμίλιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Κάσανδρος ὁ
 Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ὀρώων τὴν δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλή-
 νων αὐξομένην καὶ πάντα τὸν πόλεμον ἐπὶ τὴν
 Μακεδονίαν συνιστάμενον περίφοβος ἦν ὑπὲρ τοῦ
 2 μέλλοντος. διόπερ ἐξέπεμψε πρεσβευτὰς πρὸς
 Ἀντίγονον εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἀξιῶν διαλύσασθαι πρὸς
 αὐτόν. ἀποκριναμένου δ' ἐκείνου διότι μίαν γι-
 νώσκει διάλυσιν, εἰάν ὁ Κάσανδρος ἐπιτρέπη τὰ
 καθ' αὐτόν, καταπλαγεὶς Λυσίμαχον ἐκ τῆς Ἡράκλεις

¹ The name of the city seems to have been lost.

¹ The context (if, indeed, Tarentines above is right) suggests that the city is Tarentum; but no enslavement of its population is known, and it is most probable that some city name has fallen out. Cleonymus' raid upon Thuriae (Livy, 422

the city,¹ sold its people into slavery, and plundered 303 B.C.
the countryside. He likewise took by siege the city
called Triopium,² capturing about three thousand
prisoners. But at this very time the barbarians
throughout the region³ came together and attacked
his camp by night, and in the battle that took place
they slew more than two hundred of Cleonymus' men
and made prisoners about a thousand. A storm
rising at the time of the battle destroyed twenty of
the ships that lay at anchor near his encampment.
Having met with two such disasters, Cleonymus
sailed away to Coreyra with his army.³

106. When this year had passed, Nicocles was 302 B.C.
archon in Athens, and in Rome Marcus Livius and
Marcus Aemilius received the consulship.⁴ While
these held office, Cassander, the king of the Mace-
donians, on seeing that the power of the Greeks⁵ was
increasing and that the whole war was directed
against Macedonia, became much alarmed about
the future. He therefore sent envoys into Asia to
Antigonus, asking him to come to terms with him.
But when Antigonus replied that he recognized only
one basis for a settlement—Cassander's surrender
of whatever he possessed,—Cassander was alarmed
and summoned Lysimachus from Thrace to take con-

10. 2. 1), an otherwise unknown city on the east coast of
the Bay of Tarentum, belongs in the next year.

² The exact site is not known.

³ There is nothing more about Cleonymus in what remains
of Diodorus. For his further adventures cp. Livy 10. 2.

⁴ Nicocles was archon in 302/1. Livy, 10. 1. 7, gives the
consuls of 302 B.C. as M. Livius Dentor and Aemilius (without
praenomen).

⁵ *i.e.* the alliance under Demetrius Poliorcetes. The
narrative is continued from chap. 103. 7. Cp. Justin, 15. 2. 15;
Orosius, 3. 23. 41.

μετεπέμψατο πρὸς τὴν τῶν ὅλων κοινοπραγίαν.
 3 αἰὲ γὰρ εἰώθει τοῦτον κατὰ τοὺς μεγίστους φόβους
 εἰς τὴν βοήθειαν προσλαμβάνεσθαι διὰ τε τὴν
 τάνδρὸς ἀρετὴν καὶ διὰ τὸ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ
 ὅμορον εἶναι τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ. συνεδρεύσαντες οὖν
 οἱ βασιλεῖς οὗτοι περὶ τοῦ κοινοῦ συμφέροντος
 ἐξέπεμψαν πρεσβευτὰς πρὸς τε Πτολεμαῖοι τὸν
 Αἰγύπτου βασιλέα καὶ πρὸς Σέλευκον τὸν τῶν ἁνι-
 σατραπειῶν κυριεύοντα, περί τε τῆς ὑπερηφανίης
 τῆς ἐν ταῖς ἀποκρίσεσιν ἐμφανίζοντες καὶ τὸν ἐκ
 τοῦ πολέμου κίνδυνον κοινὸν εἶναι πάντων διδά-
 4 σκοντες. τῆς γὰρ Μακεδονίας κρατήσαντα τὸν
 Ἀντίγονον εὐθὺς ἀφελεῖσθαι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὰς
 βασιλείας· δεδωκέναι γὰρ αὐτὸν πείραν πλεονάκεις
 ὅτι πλεονέκτης ἐστὶ καὶ πᾶσαν ἀρχὴν ἀκοινώνητον
 ποιεῖ. συμφέρειν οὖν ἅπαντας συμφροινῆσαι καὶ
 5 κοινῇ πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἐπανελέσθαι πόλεμον. οἱ
 μὲν οὖν περὶ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον δόξαντες
 ἀληθῇ λέγειν¹ προθύμως ὑπήκουσαν καὶ συνετά-
 ξαντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους² βοηθεῖν ἀδραῖς δυνάμεσι.
 107. Τοῖς δὲ περὶ Κάσανδρον ἔδοξε μὴ περι-
 μένειν τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἔφοδον, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὺς
 φθάσαντας ἐπιστρατεύειν καὶ προλαμβάνειν τὸ
 χρήσιμον. διόπερ ὁ Κάσανδρος Λυσιμάχῳ μὲν
 παρέδωκε μέρος τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ στρατηγὸν
 Πρεπέλαον³ συνεξέπεμψεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀνέζευξε μετὰ
 τῆς λοιπῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Θερραλίαν, διαπολεμήσων
 2 Δημητρίῳ καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλησι. Λυσιμάχος δὲ μετὰ

¹ πρὸς ἀλλήλους after λέγειν omitted by Bekker.

² πρὸς ἀλλήλους added by Bekker.

³ Πρεπέλαον added by Beloch (*Griechische Geschichte*², 4, 1. 162, note 3).

certed action in regard to their highest interests ; 302 B.C. for it was his invariable custom when facing the most alarming situations to call on Lysimachus for assistance, both because of his personal character and because his kingdom lay next to Macedonia. When these kings had taken counsel together about their common interest, they sent envoys to Ptolemy, the king of Egypt, and to Seleucus, who was ruler of the upper satrapies, revealing the arrogance of Antigonus' answer and showing that the danger arising from the war was common to all. For they said, if Antigonus should gain control of Macedonia, he would at once take their kingdoms from the others also ; indeed he had given proof many times that he was grasping and regarded any command as a possession not to be shared. It would therefore, they said, be advantageous for all to make plans in common and jointly undertake a war against Antigonus. Now Ptolemy and Seleucus, believing that the statements were true, eagerly agreed and arranged with Cassander to assist one another with strong forces.

107. Cassander, however, thought it best not to await the attack of his enemies but to get the start of them by opening the campaign himself and seizing what he could use to advantage. Therefore Cassander gave to Lysimachus a part of his army and sent with it Prepelaüs as general,¹ while he himself moved with the rest of the army into Thessaly to carry on the war with Demetrius and the Greeks.

¹ But *cp.* critical note.

στρατοπέδου διαβάς ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν
 Λαμψακηνοὺς μὲν καὶ Παριανοὺς ἐκουσίως προσ-
 θεμένους ἀφῆκεν ἐλευθέρους, Σίγειον δὲ ἐκπολιορ-
 κήσας φρουρὰν παρεισήγαγε, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 Πρεπελάω μὲν τῷ στρατηγῷ δοὺς πεζοὺς ἑξακισ-
 χιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους ἐξέπεμψε προσαζόμενον
 τὰς πόλεις τὰς τε κατὰ τὴν Αἰολίδα καὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν,
 αὐτὸς δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησε πολιορκεῖν τὴν
 Ἄβυδον καὶ βέλη καὶ μηχανὰς καὶ τᾶλλα παρ-
 3 εσκευάζετο· ἐπεὶ δὲ κατὰ θάλατταν ἦλθε τοῖς
 πολιορκουμένοις στρατιωτῶν πλήθος παρὰ Δημη-
 τρίου τὸ δυνάμενον τὴν ἀσφάλειαν παρέχεσθαι τῇ
 πόλει, ταύτης μὲν τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἀπέστη, τὴν δ' ἐφ'
 Ἑλλησπόντῳ Φρυγίαν προσαγαγόμενος καὶ Σύν-
 ναδα¹ πόλιν ἔχουσαν ἀποσκευὰς μεγάλας βασιλικὰς
 4 ἐπολιόρκησεν. ὅτε δὴ καὶ Δόκιμον τὸν Ἀντιγόνου
 στρατηγὸν πείσας κοινοπραγεῖν τὰ τε Σύνναδα
 παρέλαβε διὰ τούτου καὶ τῶν ὀχυρωμάτων ἔνια
 τῶν ἐχόντων τὰ βασιλικά χρήματα. ὁ δ' ἐπὶ τῆς
 Αἰολίδος καὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας πεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Λυσιμάχου
 στρατηγὸς Πρεπέλαος Ἀδραμυττίου μὲν ἐκυρίευσεν
 ἐν παρόδῳ, τὴν δ' Ἐφεσον πολιορκήσας καὶ κατα-
 πληξάμενος τοὺς ἔνδον παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν. καὶ
 τοὺς μὲν ἐγκαταληφθέντας τῶν Ῥοδίων ἑκατὸν
 ὁμήρους ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, τοὺς δ' Ἐφε-
 σίους ἀφῆκε,² τὰς δὲ ναῦς τὰς ἐν τῷ λιμένι πάσας
 ἐνέπρησε διὰ τὸ θαλασσοκρατεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους

¹ Fischer in apparatus suggests reading καὶ <ἐπὶ τὴν ἄνω Φρυγίαν προάγων> Σύνναδα. . . . Cp. note on translation.

Lysimachus with his army crossed from Europe to 302 n.c. Asia, and since the inhabitants of Lampsacus and Parium came over to him willingly, he left them free, but when he took Sigeum by force, he installed a garrison there. Next, giving his general Prepelaüs six thousand foot-soldiers and a thousand horse, he sent him to win over the cities throughout Aeolis and Ionia; as for himself, he first attempted to invest Abydus and set about preparing missiles and engines and the other equipment; but when there arrived by sea to assist the besieged a large body of soldiers sent by Demetrius, a force sufficient to secure the safety of the city, he gave up this attempt and won over Hellespontine Phrygia, and also laid siege to the city of Synnada,¹ which possessed a great royal treasure. It was at this very time that he even persuaded Docimus, the general of Antigonos, to make common cause with him, and by his aid he took Synnada and also some of the strongholds that held the royal wealth. Prepelaüs, the general who had been sent by Lysimachus to Aeolis and Ionia, mastered Adramyttium as he passed by, and then, laying siege to Ephesus and frightening its inhabitants, he took the city. The hundred Rhodian hostages² whom he found there he sent back to their native land; and he left the Ephesians free but burned all the ships in the harbour, since the enemy controlled the sea

¹ Since Synnada is not in Hellespontine Phrygia, we may suppose either an error on Diodorus' part or the loss of some such words as those suggested by Fischer: "and then advancing into Upper Phrygia, he laid siege to Synnada."

² Cp. chap. 99. 3.

² <ἐλευθέρους> ἀφῆκε Reiske; <ὑποσπόνδους> ἀφῆκε Hertlein, Fischer.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

καὶ τὴν ὅλην κρίσιν τοῦ πολέμου ἄδηλον ὑπάρχειν.
 ὁ μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Τηίους μὲν καὶ Κολοφωνίους προσ-
 ηγάγετο, Ἐρυθραίοις δὲ καὶ Κλαζομενίοις ἐλθούσης
 κατὰ θάλατταν βοηθείας τὰς μὲν πόλεις ἐλεῖν οὐκ
 ἠδυνήθη, τὴν δὲ χώραν αὐτῶν πορθήσας ἀνέξευξεν
 ἐπὶ Σάρδεϊς. ἐνταῦθα δὴ τὸν Ἀντιγόνου στρα-
 τηγὸν Φοίνικα¹ πείσας ἀποστήναι τοῦ βασιλέως
 παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν πλὴν τῆς ἄκρας· ταύτην γὰρ
 φυλάττων Φίλιππος εἰς τῶν Ἀντιγόνου φίλων
 βεβαίαν ἐτήρει τὴν εὐνοίαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν πεπι-
 στευκότα.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν περὶ Λυσιμάχου ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

108. Ἀντίγονος δὲ προκεχειρισμένος ἀγῶνα μέ-
 γαν καὶ πανήγυριν ἐν Ἀντιγονίᾳ συντελεῖν πάντο-
 θεν ἀθλητάς τε καὶ τεχνίτας τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους
 ἐπὶ μεγάλοις ἄθλοις καὶ μισθοῖς ἠθροίκει. ὥς δ'
 ἤκουσε τὴν Λυσιμάχου διάβασιν καὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν
 τὴν ἀπόστασιν, τὸν μὲν ἀγῶνα διέλυσε, τοῖς δ'
 ἀθληταῖς καὶ τοῖς τεχνίταις ἀπέδωκε μισθοὺς οὐκ
 2 ἐλάττους διακοσίων ταλάντων. αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν δύ-
 ναμιν ἀναλαβὼν ὤρμησεν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας σύντομον
 τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. εἰς
 δὲ Ταρσὸν τῆς Κιλικίας ἀφικόμενος ἐξ ὧν κατεκό-
 μισε χρημάτων ἐκ τῶν Κυῖνδων² τὸ στρατόπεδον
 3 εἰς τρεῖς μῆνας ἐμισθοδότησεν. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων
 τρισχίλια τάλαντα μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐκόμιζεν,
 ὅπως τοιαύτην ἔχη τὴν χορηγίαν, ὅταν αὐτῷ χρεία
 γένηται χρημάτων. ἔπειτα τὸν Ταῦρον ὑπερβαλὼν

¹ καὶ Δόκιμον after Φοίνικα omitted by Wesseling.

and the whole outcome of the war was uncertain. ^{302 B.C.} After this he secured the adherence of the people of Teos and of Colophon, but since reinforcements came by sea to Erythrae and Clazomenae, he could not capture these cities; however, he plundered their territory and then set out for Sardis. There, by persuading Antigonus' general Phoenix to desert the king, he gained control of the city except the acropolis; for Philip,¹ one of the friends of Antigonus, who was guarding the citadel, held firm his loyalty toward the man who had placed trust in him.

The affairs of Lysimachus were in this position.

108. Antigonus, who had made preparations to celebrate great games and a festival in Antigonía, had collected from all sides the most famous athletes and artists to compete for great prizes and fees. But when he heard of the crossing of Lysimachus and the desertion of his own generals, he abandoned the games but distributed to the athletes and artists not less than two hundred talents as compensation. He himself taking his army set out from Syria and made a rapid march against the enemy. Arriving at Tarsus in Cilicia, he paid the army for three months from the money he had brought down from Cyinda.² Apart from this fund, he was carrying three thousand talents with the army in order that he might have this provision whenever he had need of money. Then, crossing the Taurus Range, he marched toward

¹ This is probably the same Philip as the adviser given to Demetrius by Antigonus in 314 B.C., Book 19. 69. 1.

² For the treasury of Alexander at Cyinda cp. Book 18. 62. 2; 19. 56. 5.

³ *Κυῖνδων*, cp. Books 18. 62. 2; 19. 56. 5; *Κουῖνδων* Rf, *Κουῖνδων* X.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

προῆγεν ἐπὶ Καππαδοκίας καὶ τοὺς ἀφεστηκότας
 περὶ τὴν ἄνω Φρυγίαν καὶ Λυκαονίαν ἐπιπορευό-
 μενος πάλιν εἰς τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν συμμαχίαν
 4 ἀποκατέστησεν. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ περὶ τὸν
 Λυσίμαχον πυθόμενοι τὴν τῶν πολεμίων παρουσίαν
 συνήδρευον, βουλευόμενοι πῶς χρηστέον εἴη τοῖς
 5 ἐπιφερομένοις κινδύνοις. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς εἰς μὲν
 μάχην μὴ συγκαταβαίνειν, ἕως ἂν οἱ περὶ Σέλευκον
 ἐκ τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν καταβῶσι, τόπους δ'¹
 ὀχυροὺς καταλαβέσθαι καὶ χάρακι καὶ τάφρῳ τὴν
 στρατοπεδείαν ἀσφαλισμένους ὑπομένειν τῶν πο-
 λεμίων τὴν ἔφοδον. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν τὸ δοχθὲν αὐτοῖς
 ἐπετέλουν κατὰ σπουδὴν· ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος ἐπεὶ
 πλησίον ἐγένετο τῶν πολεμίων, ἐκτάξας τὴν δύ-
 6 ναμιν προεκαλεῖτο εἰς μάχην. οὐδενὸς δ' ἐπεξιέναι
 τολμῶντος αὐτὸς μὲν κατελάβετο τόπους τινάς, δι'
 ὧν ἀναγκαῖον ἦν τὰς τροφὰς τοῖς ἐναντίοις παρα-
 κομίζεσθαι· οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Λυσίμαχον φοβηθέντες
 μήποτε τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἀποκοπείσης ὑποχείριοι γένων-
 ται τοῖς πολεμίοις, νυκτὸς ἀνέζευξαν καὶ διατεί-
 ναντες σταδίους τετρακοσίους κατεστρατοπέδευσαν
 7 περὶ Δορύλαιον· εἶχε γὰρ τὸ χωρίον σίτου τε καὶ
 τῆς ἄλλης χορηγίας πλῆθος καὶ ποταμὸν παραρ-
 ρέοντα δυνάμενον ἀσφάλειαν παρέχεσθαι τοῖς παρ'
 αὐτὸν στρατοπεδεύουσι. βαλόμενοι δὲ στρατο-
 πεδείαν ὠχύρωσαν τὴν παρεμβολὴν βαθεῖα τάφρῳ
 καὶ τριπλῶ χάρακι.

109. Ἀντίγονος δὲ πυθόμενος τὴν τῶν πολεμίων
 ἀποχώρησιν εὐθὺς ἐπεδίωκεν αὐτοὺς καὶ πλησίον
 γενόμενος τῆς παρεμβολῆς, ἐπεὶ πρὸς παράταξιν οὐ
 συγκατέβαινον, ἤρξατο περιταφρεύειν τὴν στρατο-
 πεδείαν καὶ καταπέλτας καὶ βέλη μετεπέμψατο,

Cappadocia ; and, advancing upon those who had 302 B.C.
 deserted him in upper Phrygia and Lycaonia, he
 restored them again to the former alliance. At this
 very time Lysimachus, on hearing of the presence
 of the enemy, held a council considering how he
 ought to meet the approaching dangers. They
 decided not to join in battle until Seleucus should
 come down from the upper satrapies, but to occupy
 strong positions and, after making their encampment
 safe with palisade and ditch, to await the onslaught
 of the enemy. They therefore carried out their
 decision with vigour ; but Antigonus, when he came
 near the enemy, drew up his army and challenged
 them to battle. When no one dared to issue forth,
 he himself occupied certain places through which it
 was necessary that the provisions for his opponents
 should be transported ; and Lysimachus, fearing that
 if their food supply should be cut off, they would then
 be at the mercy of the enemy, broke camp at night,
 made a forced march of four hundred stades,¹ and
 camped near Dorylaeum ; for the stronghold had an
 ample store of grain and other supplies, and a river ran
 by it that could give protection to those who camped
 beside it. Pitching camp, they strengthened their
 encampment with a deep ditch and a triple stockade.

109. When Antigonus learned of the departure
 of the enemy he at once pursued them ; and, after
 he had approached their encampment, since they
 did not come out for battle, he began to surround
 their camp with a trench, and he sent for catapults

¹ About 44 miles.

¹ δ' Γεερ : δέ.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

βουλόμενος αὐτὴν πολιορκῆσαι. συντελουμένων δ'
 ἀκροβολισμῶν περὶ τὴν ταφρεῖαν καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν
 Λυσίμαχον πειρωμένων ἀνείργειν τοῖς βέλεσι τοὺς
 ἐργαζομένους ἐν πᾶσιν προεπέρουν οἱ περὶ τὸν
 2 Ἀντίγονον. ἔπειτα χρόνου γενομένου καὶ τῶν ἔρ-
 γων ἤδη συντέλειαν λαμβανόντων, τῆς δὲ τροφῆς
 ὑπολιπούσης τοὺς πολιορκουμένους οἱ περὶ Λυσί-
 μαχον, τηρήσαντες νύκτα χειμέριον, ἀναζεύξαντες
 ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς διὰ τῶν ὑπερδεξίων τόπων
 ἀπεχώρησαν εἰς παραχειμασίαν. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος
 ἡμέρας γενομένης ὥς εἶδε τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ὑπαλ-
 3 λαγὴν, ἀντιπαρήγεν αὐτὸς διὰ τῶν πεδίων. ἐπι-
 γενομένων δὲ ὄμβρων μεγάλων καὶ τῆς χώρας
 οὔσης βαθυγείου καὶ πηλώδους τῶν τε ὑποζυγίων
 οὐκ ὀλίγα συνέβη καὶ τῶν σωμάτων τινὰ διαφθα-
 ρῆναι καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἐπιπόνως ἅπασαν τὴν δύναμιν
 4 διατεθῆναι. διόπερ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἅμα μὲν ἀναλαβεῖν
 βουλόμενος ἐκ τῆς κακοπαθίας τοὺς στρατιώτας,
 ἅμα δὲ τὴν χειμερινὴν ὥραν ὁρῶν περιλαμβάνουσιν
 τοῦ μὲν καταδιώκειν ἀπέστη, πρὸς δὲ τὴν χειμασίαν
 ἐπιλεξάμενος τοὺς εὐθეტωτάτους τόπους διείλε κατὰ
 5 μέρη τὴν δύναμιν. πυνθανόμενος δὲ Σέλευκον κατα-
 βαίνειν ἐκ τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν μετὰ μεγάλης
 δυνάμεως, ἔπεμψε τινὰς τῶν φίλων εἰς τὴν Ἑλλά-
 δα πρὸς Δημήτριον, παρακελευόμενος ἥκειν πρὸς
 αὐτὸν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως τὴν ταχίστην· σφόδρα
 γὰρ εὐλαβεῖτο μὴ πάντων τῶν βασιλέων ἐπ' αὐτὸν
 συνδραμόντων ἀναγκασθῇ παρατάξει κρῖναι τὸν
 6 τῆς Εὐρώπης δύναμιν. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ Λυσί-
 μαχος διείλε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς χειμασίαν ἐν τῷ καλου-
 μένῳ Σαλωνίας¹ πεδίῳ. ἀγορὰν δὲ πολλὴν ἐξ

and missiles, intending to storm it. When shots were ^{302 B, C} exchanged about the excavation and Lysimachus' men tried to drive away with missiles those who were working, in every case Antigonus had the better of it. Then as time passed and the work was already nearing completion, since food was growing scarce for the besieged, Lysimachus, after waiting for a stormy night, set out from the camp and departed through the higher land to go into winter quarters. But when at daybreak Antigonus saw the departure of the enemy, he himself marched parallel with them through the plains. Great rainstorms occurred, with the result that, as the country had deep soil and became very muddy, he lost a considerable number of his pack animals and a few of his men, and in general the whole army was in serious difficulty. Therefore the king, both because he wished to restore his soldiers after their sufferings and because he saw that the winter season was at hand, gave up the pursuit; and selecting the places best suited for wintering, he divided his army into sections. But when he learned that Seleucus was coming down from the upper satrapies with a great force, he sent some of his friends into Greece to Demetrius, bidding him come to him with his army as soon as possible; for, since all the kings had united against him, he was taking every precaution not to be forced to decide the whole war in battle before the army in Europe came to join him. Similarly Lysimachus also divided his army in order to go into winter quarters in the plain called that of Salonia. He obtained ample

¹ *Σαλωνίας* Wesseling (cp. Strabo, 12. 5. 7): *Σαλμωνίας*.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Ἡρακλείας μετεπέμπετο, ποιησάμενος ἐπιγαμίαν
 7 πρὸς τοὺς Ἡρακλεώτας· ἔγημε γὰρ Ἀμνηστριν τὴν
 Ὀξυάρτου μὲν θυγατέρα, Δαρείου δὲ τοῦ βασι-
 λέως ἀδελφιδὴν, Κρατεροῦ δὲ γυναῖκα γενομένην
 ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου δοθεῖσαν, τότε δυναστεύουσαν τῆς
 πόλεως.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

110. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Δημήτριος διατρίβων
 ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ἔσπευδε μνηθῆναι καὶ παραλαβεῖν¹
 τὴν ἐν Ἐλευσίνι τελετὴν. ἀπεχούσης δὲ χρόνον
 ἱκανὸν τῆς κατὰ νόμους ἡμέρας, καθ' ἣν εἰώθεισαν
 Ἀθηναῖοι συντελεῖν τὴν τελετὴν, ἔπεισε τὸν δῆμον
 • διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας κινήσαι τὸ πάτριον ἔθος. παρα-
 δούς οὖν αὐτὸν ἄνοπλον τοῖς ἱερεῦσι καὶ πρὸ τῆς
 ὠρισμένης ἡμέρας μνηθεὶς ἀνέζευξεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη-
 2 νῶν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εἰς Χαλκίδα τῆς Εὐβοίας
 ἦθροισε τὸν στόλον καὶ τὴν πεζὴν δύναμιν· μετὰ δὲ
 ταῦτα πυθόμενος τοὺς περὶ Κάσανδρον προκατει-
 λήφθαι τὰς παρόδους, πεζῇ μὲν ἀπέγνω τὴν εἰς
 Θετταλίαν ποιεῖσθαι πορείαν, παραπλεύσας δὲ μετὰ
 τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς τὸν ἐν Λαρίσῃ λιμένα καὶ τὴν δύ-
 ναμιν ἐκβιβάσας τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἐξ ἐφόδου παρέλαβε,
 τὴν δ' ἄκραν ἐκπολιορκήσας τοὺς μὲν φρουροὺς
 δῆσας παρέδωκεν εἰς φυλακὴν, τοῖς δὲ Λαρισαίοις
 3 τὴν αὐτονομίαν ἀποκατέστησεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 Ἀντρῶνας² μὲν καὶ Πτελεὸν προσηγάγετο, Δίον δὲ

¹ παραλαβεῖν Fischer (in apparatus): καταλαβεῖν.

² Ἀντρῶνας Unger, Fischer, Ἀντρῶνας Madvig, Ἀντρῶνα Wesseling: Πρῶνας.

supplies from Heraclea, having made a marriage ^{302 B.C.} alliance with the Heracleotes; for he had married Amestris, the daughter of Oxyartes and niece of King Darius. She had been wife of Craterus, given him by Alexander, and at the time in question was ruler of the city.¹

Such was the situation in Asia.

110. In Greece Demetrius, who was tarrying in Athens, was eager to be initiated and to participate in the mysteries at Eleusis.² Since it was a considerable time before the legally established day on which the Athenians were accustomed to celebrate the mysteries, he persuaded the people because of his benefactions to change the custom of their fathers. And so, giving himself over unarmed to the priests, he was initiated before the regular day and departed from Athens. And first he gathered together his fleet and his land army in Chalcis of Euboea; then, learning that Cassander had already occupied the passes in advance, he gave up the attempt to advance into Thessaly by land, but sailed along the coast with the army into the port of Larisa.³ Disembarking the army, he captured the city at once; and taking the acropolis, he imprisoned the garrison and put them under guard, but he restored their autonomy to the people of Larisa. Thereafter he won over Antrones and Pteleum,⁴ and when Cassander would have trans-

ruler of Heraclea. On his death she continued to rule that city for their minor children until her marriage with Lysimachus (Strabo, 12. 3. 10). Lysimachus in his turn soon deserted her to marry Arsinoë.

² Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 26.

³ This is Larisa Cremastê in Phthiotis.

⁴ Antron (or Antrones) and Pteleum are also in Phthiotis, a little north-east of Larisa.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

καὶ Ὀρχομενὸν¹ μετοικίζοντος εἰς Θήβας Κασάνδρου διεκώλυσε μετοικισθῆναι τὰς πόλεις. Κασάνδρος δὲ θεωρῶν τὰ πράγματα τῷ Δημητρίῳ κατὰ νοῦν χωροῦντα Φερὰς μὲν καὶ Θήβας ἀδρότεραις φρουραῖς παρεφύλαττε, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν πᾶσαν εἰς ἓνα τόπον ἀθροίσας ἀντεστρατοπέδευσε τοῖς
 4 περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον. εἶχε δὲ τοὺς σύμπαντας πεζοὺς μὲν εἰς δισμυρίους ἑννακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ δισχιλίους. τῷ δὲ Δημητρίῳ συνηκολούθουν ἵππεῖς μὲν χίλιοι καὶ πεντακόσιοι, πεζοὶ δὲ Μακεδόνες οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων, μισθοφόροι δ' εἰς μυρίους καὶ πεντακισχιλίους, ἐκ δὲ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεων δισμύριοι καὶ πεντακισχιλιοι, ψιλικὰ δὲ τάγματα καὶ πειρατῶν παντοδαπῶν τῶν συντρεχόντων ἐπὶ τοὺς πολέμους² καὶ τὰς ἀρπαγὰς οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων, ὥστ' εἶναι τοὺς
 5 ἅπαντας πεζοὺς περὶ τοὺς πεντακισμυρίους ἑξακισχιλίους. ἀντικαθημένων δὲ τῶν στρατοπέδων ἀλλήλοις ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας ἐκτάξεις μὲν ἐγίνοντο παρ' ἀμφοτέροις, εἰς μάχην δὲ οὐδέτερος συγκατέβαινε, караδοκῶν τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ἐσομένην
 6 τῶν ὅλων κρίσιν. Δημήτριος δέ, τῶν Φεραιῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων αὐτόν, παρεισπεσὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ μέρους τῆς δυνάμεως τὴν μὲν ἄκραν ἐκπολιορκήσας ὑποσπόνδους ἀφῆκε τοὺς παρὰ Κασάνδρου στρατιώτας, τοῖς δὲ Φεραιαῖς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ὑποκατέστησεν.

111. Ἐν τούτοις δ' ὄντων τῶν περὶ Θεσσαλίαν ἦκον πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον οἱ πεμφθέντες ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου, διασαφοῦντες τὰς παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐντολὰς

¹ Fischer in apparatus suggests Νηλίαν and Ὀρμένιον from Strabo, 9. 5. 15.

ported the people of Diium and Orchomenus¹ into 302 B.C. Thebes, he prevented the transplanting of the cities. But when Cassander saw that Demetrius' undertakings were prospering, he first protected Pherae and Thebes with a larger garrison; and then, after collecting his whole army into one place, he encamped over against Demetrius. He had in all twenty-nine thousand foot-soldiers and two thousand horsemen. Demetrius was followed by fifteen hundred horsemen, not less than eight thousand Macedonian foot-soldiers, mercenaries to the number of fifteen thousand, twenty-five thousand from the cities throughout Greece, and at least eight thousand of the light armed troops and of the freebooters of all sorts who had gathered for the fighting and the plundering; so that there were in all about fifty-six thousand foot-soldiers. For many days the camps were pitched opposite each other, and the battle lines were drawn up on both sides, but neither came forward into battle since each was awaiting the decision of the whole matter that would take place in Asia. Demetrius, however, when the people of Pherae called upon him, entering their city with part of his army and taking the citadel, dismissed the soldiers of Cassander on terms and restored their liberty to the people of Pherae.

111. While affairs in Thessaly were in this state, there came to Demetrius the messengers sent by Antigonus, accurately detailing the orders of his

¹ Diium and Orchomenus in this region are unknown; but since the Thebes in question must be Thebae Phthiotides (cp. Pherae and Thebes below), Demetrius can hardly have returned to Boeotia.

² πολέμους Dindorf: πολεμίους.

καὶ παρακελευόμενοι τὴν ταχίστην διαβιβάζειν τὰς
 2 δυνάμεις εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. διόπερ ἀναγκαῖον ἡγησά-
 μενος ὑπάρχειν ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸ πείθεσθαι τῷ πατρί,
 πρὸς μὲν Κάσανδρον διαλύσεις ἐποιήσατο, συνθέ-
 μενος εἶναι κυρίας τὰς συνθήκας, ἔαν ὧσιν εὐάρεστοι
 τῷ πατρί, ἀκριβῶς μὲν εἰδὼς οὐ προσδεξόμενον
 αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ κεκρικέναι πάντως διὰ τῶν ὅπλων
 ἐπιθεῖναι τέλος τῷ συμβάντι πολέμῳ, βουλόμενος
 δὲ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀποχώρησιν εὐσχήμονα
 ποιήσασθαι καὶ μὴ φυγῇ παραπλησίαν· ἐγγράπτο
 γὰρ ἐν ταῖς συνθήκαις πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τὸ τὰς
 Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἐλευθέρας ὑπάρχειν, οὐ τὰς κατὰ
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν.
 3 μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ' ὁ Δημήτριος παρασκευασάμενος
 πόρια πρὸς τὴν παρακομιδὴν τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν
 καὶ τῆς ἀποσκευῆς ἀνήχθη παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ καὶ
 κομισθεῖς διὰ νήσων κατέπλευσεν εἰς Ἔφεσον.
 ἐκβιβάσας δὲ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ στρατοπεδεύσας
 πλησίον τῶν τειχῶν ἠνάγκασε τὴν πόλιν εἰς τὴν
 προϋπάρχουσαν ἀποκαταστήναι τάξιν καὶ τὴν μὲν
 ὑπὸ Πρεπελάου τοῦ Λυσιμάχου στρατηγοῦ παρεισ-
 αχθεῖσαν φρουρὰν ἀφῆκεν ὑπόσπονδον, ἰδίαν δὲ
 φυλακὴν εἰς τὴν ἄκραν καταστήσας παρῆλθεν εἰς
 Ἑλλήσποντον. καὶ Λαμψακηνοὺς μὲν καὶ Παρια-
 νούς, ἔτι δὲ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν μεταβεβλημένων
 πόλεων τινὰς ἀνεκτήσατο, ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ στόμα τοῦ
 Πόντου παραγενόμενος πρὸς τῷ Χαλκηδονίων¹ ἱερῷ
 στρατοπεδείαν περιεβάλετο καὶ τοὺς φυλάξοντας
 τὸν τόπον ἀπέλιπε στρατιώτας πεζοὺς μὲν τρις-
 χιλίους, ναῦς δὲ μακρὰς τριάκοντα· τὴν δ' ἄλλην

father and bidding him take his army across into Asia ^{302 B.C.} as swiftly as possible. Since he regarded obedience to his father's orders as obligatory, the king came to terms with Cassander, making the condition that the agreements should be valid only if they were acceptable to his father; for although he very well knew that his father would not accept them since he had definitely made up his mind to bring to an end by force of arms the war which had set in, yet Demetrius wished to make his withdrawal from Greece appear respectable and not like a flight. Indeed, it was written among other conditions in the agreement that the Greek cities were to be free, not only those of Greece but also those of Asia. Then Demetrius, after preparing ships for the transportation of the soldiers and the equipment, set sail with his whole fleet and, going through the islands, put in at Ephesus. Disembarking his army and camping near the walls, he forced the city to return to its former status; then he dismissed on terms the garrison that had been introduced by Prepelaüs, the general of Lysimachus, and after stationing his own garrison on the acropolis, he went on to the Hellespont. He also recovered Lampsacus and Parium, likewise some of the other cities that had changed sides; and when he arrived at the entrance of the Pontus, he constructed a camp beside the shrine of the Chalcedonians ¹ and left to guard the region three thousand foot-soldiers and thirty warships. Then he sent the rest of the

¹ The shrine of the Chalcedonians may be identical with the place on the shore of the Pontus called Hieron, Book 19. 73. 6.

¹ Χαλκηδονίων Fischer (in apparatus; cp. Books 18. 72. 4; 19. 60. 3): Καλχηδονίων RX, Καρχηδονίων F.

δύναμιν διελόμενος κατὰ πόλεις διέδωκεν εἰς χειμασίαν.

4 Περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους καὶ Μιθριδάτης, ὑπήκοος ὢν Ἀντιγόνῳ καὶ δόξας ἀφίστασθαι πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Κάσανδρον, ἀνηρέθη περὶ Κίον τῆς Μυσίας, ἄρξας αὐτῆς καὶ Μυρλείας¹ ἔτη τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε· τὴν δὲ δυναστείαν διαδεξάμενος Μιθριδάτης πολλοὺς προσεκλήσατο, τῆς δὲ Καππαδοκίας καὶ Παφλαγονίας ἤρξεν ἔτη τριάκοντα ἕξ.

112. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς αὐταῖς ἡμέραις Κάσανδρος μετὰ τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν τὴν Δημητρίου τὰς μὲν κατὰ τὴν Θητταλίαν πόλεις ἀνεκλήσατο, Πλείσταρχον δὲ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐξέπεμψε εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν βοηθήσοντα τοῖς περὶ Λυσιμάχον. οἱ δὲ συναποσταλέντες ἦσαν πεζοὶ μὲν μύριοι δισχίλιοι, ἱππεῖς δὲ 2 πεντακόσιοι. ὁ δὲ Πλείσταρχος ἐπειδὴ παραγενόμενος ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Πόντου κατέλαβε τοὺς τόπους προκατεχομένους ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ἀπογνοὺς τὴν διάβασιν παρήλθεν εἰς Ὀδησσόν, ἣ κεῖται μεταξὺ μὲν τῆς τε Ἀπολλωνίας καὶ Καλλαντίας,² κατ' ἀντικρὺ δὲ τῆς ἐν τῷ πέραν Ἡρακλείας, 3 ἐχούσης τι μέρος τῆς Λυσιμάχου δυνάμεως. οὐκ ἔχων δ' ἱκανὰ πόρια πρὸς τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν διάβασιν τριχῇ διεμέρισε τὴν δύναμιν. τὴν μὲν οὖν πρώτην ἀποστολὴν συνέβη διασωθῆναι πρὸς τὴν Ἡράκλειαν, τὴν δὲ δευτέραν ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Πόντου φυλακίδων νεῶν ἀλῶναι. κατὰ τὴν

¹ Μυρλείας Post: Ἀρρίνης RX, Μαρίνης F.

² Καλλαντίας Palmer: Γαλατίας.

army into winter quarters, dividing it among the cities. 302 B.C.

At about this time Mithridates,¹ who was subject to Antigonos but appeared to be shifting his allegiance to Cassander, was slain at Cius in Mysia after having ruled that city and Myrlea² for thirty-five years; and Mithridates,³ inheriting the kingdom, added many new subjects and was king of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia for thirty-six years.

112. In these same days Cassander, after the departure of Demetrius, took possession of the cities of Thessaly and sent Pleistarchus with an army into Asia to aid Lysimachus. Those sent with him were twelve thousand foot-soldiers and five hundred horsemen. But when Pleistarchus came to the entrance of the Pontus, he found that the region had already been taken over by the enemy and, abandoning the crossing, he turned aside to Odessus, which lies between Apollonia and Callantia, directly opposite to Heraclea on the opposite shore, where a part of the army of Lysimachus was quartered. Since he did not have ships enough for transporting his soldiers, he divided his army into three contingents. Now the first force sent out came safe to Heraclea, but the second was captured by the guard-ships at the entrance to the Pontus. When Pleistarchus himself

¹ Mithridates II of Cius in Bithynia, son of Ariobarzanes, cp. Book 16. 90. 2.

² Myrlea, later called Apamea, was an important port near Cius; but see critical note.

³ Mithridates III of Cius and I of Pontus, if identical with the Mithridates of Book 19. 40. 2, and Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 4, is son of an Ariobarzanes who is probably the brother of Mithridates II. In our passage, then, the nephew succeeds his uncle.

τρίτην δὲ αὐτοῦ συνδιαβαίνοντος τοῦ Πλειστάρχου χειμῶν ἐπεγενήθη τηλικούτος ὥστε τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν
 4 σκαφῶν καὶ τῶν σωμάτων διαφθαρῆναι· καὶ γὰρ ἡ κομίζουσα ναὺς ἐξήρης τὸν στρατηγὸν συνεκλύσθη καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ πλεόντων οὐκ ἐλαττόνων ἢ πεντακοσίων τρεῖς πρὸς τοῖς τριάκοντα μόνον διεσώθησαν. ἐν δὲ τούτοις ἦν καὶ ὁ Πλειστάρχος, ναυαγίου μὲν ἐπειλημμένος, εἰς δὲ τὴν γῆν ἡμιθανὴς ἐκβεβρασμένος. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἀποκομισθεὶς εἰς Ἡράκλειαν καὶ προσαναλαβὼν ἐκ τῆς ἀτυχίας τὸ σῶμα πρὸς Λυσίμαχον εἰς τὴν χειμασίαν ἀνέζευξε, ἀποβεβληκῶς τὸ πλεῖον τῆς δυνάμεως.

113. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς αὐταῖς ἡμέραις καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀναζεύξας ἐξ Αἰγύπτου μετὰ δυνάμεως ἀξιολόγου τὰς μὲν ἐν τῇ Κοίλῃ Συρίᾳ πόλεις ἀπάσας ὑποχειρίους ἐποίησατο· Σιδῶνα δὲ πολιορκούντος αὐτοῦ τινες παρήσαν ἀπαγγέλλοντες ψευδῶς ὅτι παρατάξεως γενομένης τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν οἱ μὲν περὶ Λυσίμαχον καὶ Σέλευκον ἡττηθέντες ἀποκεχωρήκασιν εἰς τὴν Ἡράκλειαν, Ἀντίγονος δὲ νενικηκῶς
 2 προσάγει μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ Συρίας. παραλογισθεὶς οὖν ὑπὸ τούτων καὶ πεισθεὶς ἀληθῆ τὴν προσαγγελίαν εἶναι, πρὸς μὲν τοὺς Σιδωνίους εἰς τέτταρας μῆνας ἀνοχὰς ἐποίησατο, τὰς δὲ χειρωθείσας πόλεις φρουραῖς ἀσφαλισάμενος ἐπανῆλθε
 3 μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Αἴγυπτον. ἅμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις ἔνιοι¹ τῶν παρὰ Λυσιμάχῳ στρατιωτῶν αὐτομολήσαντες ἦλθον² ἐκ τῆς χειμασίας παρ' Ἀντίγονον, Αὐταριάται μὲν δισχίλιοι, Λύκιοι δὲ καὶ Παμφύλιοι περὶ ὀκτακοσίους. τούτοις μὲν οὖν Ἀντίγονος φιланθρώπως προσενεχθεὶς τοὺς τε μι-

¹ ἔνιοι Capps : οἱ.

set sail with the third group, so great a tempest rose 302 B.C. that most of the vessels and the men on them were lost; and indeed the large warship¹ that carried the general sank, and of the not less than five hundred men who sailed in her, only thirty-three were saved. Among these was Pleistarchus who, holding to a piece of wreckage, was cast ashore half dead. He was carried to Heraclea and after recovering from the misfortune went to Lysimachus at winter quarters, having lost the larger part of his army.

113. During these same days King Ptolemy, setting out from Egypt with an army of considerable size, subjugated all the cities of Coelê-Syria; but while he was besieging Sidon certain men came to him with the false report that a battle had taken place between the kings in which Lysimachus and Seleucus had been defeated, that they had withdrawn to Heraclea, and that Antigonus, after winning the victory, was advancing with an army against Syria. Consequently Ptolemy, deceived by them and believing that their report was true, made a four-month's truce with the Sidonians, secured with garrisons the cities that he had captured, and went back to Egypt with his army. At the same time as this was taking place, some of the soldiers of Lysimachus, having left their winter quarters as deserters, went over to Antigonus, namely two thousand Autariatae and about eight hundred Lycians and Pamphylians. Now Antigonus, receiving these men

¹ The *heeres* was probably a ship with a single row of oars on each side, each oar manned by six men, rather than a ship with six superimposed banks of oars on each side. Cp. Tarn, *Hellenistic and Naval Developments*, 122-141.

² ἡλθον added by Rhodoman.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

σθούς ἔδωκεν, οὓς ἔφασαν ὀφείλεσθαι παρὰ Λυσι-
 4 μάχου, καὶ δωρεαῖς ἐτίμησε. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον
 ἦλθε καὶ Σέλευκος ἐκ τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν δια-
 βεβηκώς εἰς Καππαδοκίαν μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως
 καὶ κατασκευάσας στεγνὰ τοῖς στρατιώταις παρ-
 εχείμαζεν.¹ εἶχε δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν εἰς δισμυρίους,
 ἵππεῖς δὲ σὺν τοῖς ἵπποτοξόταις περὶ μυρίους
 δισχιλίους, ἐλέφαντας δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα πρὸς τοῖς
 τετρακοσίοις, ἄρματα δὲ δρεπανηφόροι πλείω τῶν
 ἑκατόν.

5 Αἱ μὲν οὖν τῶν βασιλέων δυνάμεις τοῦτον τὸν
 τρόπον ἡθροίζοντο, κεκρικότων ἀπάντων κατὰ τὴν
 ἐπιούσαν θερίαν διὰ τῶν ὅπλων κρῖναι τὸν πόλεμον.
 ἡμεῖς δέ, καθάπερ ἐν ἀρχῇ προεθέμεθα, τὸν γενό-
 μενον τούτοις τοῖς βασιλεῦσι πρὸς ἀλλήλους πό-
 λεμον περὶ τῶν ὅλων πράξεων ἀρχὴν ποιησόμεθα
 τῆς ἐπομένης βίβλου.

¹ παρεχείμαζεν Dindorf: παραχειμάζειν.

BOOK XX. 113. 3-5

in kindly fashion, not only gave them the pay which 302 B.C. they said was due them from Lysimachus but also honoured them with gifts. At this time Seleucus also arrived, having crossed over from the upper satrapies into Cappadocia with a large army, and after making huts for the soldiers he went into winter quarters near by. He had foot-soldiers to the number of about twenty thousand, about twelve thousand horsemen including his mounted archers, four hundred and eighty elephants, and more than a hundred scythed chariots.

In this way, then, the forces of the kings were being gathered together, since they all had determined to decide the war by force of arms during the coming summer. But, as we proposed in the beginning, we shall make the war that these kings waged against each other for supreme rule the beginning of the following book.

INDEX OF NAMES

- [illegible]

INDEX OF NAMES

- Apollonia (in Thrace), 441
 Apollonides, 241
 Appian Aqueduct, 237
 Appian Way, 237
 Apulia, 29-31
 Arabia, 117
 Arabia Eudaemon, 89
 Arabus, 87-105, 339
 Arabians, 220-231, 243,
 327, 329
 Arcus, 217
 Argæus, 197
 Aripharnes, 199-203
 Aristodemus, 9-11
 Aristogeiton, 269
 Aristotle, 17
 Arpinum, 381⁴
 Arretium, 235
 Artabas, 309
 Arymbus, 73
 Asander, 17, 39
 Asia, 19, 21, 39-41, 47, 71, 77,
 117-119, 243, 275, 401, 409, 423,
 427, 435-441
 Asphodelodes, 301
 Athena, 171, 269
 Athenæus, 87-95
 Athenagoras, 393
 Athenians, 75, 251, 281
 Athens, 9, 33, 43, 45, 49, 75, 115,
 117, 149, 211, 239, 251, 265-269,
 281, 337, 355, 381, 403, 413,
 423, 435
 Attica, 49
 Andoleon, 191
 Aulis, 409
 Aulus, Q., 31
 Antariatae, 191, 443
 Automala, 251
 Axiotheca, 197
 Azotus, 67
 Baal, 179²
 Babylon, 21, 77, 81, 105-107, 273
 Babylonia, 69-71, 79-81, 107
 Baliaric Is., 121, 129
 Barathra, 339
 Barsinê, 195, 213
 Bathys, 45
 Boeotia, 41, 45-49, 215, 409
 Boeotian League, 45
 Boeotus, 67
 Bola, 381
 Bomilear, 167¹
 Bormilear, 167-169, 173, 257-263
 Bosporus, Cimmerian, 197, 205,
 211, 409
 Branchidae, 79
 Brettia, 115
 Bruttians, 333
 Bura, 417
 Burichus, 287
 Byzantium, 47, 207
 Cadmea, 49
 Caerium, 263
 Calatia, 109, 353
 Callantia, 33-35, 207, 441
 Callicrates, 197
 Camarina, 133, 227
 Campania, 29⁵, 43
 Campylus R., 13
 Cappadocia, 431, 441, 445
 Caprima, 19
 Capua, 43, 237
 Carac, 79
 Caria, 17-19, 39-41, 271
 Carpatha, 271
 Carpathos, 389
 Carriac, 79²
 Carthage, 27-29, 111-117, 121-133,
 149-151, 155-191, 217-233, 243-
 263, 295-297, 305-313, 319-331,
 335, 353
 Carthage, Old, 261
 Carystus, 49
 Casium, 339
 Cassander, 11-19, 37-43, 47-51, 73-
 77, 117-119, 191-195, 215, 241-
 243, 265, 289, 345, 363, 397,
 407-409, 413, 417-425, 435-441
 Cassopia, 73
 Castola, 237
 Catana, 133
 Cataracta, 211
 Caunus, 41, 213
 Celenæ, 21, 85
 Celts, 171, 319
 Centoripa, 113-115, 299
 Cephaloedum, 297, 349
 Ceraunilla, 211
 Cerynia, 51
 Cesennia, 381¹
 Chalcædonians, Shrine of the, 439
 Chalcis, 47-49, 213, 409, 435
 Charinus, 239
 Chersonesus, 217
 Cilicia, 21, 53, 69, 83, 103, 213,
 271, 391, 429

INDEX OF NAMES

Cilicia Trachea, 193
 Cilles, 83
 Citium, 279, 287
 Cius, 441
 Claudius C. C. A. 237-239, 265
 Clearchus, 347
 Cleomenes II of Sparta, 23, 217
 Cleonymus, 419-423
 Cleopatra, 241-243
 Clinon, 247
 Cnidos, 395
 Cnossos, 375
 Colophon, 429
 Compagnous, 59
 Coreyra, 49, 77, 421-423
 Corê, 159
 Corinth, 23, 37, 71, 241, 381, 417
 Corinth, Isthmus of, 241
 Cornelius Arvina, P., 337, 353
 Cornelius Lentulus, Ser., 413
 Corocubus, 337
 Cortona, 235^a
 Cos, 17, 213, 281
 Craterus, 435
 Cratesipolis, 13, 241
 Crete, 19, 367
 Cronus, 179-181
 Crotona, 235
 Cyinda, 429
 Cyllenê, 9, 73
 Cyprus, 51-53, 195-197, 269-271,
 275-277, 289, 337, 357
 Cyrenê, 51, 249, 257, 263

 Damascus, 107
 Damophilus, 389-391
 Damoteles, 405
 Darius, 435
 Dead Sea, 99-103
 Decius Mus, P., 117, 239, 263
 Deinias, 75
 Deinocrates, 113-117, 219, 223-
 225, 299, 311, 317, 347, 351,
 377-379
 Demeter, 159
 Demetrias (a name of Stryx), 415
 Demetrias (Alcedon tribe), 265
 Demetrius, son of Antigonus, 19-
 21, 51-69, 77, 83-85, 97-107,
 193, 265-289, 337-343, 357-375,
 383-409, 413-419, 421, 425-427,
 433, 435-441
 Demetrius of Phalerum, 17, 49,
 211, 265

Demophilus, 115, 297
 Derians, 15

 Dionysius of Munychia, 17, 265-
 267
 Dionysius of Syracuse, 315, 349
 Dionysus, 387
 Dioscurides, 17
 Diphilus, 81
 Dium, 437
 Docimus, 41, 427
 Dog Star, 131
 Dorylaeum, 431
 Dymê, 11

 Echelia, 227
 Ecnomus, 117, 125
 Egypt, 19, 51-55, 69, 81, 85-87,
 103, 117, 193, 213, 241, 267,
 273-277, 289, 303, 337, 347, 357,
 391, 397, 415, 425, 443
 Eleusis, 435
 Elys, 9, 71-73, 241, 381
 Emma, 225
 Epacnetus, 51
 Ephesus, 205, 427, 439
 Epidamnus, 15, 49
 Epirus, 37, 73-77
 Erbesius, 225
 Eretria, 49
 Erymnon, 185
 Erythrae, 429
 Esioneus, 77
 Ethiopians, 301
 Etruria, 235-237, 263, 311
 Etruscans, 121, 171, 311, 319
 Euboea, 47, 435
 Eumachus, 301-303, 307-309
 Eumelus, 197-211, 409
 Eumenes, 69
 Euphrates R., 107
 Eupolemus, 19, 47
 Euripides, 181, 253
 Europe, 17, 71, 117, 349, 427,
 433
 Euryelus, 217-219
 Eurymenae, 75
 Euteles, 107
 Euthydica, 251
 Euxenippus, 355
 Evagor, 83
 Evagoras, 83¹
 Execestus, 375

INDEX OF NAMES

Fabius Maximus Rullianus, Q.,
31, 109, 211, 235, 241, 263
Falernitis, 381
Flavius, Cn., 239
Fortune, 221, 229, 331, 405
Forum, Roman, 109
Fregellae, 109
Frusino, 355
Fulvius, Manius, 43

Galeria, 115-117
Gardens, 205
Gargaza, 203-205
Gaza, 65-67, 77, 87, 339
Gaza, Old, 55
Gela, 23, 27, 117, 123-125, 131,
225, 315, 379
Gellius Gaius, 381
Genucius, L., 413
Gerousia, 203¹
Glaucias, 119
Glaucias of Illyria, 15, 25, 39², 49
Greece, 21, 37-49, 71-73, 119,
149, 181, 193, 241-243, 251,
265, 269, 301, 355, 391, 403,
409, 413, 421, 433-439
Greek language, 303
Greeks (mercenaries), 171, 199, 251
Greeks, Carian, 39
Greeks, Italian, 419
Greeks, of Pontus, 207
Greeks, Sicilian, 27, 219, 223, 347
Greeks, subjects of Agathocles,
127-131, 157, 169-177, 233, 245-
247, 293, 307-311, 319-325
Greeks, subjects of Antigonus, 93,
97, 423-425

Hadrumetum, 187-189
Haemus Mts., 33-35
Halicarnassus, 281
Hamilcar, 27-29
Hamilcar, son of Gisco, 121, 129-
133, 181-187, 217-223, 227
Hanno, 167-175
Hanno, 307
Harmodius, 269
Harpina, 381
Hebrus R., 15
Hegesippus, 281
Hellas, 41, 47, 193, 439
Heloris, 349
Heniochians, 207
Hephaestus, 411
Hera, shrine of, 227

450

Heraclea (in Sicily), 27, 297
Heraclea (on the Pontus), 347,
435, 441-443
Heracleides, 327, 329
- Heraeles, 177
Heraeles, son of Alexander, 195,
213-215
Heracleum, 213
Hieronymemon, 149
Hieron, 35, 439¹
Hieronymus, 105
Himera, 27
Himeras R., 129, 149, 221
Himileo, 307-309
Hippu Aera, 295, 301
Holy Mount, 211

Iapygia, 235, 353
Iasus, 41
Idumaea, 91, 99
Illyria, 15, 25, 49, 75
Imbros, 269
India, 63
Interamna, 119
Ionia, 427
Ioppé, 87
Iphigeneia, 181
Istria, 33
Italy, 29, 43, 109, 119, 155, 211,
233, 243, 249, 263, 333, 353,
381, 413, 419-421

C. Julius, 149
Junius Bubulcus Brutus, C 45,
109², 149²

Lacedaemon, 23, 217, 419
Laconia, 23, 27, 419
Lamia, 253-255
Lamian War, 269
Lampsacus, 427, 439
Lapithia, 51
Larisa, 435
Latomiae, 159
Laustolae, 31
Lautulac, 31¹
Lemnos, 17
Leonides, 193
Leontini, 133, 227
Leostratus, 413
Leptines, 297, 311-315
Leucas, 15, 75-77
Libya, 117, 121, 127-133, 149-151,
157, 167, 175-177, 181-183, 189-
191, 223, 227-233, 243-251, 255,

INDEX OF NAMES

289-297, 301-311, 317-331, 335,
347, 407
Libyphoenicians, 295
Liparaean Is., 411
Livius Dentor, M., 423
Loeris, 51, 215
Loryna, 359
Lucania, 419-421
Luceria, 31
Lycania, 431
Lycia, 213, 389
Lycians, 19, 61, 443
Lyciscus, general of Agathoeles,
229
Lyciscus, general of Cassander,
15, 73-75
Lycion, 35
Lysander, 75
Lysimachia, 217
Lysimachus, 33-35, 47, 117-119,
193, 207, 215, 243, 289, 345,
363, 397, 407, 423-433, 439-445
Macedon, 13-15, 47-49, 77, 119,
191, 195, 215, 243, 281, 413,
423-425
Macedonians, 19, 55, 59, 79, 83,
105, 195, 215, 393, 403, 437
Macotte Lake, 205
Malus, 53-55
Manius, C., 43
Mantias, 405
Marathon, 251
Marcus Rutilius Censorinus, C.,
211, 235
Marcus Tremulus, Q., 337, 353
Marion, 53
Marrucini, 119, 413
Marsi, 263, 413
Marsyas, 281
Media, 81-83, 105-107
Medius, 21, 39-41, 45-47, 281
Megacles, 349
Megalepolis (Punic city), 161-163
Megara (in Greece), 269
Megara (in Sicily), 227
Melkart, 177^a
Menedemus, 389
Menelaüs, 197, 271-279, 287
Meniscus, 203
Menoetius, 287
Meschela, 301
Mesopotamia, 79, 107
Messapia, 419
Messenië, 23, 27, 111-113, 133

Metapontum, 421
Micythus, 75
Miletus, 41, 393
Miltiades, 251
Miltinë, 301
Minucius, Ti., 355, 381
Mithridates II of Cius, 441
Mithridates III of Cius, 441
Mitylenë, 45
Moloch, 179¹
Munychia, 17, 265-267
Myndus, 241
Myrlea, 441
Mysia, 441
Myus, 85
Nabataeanus, 87-99, 105
Neapolis, 187
Nearchus, 19, 185
Neon, 287
New City, 261
Neanor, 81-83, 105
Nicoles, archon of Athens, 423
Nicoles, king of Paphos, 195-197
Nicoerion, 53, 195²
Niodorus, 9
Nile R., 339-345
Nisus, 77
Nola, 109
Nomads, 243-247, 259, 295, 301
Nymphodorus, 113
Odessus, 33, 441
Oeniadae, 15, 39¹
Olympia, 71-73
Olympic Games, 45, 241, 381
Olympicum, 217
Olynthus, 21
Opheilas, 249-259, 331
Opuntians, 51
Orbelus, Mt., 191
Orchomenus (in Arcadia), 417
Orchomenus (in Thessaly), 437
Orestes, 181
Oreüs, 41, 47
Orontes R., 273
Oropus, 47-49
Orthon, 249
Oxathras, 347
Oxyartes, 435
Paelligni, 381, 413
Paeonians, 191
Pamphylians, 19, 61, 443
Panticapaeum, 205-207

INDEX OF NAMES

- Paphlagonia, 441
 Paphos, 53, 195-197, 277
 Papirius Cursor, L., 9, 45
 Parium, 427, 439
 Parmenion, 45
 Parysades, king of Bosphorus, 197, 203
 Parysades, son of Satyrus, 205
 Pasiphilus, 111, 115-117, 347, 379
 Patara, 389
 Patrae, 9
 Patroclus, 107
 Pausanias, 35
 Peiraeus, 265
 Peloponnesus, 9-13, 35-37, 41, 73, 193-195, 215, 241
 Pelusium, 55, 345
 Peraea, 401
 Perdiccas, 69, 85
 Pergamon, 195
 Persia, 81-83, 241
 Persian Gulf, 107²
 Persians, 19, 25, 59
 Persicum, 213
 Persia, 235
 Phalaris, 125, 333
 Phalarium, 125
 Phalerum, 17, 49, 211, 265
 Phaselis, 213
 Phatniticum, 343
 Phellinê, 301
 Pherae, 437
 Pherecles, 381
 Phila, 391
 Philip, brother of Cassander, 37-39
 Philip, father of Antigonus, 149
 Philip, general of Antigonus, 21, 429
 Philip, general of Ptolemy, 415
 Philip, son of Antigonus, 193, 337¹
 Philip II of Macedon, 241
 Philistus, 349¹
 Philonides, 115-117
 Phocis, 49
 Phoenicia, 21, 69, 87, 281
 Phoenicians (*i.e.* Carthaginians), 115, 123, 191, 295, 309, 353
 Phoenix, general of Antigonus, 193, 429
 Phoenix, son of Antigonus, 337
 Phrygia, 21, 85, 427, 431
 Pithecusac, 303
 Pithecusan Is., 263
 Pithon, 19, 53, 59, 67
 Plantius, L., 237
 Pleiades, 329, 339
 Pleistarchus, 47, 441-443
 Pleistias, 281
 Plesticê, 29
 Poetelius, C., 109³
 Poetelius Libo, M., 33¹
 Polemon, 45
 Poliorcetes (*sec* Demetrius, son of Antigonus), 387
 Pollitium, 119
 Polyarchus, 81
 Polyperehon, 9, 11, 37, 193-195, 213-215, 409, 417-419
 Pontia, 111
 Pontus, 33-35, 43, 197, 381
 Potami Caron, 53
 Praxippus, 51
 Prepelaüs, 17, 413, 417-419, 425-427, 439
 Propontis, 47
 Prytaneum, 411
 Prytanis, 199, 205
 Psathis, 199¹
 Pseudostomon, 343
 Psocasticê, 207
 Pteleum, 435
 Ptolemaeum, 409
 193-197, 213, 241-243, 267, 271-289, 339-345, 357-363, 375, 393, 397, 403, 407-409, 415, 425, 443
 Publius, M., 33
 Publius Philo, Q., 9
 Pydnaeans, 21
 Pygmalion, 51
 Pyrrhus, 39²
 Raphia, 339
 Red Sea, 107
 Rhodes, 45, 271, 355-377, 383-409, 427
 Rome, 9, 29-33, 43-45, 109, 117, 119, 149, 211, 235-239, 263-265, 337, 353-355, 381, 413, 419, 423
 Roxanê, 117-119
 Sacred Band (Carthaginian), 169-175

INDEX OF NAMES

- Salamis (Cyprian), 271-281, 287
 Salsganeus, 47
 Salonia, 433
 Samaria, 87
 Samnites, 29-31, 43-45, 109, 211,
 235, 263, 319, 381, 413
 Samnites (mercenaries), 171, 353
 Samos, 281
 Sardis, 241-243, 429
 Saticula, 29
 Satyrus, 197-205, 209
 Sauria, 15
 Saviours, 269
 Seamander R. (in Sicily), 333
 Scyrus, 417
 Seythia, 33, 199, 207
 Segesta, 331-333
 Seleucus, 273
 Seleucus, 17, 39, 55, 57, 61-63, 67-
 71, 77-83, 105-107, 273, 289,
 345, 425, 431-433, 443-445
 Sellus, 27, 207
 Sempronius Sophus, P., 381, 413
 Senate, Roman, 237-239
 Serennia, 381
 Sentes, 35
 Sicily, 21, 27-29, 111-113, 121-123,
 133, 149-151, 155, 159-165, 177,
 181, 189-191, 217, 223, 227, 233,
 249, 289, 295-301, 309-311, 329-
 331, 347-353, 377, 411, 421
 Sicyon, 11-13, 37, 241, 415-417
 Sidon, 69, 443
 Sigeum, 427
 Silvium, 353
 Simonides, 117
 Sindiæ, 209
 Sinopé, 207
 Siraces, 199
 Sisyprium, 417
 Solus, 329
 Sora, 29, 353, 381
 Sosistratus, 25
 Sparta, 419-421
 Spartacus, 409
 Spartan, 25, 421
 Stasioceus, 53
 Statius Gellius, 381⁴
 Stratoeles, 267
 Stratus, 15
 Strombichus, 417
 Stymphacum, 213
 Sulpicius Longus, C., 33
 Sulpicius Saverrio, P., 381
 Susianê, 83, 107
 Sutrium, 235-237
 Synnada, 427
 Syracuse, 21-29, 111-117, 131-133,
 149-157, 165, 171, 177, 181-
 187, 217-227, 249, 263, 297, 313,
 317, 331, 335, 347-351
 Syria, 19, 55, 77, 83-87, 91, 107,
 273, 345, 429, 443
 Syria, Coelê, 53-55, 83, 337, 443
 Syria, Phoenician, 87
 Syria, Upper, 53, 83, 273
 Syrian characters, 95
 Syrtis, 255
 Tacnarum, 419
 Tallum, 211
 Tarentines, 59
 Tarentum, 25-27, 419-421
 Tarquinians, 263
 Tarrachia, 43
 Tarsus, 429
 Taurians, 207
 Tauris, 181
 Tauromenium, 111, 133
 Taurus Mts., 21, 85, 429
 Tega, 241
 Telesphorus, 35-37, 41, 71-73
 Teos, 429
 Teucer, 73-75
 Thapsis R., 199¹
 Thapsus, 189
 Thates R., 199, 201
 Thebes (in Boeotia), 47-49, 267
 Thebes (in Phthiotis), 437
 Themison, 281
 Theophrastus, 33
 Therma, 297, 349
 Thessallians, 215
 Thessaly, 425, 435-437, 441
 Thrace, 33-35, 117, 423
 Thracians, 199
 Tigris R., 81, 107
 Timaeus, 353, 379
 Timocles, 401
 Timoleon, 23
 Tocæ, 301
 Torgium, 377
 Tralles, 41
 Triopium, 423
 Tripolis, 69
 Troy, 149, 301
 Tunis, 187-191, 231, 243, 307-
 309
 Tymphaeum, 213⁵
 Tyre, 69-71, 177-179

INDEX OF NAMES

Umbrians, 263

Urania, 271

Utica, 291-293

Valerius Maximus, M., 117

Volumnius Flamma Violens, L.,
265

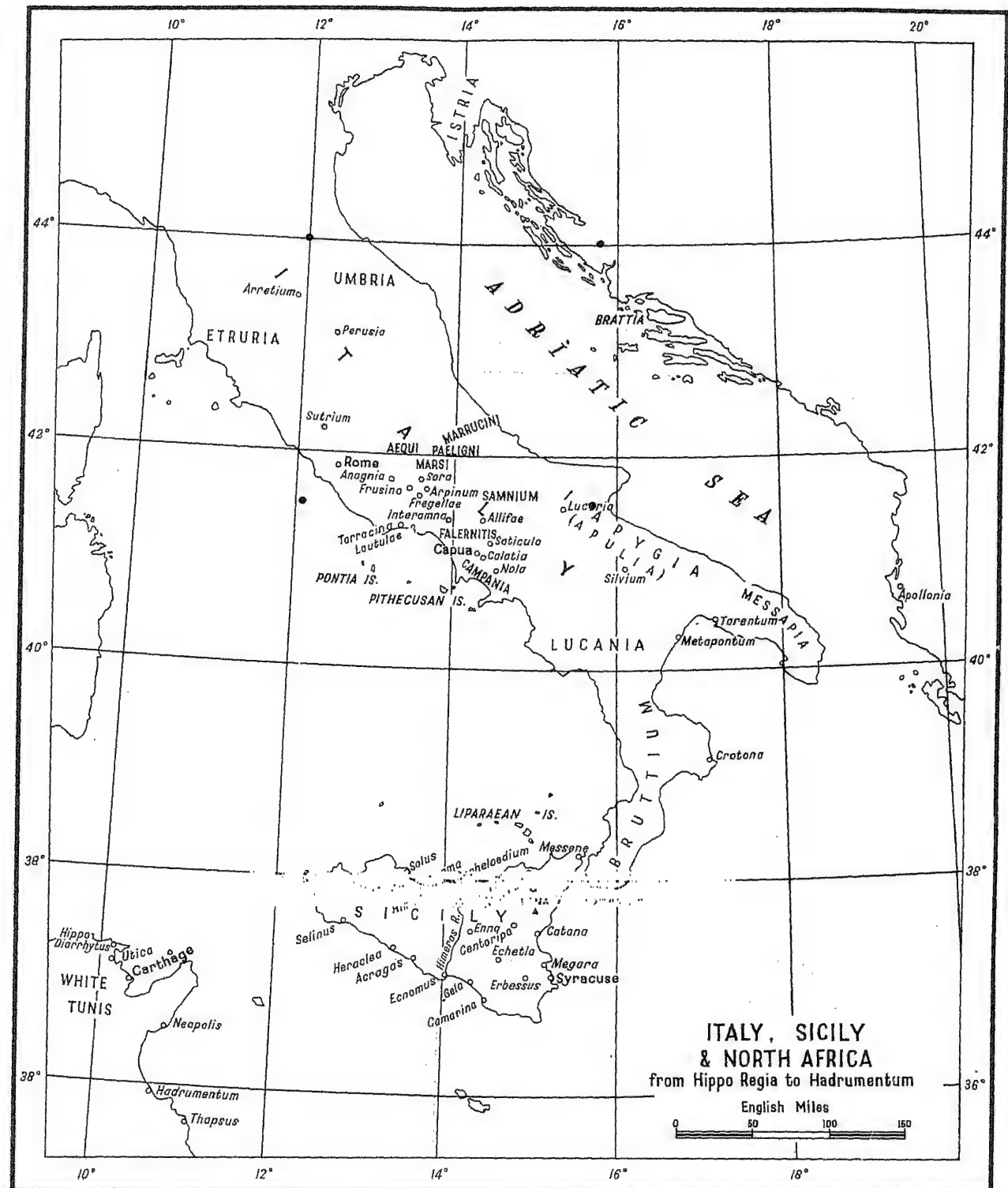
White Tunis, 163

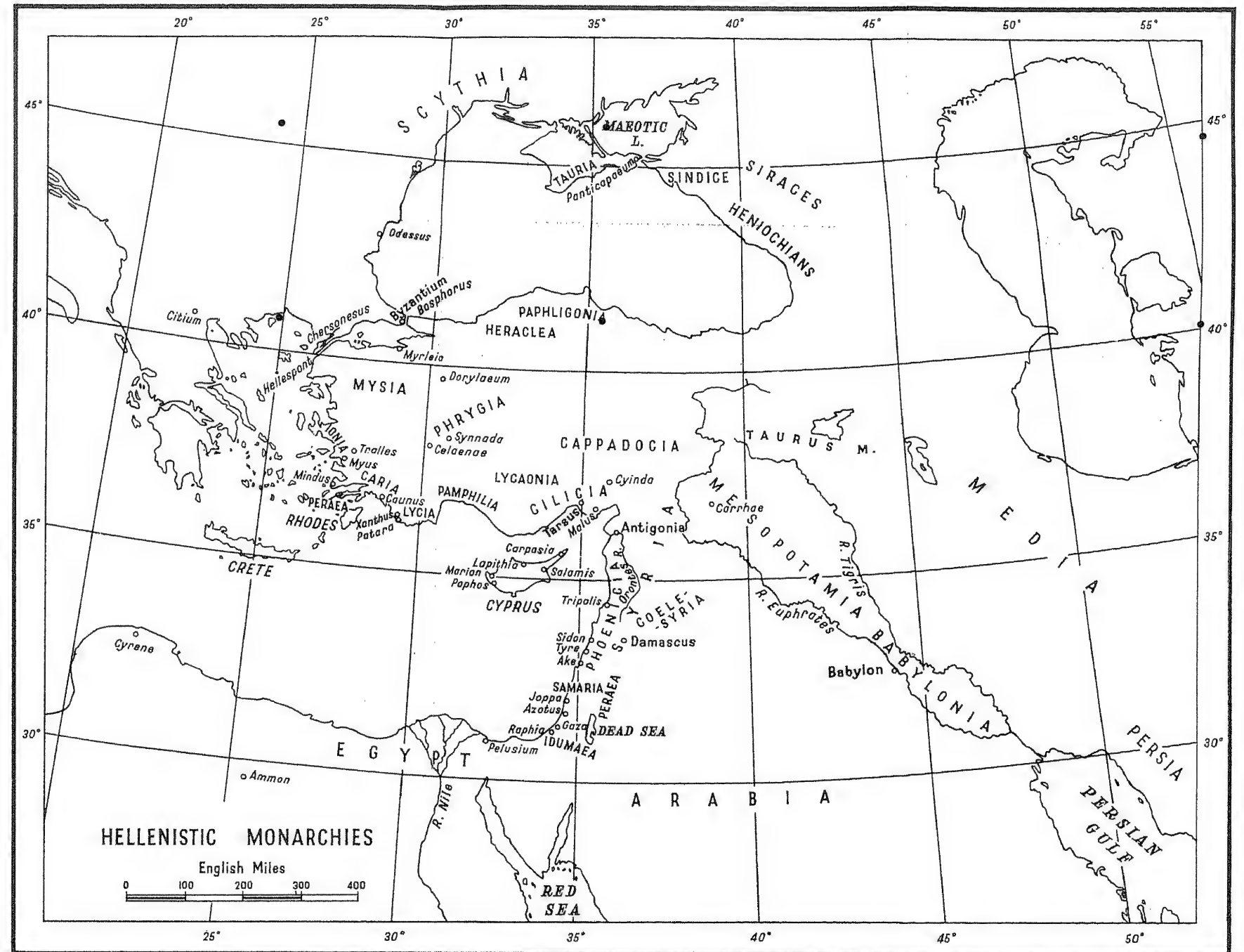
Xanthus, 213

Xenodocus, 225-227

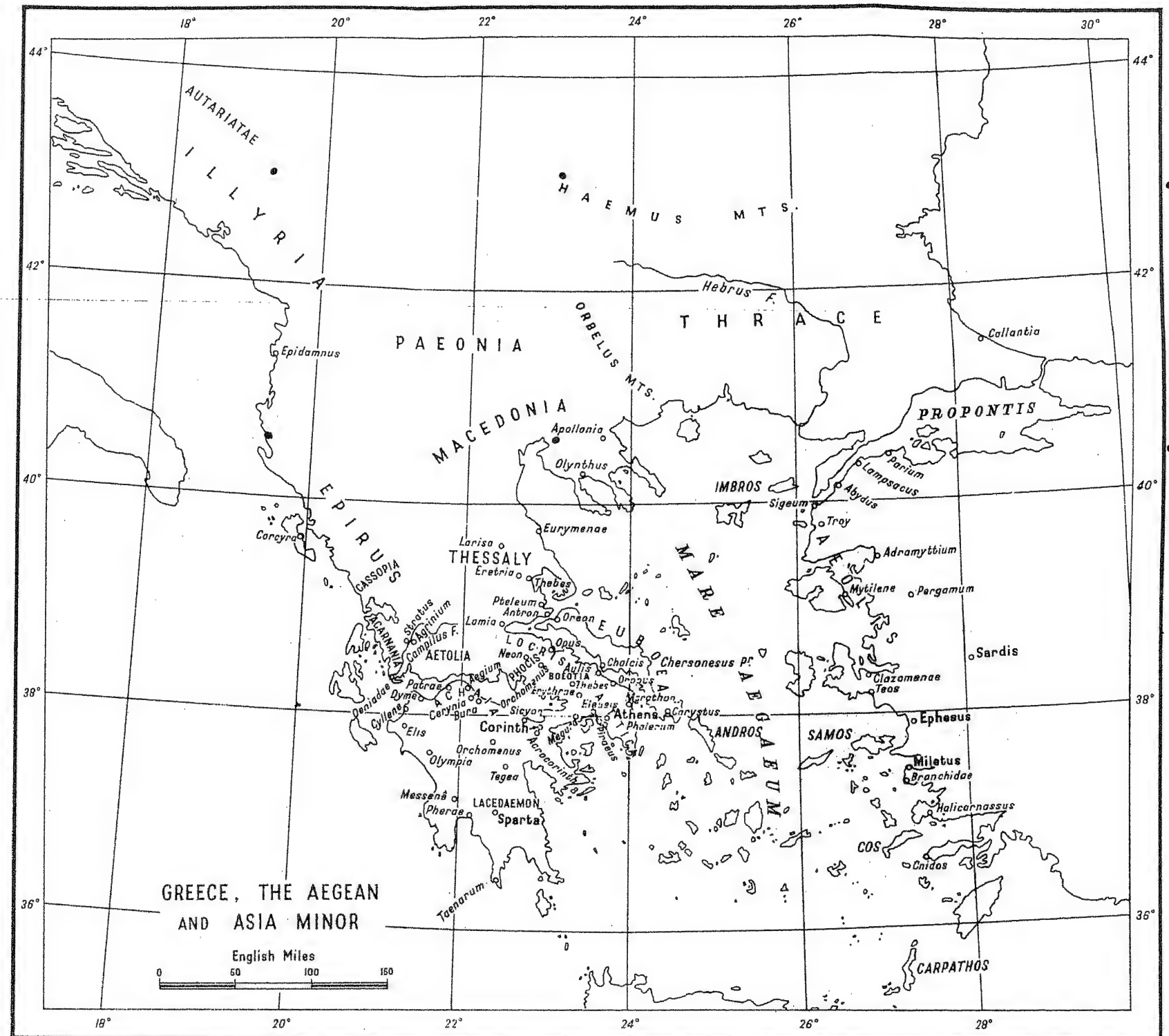
Xenodocus, 225¹, 297, 313-315

Zuphones, 245











THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED

LATIN AUTHORS

- AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS. J. C. Rolfe. 3 Vols. (*2nd Imp. revised.*)
- APULEIUS: THE GOLDEN ASS (METAMORPHOSES). W. Adlington (1566). Revised by S. Gaselee. (*7th Imp.*)
- ST. AUGUSTINE, CONFESSIONS OF. W. Watts (1631). 2 Vols. (Vol. I *7th Imp.*, Vol. II *6th Imp.*)
- ST. AUGUSTINE, SELECT LETTERS. J. H. Baxter. (*2nd Imp.*)
- AUSONIUS. H. G. Evelyn White. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- BEDE. J. E. King. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- BOETHIUS: TRACTS AND DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIAE. Rev. H. F. Stewart and E. K. Rand. (*6th Imp.*)
- CAESAR: CIVIL WARS. A. G. Peskett. (*5th Imp.*)
- CAESAR: GALLIC WAR. H. J. Edwards. (*10th Imp.*)
- CATO AND VARRO: DE RE RUSTICA. H. B. Ash and W. D. Hooper. (*2nd Imp.*)
- CATULLUS. F. W. Cornish: TIBULLUS. J. B. Postgate; and PERVIGILUM VENERIS. J. W. Mackail. (*12th Imp.*)
- CELSUS: DE MEDICINA. W. G. Spencer. 3 Vols. (Vol. I *3rd Imp. revised*, Vols. II and III *2nd Imp.*)
- CICERO: BRUTUS AND ORATOR. G. L. Hendrickson and H. M. Hubbell. (*3rd Imp.*)
- CICERO: DE FATO: PARADOXA STOICORUM; DE PARTITIONE ORATORIA. H. Rackham. (With De Oratore, Vol. II.) (*2nd Imp.*)
- CICERO: DE FINIBUS. H. Rackham. (*4th Imp. revised.*)

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

- CICERO : DE INVENTIONE, etc. H. M. Hubbell.
 CICERO : DE NATURA DEORUM AND ACADEMICA. H. Rackham. (2nd Imp.)
 CICERO : DE OFFICIIS. Walter Miller. (6th Imp.)
 CICERO : DE ORATORE. E. W. Sutton and H. Rackham. 2 Vols. (2nd Imp.)
 CICERO : DE REPUBLICA AND DE LEGIBUS. Clinton W. Keyes. (4th Imp.)
 CICERO : DE SENECTUTE, DE AMICITIA, DE DIVINATIONE. W. A. Falconer. (6th Imp.)
 CICERO : IN CATILINAM, PRO MURENA, PRO SULLA, PRO FLACCO. Louis E. Lord. (3rd Imp. revised.)
 CICERO : LETTERS TO ATTICUS. E. O. Winstedt. 3 Vols. (Vol. I 6th Imp., Vols. II and III 4th Imp.)
 CICERO : LETTERS TO HIS FRIENDS. W. Glynn Williams. 3 Vols. (Vols. I and II 3rd Imp., Vol. III 2nd Imp. revised and enlarged.)
 CICERO : PHILIPPICS. W. C. A. Ker. (3rd Imp.)
 CICERO : PRO ARCHIA, POST REDITUM, DE DOMO, DE HARUSPICUM RESPONSIS, PRO PLANCIO. N. H. Watts. (2nd Imp.)
 CICERO : PRO CAECINA, PRO LEGE MANILIA, PRO CLUENTIO, PRO RABIRIO. H. Grose Hodge. (3rd Imp.)
 CICERO : PRO MILONE, IN PISONEM, PRO SCAURO, PRO FONTEIO, PRO RABIRIO POSTUMO, PRO MARCELLO, PRO LIGARIO, PRO REGE DEIOTARO. N. H. Watts. (2nd Imp.)
 CICERO : PRO QUINCTIO, PRO ROSCIO AMERINO, PRO ROSCIO COMOEDO, CONTRA RULLUM. J. H. Freese. (2nd Imp.)
 CICERO : TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS. J. E. King. (4th Imp.)
 CICERO : VERRINE ORATIONS. L. H. G. Greenwood. 2 Vols. (Vol. I 3rd Imp., Vol. II 2nd Imp.)
 CLAUDIAN. M. Platnauer. 2 Vols.
 COLUMELLA : DE RE RUSTICA. H. B. Ash. 2 Vols. Vol. I. Books I-IV. (2nd Imp.)
 CURTIUS, Q. : HISTORY OF ALEXANDER. J. C. Rolfe. 2 Vols.
 FLORUS. E. S. Forster ; and CORNELIUS NEPOS. J. C. Rolfe. (2nd Imp.)
 FRONTINUS : STRATAGEMS AND AQUEDUCTS. C. E. Bennett and M. B. McElwain. (2nd Imp.)
 FRONTO : CORRESPONDENCE. C. R. Haines. 2 Vols. (2nd Imp.)
 GELLIUS. J. C. Rolfe. 3 Vols. (2nd Imp.)
 HORACE : ODES AND EPODES. C. E. Bennett. (14th Imp. revised.)

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

- HORACE: SATIRES, EPISTLES, ARS POETICA. H. R. Fairclough.
(8th Imp. revised.)
- JEROME: SELECT LETTERS. F. A. Wright. (2nd Imp.)
- JUVENAL AND PERSIUS. G. G. Ramsay. (7th Imp.)
- LIVY. B. O. Foster, F. G. Moore, Evan T. Sage and A. C. Schlesinger. 14 Vols. Vols. I-XIII. (Vol. I 4th Imp., Vols. II, III and IX 3rd Imp., Vols. IV-VII, X-XII 2nd Imp. revised.)
- LUCAN. J. D. Duff. (3rd Imp.)
- LUCRETIVS. W. H. D. Rouse. (7th Imp. revised.)
- MARTIAL. W. C. A. Ker. 2 Vols. (Vol. I 5th Imp., Vol. II 4th Imp. revised.)
- MINOR LATIN POETS: from PUBLILIUS SYRUS to RUTILIUS NAMATIUS, including GRATIUS, CALPURNIUS SICULUS, NEMESIUS, AVIANUS, with "Aetna," "Phoenix" and other poems. J. Wight Duff and Arnold M. Duff. (2nd Imp.)
- OVID: THE ART OF LOVE AND OTHER POEMS. J. H. Mozley. (3rd Imp.)
- OVID: PASTI. Sir James G. Frazer. (2nd Imp.)
- OVID: HEROIDES AND AMORES. Grant Showerman. (4th Imp.)
- OVID: METAMORPHOSES. F. J. Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I 10th Imp., Vol. II 8th Imp.)
- OVID: TRISTIA AND EX PONTO. A. L. Wheeler. (3rd Imp.)
- PETRONIUS. M. Heseltine; SENECA: APOCOLOCYNTOSIS. W. H. D. Rouse. (8th Imp. revised.)
- PLAUTUS. Paul Nixon. 5 Vols. (Vols. I and II 5th Imp., Vol. III 3rd Imp., Vols. IV-V 2nd Imp.)
- PLINY: LETTERS. Melmoth's translation revised by W. M. L. Hutchinson. 2 Vols. (Vol. I 6th Imp., Vol. II 4th Imp.)
- PLINY: NATURAL HISTORY. H. Rackham and W. H. S. Jones. 10 Vols. Vols. I-VI and IX. (Vol. I 3rd Imp., Vols. II-IV 2nd Imp.)
- PROPERTIUS. H. E. Butler. (7th Imp.)
- PRUDENTIUS. H. J. Thomson. 2 Vols.
- QUINTILIAN. H. E. Butler. 4 Vols. (3rd Imp.)
- REMAINS OF OLD LATIN. E. H. Warmington. 4 Vols. Vol. I (Ennius and Caccilius). Vol. II (Livius, Naevius, Pacuvius, Accius). Vol. III (Lucilius, Laws of the XII Tables). Vol. IV (Archaic Inscriptions). (Vol. IV 2nd Imp.)

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

- SALLUST. J. C. Rolfe. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
 SCRIPTORES HISTORIAE AUGUSTAE. D. Magie. 3 Vols.
 (Vol. I *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II *2nd Imp. revised.*)
 SENECA: APOCOLOCYNTOSIS. Cf. PETRONIUS.
 SENECA: EPISTULAE MORALES. R. M. Gummere. 3 Vols.
 (Vol. I *4th Imp.*, Vols. II and III *3rd Imp. revised.*)
 SENECA: MORAL ESSAYS. J. W. Basore. 3 Vols. (Vol. II
3rd Imp. revised., Vols. I and III *2nd Imp. revised.*)
 SENECA: TRAGEDIES. F. J. Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *4th*
Imp., Vol. II *3rd Imp. revised.*)
 SIDONIUS: POEMS AND LETTERS. W. B. Anderson. 2 Vols.
 Vol. I.
 SILIUS ITALICUS. J. D. Duff. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *2nd Imp.*,
 Vol. II *3rd Imp.*)
 STATIUS. J. H. Mozley. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
 SUETONIUS. J. C. Rolfe. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *7th Imp.*, Vol. II
6th Imp.)
 TACITUS: DIALOGUS. Sir Wm. Peterson; and AGRICOLA
 AND GERMANIA. Maurice Hutton. (*6th Imp.*)
 TACITUS: HISTORIES AND ANNALS. C. H. Moore and J.
 Jackson. 4 Vols. (Vols. I and II *3rd Imp.*, Vols. III and
 IV *2nd Imp.*)
 TERENCE. John Sargeaunt. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *6th Imp.*, Vol.
 II *5th Imp.*)
 TERTULLIAN: APOLOGIA AND DE SPECTACULIS. T. R. Glover;
 MINUCIUS FELIX. G. H. Rendall. (*2nd Imp.*)
 VALERIUS FLACCUS. J. H. Mozley. (*2nd Imp. revised.*)
 VARRO: DE LINGUA LATINA. R. G. Kent. 2 Vols. (*2nd*
Imp. revised.)
 VELLEIUS PATERCULUS AND RES GESTAE DIVI AUGUSTI.
 F. W. Shipley.
 VIRGIL. H. R. Fairclough. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *17th Imp.*, Vol.
 II *13th Imp. revised.*)
 VITRUVIUS: DE ARCHITECTURA. F. Granger. 2 Vols. (Vol. I
2nd Imp.)

GREEK AUTHORS

- ACHILLES TATIUS. S. Gaselee. (*2nd Imp.*)
 AENEAS TACTICUS, ASCLEPIODOTUS AND ONASANDER. The
 Illinois Greek Club. (*2nd Imp.*)
 AESCHINES. C. D. Adams. (*2nd Imp.*)

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

- AESCHYLUS. H. Weir Smyth. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *6th Imp.*, Vol. II *5th Imp.*)
 ALCIPHRON, AELIAN AND PHILOSTRATUS: LETTERS. A. R. Benner and F. H. Fobes.
 APOLLODORUS. Sir James G. Frazer. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
 APOLLONIUS RHODIUS. R. C. Seaton. (*4th Imp.*)
 THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS. Kirsopp Lake. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *8th Imp.*, Vol. II *6th Imp.*)
 APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY. Horace White. 4 Vols. (Vol. I *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II, III and IV *2nd Imp.*)
 ARATUS. Cf. CALLIMACHUS.
 ARISTOPHANES. Benjamin Bickley Rogers. 3 Vols. (Vols. I and II *5th Imp.*, Vol. III *4th Imp.*) Verse trans.
 ARISTOTLE: ART OF RHETORIC. J. H. Freese. (*3rd Imp.*)
 ARISTOTLE: ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION, EUDEMIAN ETHICS, VIRTUES AND VICES. H. Rackham. (*3rd Imp.*)
 ARISTOTLE: GENERATION OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck. (*2nd Imp.*)
 ARISTOTLE: METAPHYSICS. H. Tredennick. 2 Vols. (*3rd Imp.*)
 ARISTOTLE: METEOROLOGICA. H. D. P. Lee.
 ARISTOTLE: MINOR WORKS. W. S. Hett. "On Colours," "On Things Heard," "Physiognomics," "On Plants," "On Marvellous Things Heard," "Mechanical Problems," "On Indivisible Lines," "Situations and Names of Winds," "On Melissus, Xenophanes, and Gorgias." (*2nd Imp.*)
 ARISTOTLE: NICOMACHEAN ETHICS. H. Rackham. (*5th Imp. revised.*)
 ARISTOTLE: OECONOMICA AND MAGNA MORALIA. G. C. Armstrong. (With *Metaphysics*, Vol. II.) (*3rd Imp.*)
 ARISTOTLE: ON THE HEAVENS. W. K. C. Guthrie. (*3rd Imp.*)
 ARISTOTLE: ON THE SOUL, PARVA NATURALIA, ON BREATH. W. S. Hett. (*2nd Imp. revised.*)
 ARISTOTLE: ORGANON. H. P. Cooke and H. Tredennick. 3 Vols. Vol. I. (*2nd Imp.*)
 ARISTOTLE: PARTS OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck; MOTION AND PROGRESSION OF ANIMALS. E. S. Forster. (*3rd Imp.*)
 ARISTOTLE: PHYSICS. Rev. P. Wicksteed and F. M. Cornford. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *2nd Imp.*, Vol. II *3rd Imp.*)
 ARISTOTLE: POETICS and LONGINUS. W. Hamilton Fyfe; DEMETRIUS ON STYLE. W. Rhys Roberts. (*5th Imp. revised.*)

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

- ARISTOTLE: POLITICS. H. Rackham. (*4th Imp.*)
- ARISTOTLE: PROBLEMS. W. S. Hett. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *2nd Imp. revised.*)
- ARISTOTLE: RHETORICA AD ALEXANDRUM. H. Rackham. (With Problems, Vol. II.)
- ARRIAN: HISTORY OF ALEXANDER AND INDICA. Rev. E. Iliffe Robson. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- ATHENAEUS: DEIPNOSOPHISTAE. C. B. Gulick. 7 Vols. (Vols. I, V and VI *2nd Imp.*)
- ST. BASIL: LETTERS. R. J. Deferrari. 4 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- CALLIMACHUS AND LYCOPHRON. A. W. Mair; ARATUS. G. R. Mair. (*2nd Imp.*)
- CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA. Rev. G. W. Butterworth. (*3rd Imp.*)
- COLLUTHUS. Cf. OPIAN.
- DAPHNIS AND CHLOE. Cf. LONGUS.
- DEMOSTHENES I: OLYNTHIACS, PHILIPPICS AND MINOR ORATIONS: I-XVII AND XX. J. H. Vince. (*2nd Imp.*)
- DEMOSTHENES II: DE CORONA AND DE FALSA LEGATIONE. C. A. Vince and J. H. Vince. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
- DEMOSTHENES III: MEIDIAS, ANDROTION, ARISTOCRATES, TIMOCRATES, ARISTOGEITON. J. H. Vince.
- DEMOSTHENES IV-VI: PRIVATE ORATIONS AND IN NEAERAM. A. T. Murray. (Vol. IV *2nd Imp.*)
- DEMOSTHENES VII: FUNERAL SPEECH, EROTIC ESSAY, EXORDIA AND LETTERS. N. W. and N. J. DeWitt.
- DIO CASSIUS: ROMAN HISTORY. E. Cary. 9 Vols. (Vols. I and II *2nd Imp.*)
- DIO CHRYSOSTOM. 5 Vols. Vols I and II. J. W. Cohoon. Vol. III. J. W. Cohoon and H. Lamar Crosby. Vols. IV and V. H. Lamar Crosby. (Vols. I-III *2nd Imp.*)
- DIODORUS SICULUS. 12 Vols. Vols. I-VI. C. H. Oldfather. Vol. VII. C. L. Sherman. Vols. IX and X. Russel M. Geer. (Vols. I-III *2nd Imp.*)
- DIOGENES LAERTIUS. R. D. Hicks. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *4th Imp.*, Vol. II *3rd Imp.*)
- DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS: ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. Spelman's translation revised by E. Cary. 7 Vols. (Vols. I-IV *2nd Imp.*)
- EPICTETUS. W. A. Oldfather. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
- EURIPIDES. A. S. Way. 4 Vols. (Vols. I and II *7th Imp.*, Vol. III *6th Imp.*, Vol. IV *5th Imp.*) Verse trans.

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

- EUSEBIUS: ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. Kirsopp Lake and J. E. L. Oulton. 2 Vols. (Vol. I 3rd *Imp.*, Vol. II 4th *Imp.*)
- GALEN: ON THE NATURAL FACULTIES. A. J. Brock. (4th *Imp.*)
- THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY. W. R. Paton. 5 Vols. (Vols. I and II 5th *Imp.*, Vol. III 4th *Imp.*, Vols. IV and V 3rd *Imp.*)
- THE GREEK BUCOLIC POETS (THEOCRITUS, BION, MOSCHUS). J. M. Edmonds. (7th *Imp.* revised.)
- GREEK ELEGY AND IAMBUS WITH THE ANACREONTEA. J. M. Edmonds. 2 Vols. (Vol. I 3rd *Imp.*, Vol. II 2nd *Imp.*)
- GREEK MATHEMATICAL WORKS. Ivor Thomas. 2 Vols. (2nd *Imp.*)
- HERODES. Cf. THEOPHRASTUS: CHARACTERS.
- HERODOTUS. A. D. Godley. 4 Vols. (Vols. I-III 4th *Imp.*, Vol. IV 3rd *Imp.*)
- HESIOD AND THE HOMERIC HYMNS. H. G. Evelyn White. (7th *Imp.* revised and enlarged.)
- HIPPOCRATES AND THE FRAGMENTS OF HERACLEITUS. W. H. S. Jones and E. T. Withington. 4 Vols. (Vols. I, II and IV 3rd *Imp.*, Vol. III 2nd *Imp.*)
- HOMER: ILIAD. A. T. Murray. 2 Vols. (6th *Imp.*)
- HOMER: ODYSSEY. A. T. Murray. 2 Vols. (7th *Imp.*)
- ISAEUS. E. S. Forster. (2nd *Imp.*)
- ISOCRATES. George Norlin and LaRue Van Hook. 3 Vols. (Vols. I and III 2nd *Imp.*)
- ST. JOHN DAMASCENE: BARLAAM AND IOASAPH. Rev. G. R. Woodward and Harold Mattingly. (2nd *Imp.* revised.)
- JOSEPHUS. H. St. J. Thackeray and Ralph Marcus. 9 Vols. Vols. I-VII. (Vol. V 3rd *Imp.*, Vols. I and VI 2nd *Imp.*)
- JULIAN. Wilmer Cave Wright. 3 Vols. (Vol. I 2nd *Imp.*, Vol. II 3rd *Imp.*)
- LONGUS: DAPHNIS AND CHLOE. Thornley's translation revised by J. M. Edmonds; and PARTHENIUS. S. Gaselee. (3rd *Imp.*)
- LUCIAN. A. M. Harmon. 8 Vols. Vols. I-V. (Vols. I, II and III 3rd *Imp.*, Vol. IV 2nd *Imp.*)
- LYCOPHRON. Cf. CALIMACHUS.
- LYRA GRAECA. J. M. Edmonds. 3 Vols. (Vol. I 4th *Imp.*, Vols. II and III 3rd *Imp.*)
- LYSIAS. W. R. M. Lamb. (2nd *Imp.*)
- MANETHO. W. G. Waddell; PTOLEMY: TETRABIBLOS. F. E. Robbins. (2nd *Imp.*)

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

- MARCUS AURELIUS. C. R. Haines. (*4th Imp. revised.*)
- MENANDER. F. G. Allinson. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
- MINOR ATTIC ORATORS. 2 Vols. K. J. Maidment and J. O. Burt. (Vol. I *2nd Imp.*)
- NONNOS: DIONYSIACA. W. H. D. Rouse. 3 Vols. (Vol. III *2nd Imp.*)
- OPPIAN, COLLUTHUS, TRYPHIODORUS. A. W. Mair.
- PAPYRI. NON-LITERARY SELECTIONS. A. S. Hunt and C. C. Edgar. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *2nd Imp.*) LITERARY SELECTIONS. Vol. I (Poetry). D. L. Page. (*3rd Imp.*)
- PARTHENIUS. Cf. LONGUS.
- PAUSANIAS: DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. W. H. S. Jones. 5 Vols. and Companion Vol. arranged by R. E. Wycherley. (Vols. I and III *2nd Imp.*)
- PHILO. 10 Vols. Vols. I-V. F. H. Colson and Rev. G. H. Whitaker; Vols. VI-IX. F. H. Colson. (Vols. I-III, V-IX *2nd Imp.*, Vol. IV *3rd Imp.*)
Two Supplementary Vols. from the Armenian Text, Ralph Marcus.
- PHILOSTRATUS: THE LIFE OF APOLLONIUS OF TYANA. F. C. Conybeare. 2 Vols. (Vol. I *4th Imp.*, Vol. II *3rd Imp.*)
- PHILOSTRATUS: IMAGES; CALLISTRATUS: DESCRIPTIONS. A. Fairbanks.
- PHILOSTRATUS AND EUNAPIUS: LIVES OF THE SOPHISTS. Wilmer Cave Wright. (*2nd Imp.*)
- PINDAR. Sir J. E. Sandys. (*7th Imp. revised.*)
- PLATO I: EUTHYPHRO, APOLOGY, CRITO, PHAEDO, PHAEDRUS. H. N. Fowler. (*9th Imp.*)
- PLATO II: THEAETETUS AND SOPHIST. H. N. Fowler. (*4th Imp.*)
- PLATO III: STATESMAN, PHILEBUS. H. N. Fowler; Ion. W. R. M. Lamb. (*4th Imp.*)
- PLATO IV: LACHES, PROTAGORAS, MENO, EUTHYDEMUS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
- PLATO V: LYSIS, SYMPOSIUM, GORGIAS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*4th Imp. revised.*)
- PLATO VI: CRATYLUS, PARMENIDES, GREATER HIPPIAS, LESSER HIPPIAS. H. N. Fowler. (*3rd Imp.*)
- PLATO VII: TIMAEUS, CRITIAS, CLITOPHO, MENEXENUS, EPISTULAE. Rev. R. G. Bury. (*3rd Imp.*)
- PLATO VIII: CHARMIDES, ALCIBIADES, HIPPARCHUS, THE

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

- LOVERS, THEAGES, MINOS AND EPINOMIS. W. R. M. Lamb.
 (2nd Imp.)
 PLATO : LAWS. Rev. R. G. Bury. 2 Vols. (3rd Imp.)
 PLATO : REPUBLIC. Paul Shorey. 2 Vols. (Vol. I 4th Imp.,
 Vol. II 3rd Imp.)
 PLUTARCH : MORALIA. 14 Vols. Vols. I-V. F. C. Babbitt ;
 Vol. VI. W. C. Helmbold ; Vol. X. H. N. Fowler. (Vols.
 I, III and X 2nd Imp.)
 PLUTARCH : THE PARALLEL LIVES. B. Perrin. 11 Vols.
 (Vols. I, II, III and VII 3rd Imp., Vols. IV, VI, VIII-XI
 2nd Imp.)
 POLYBIUS. W. R. Paton. 6 Vols.
 PROCOPIUS : HISTORY OF THE WARS. H. B. Dewing. 7 Vols.
 (Vol. I 2nd Imp.)
 PTOLEMY : TETRABIBLOS. Cf. MANETHO.
 QUINTUS SMYRNAEUS. A. S. Way. (2nd Imp.) Verse trans.
 SEXTUS EMPERICUS. Rev. R. G. Bury. 4 Vols. (Vols. I and
 III 2nd Imp.)
 SOPHOCLES. F. Storr. 2 Vols. (Vol. I 9th Imp., Vol. II 6th
 Imp.) Verse trans.
 STRABO : GEOGRAPHY. Horace L. Jones. 8 Vols. (Vols. I
 and VIII 3rd Imp., Vols. II, V and VI 2nd Imp.)
 THEOPHRASTUS : CHARACTERS. J. M. Edmonds ; HERODES,
 etc. A. D. Knox. (3rd Imp.)
 THEOPHRASTUS : ENQUIRY INTO PLANTS. Sir Arthur Hort.
 2 Vols. (2nd Imp.)
 THUCYDIDES. C. F. Smith. 4 Vols. (3rd Imp.)
 TRYPHIODORUS. Cf. OPIAN.
 XENOPHON : CYROPAEDIA. Walter Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I
 3rd Imp., Vol. II 4th Imp.)
 XENOPHON : HELLENICA, ANABASIS, APOLOGY, AND SYMPO-
 SIUM. C. L. Brownson and O. J. Todd. 3 Vols. (Vols. I
 and III 3rd Imp., Vol. II 4th Imp.)
 XENOPHON : MEMORABILIA AND OECONOMICUS. E. C. Marchant.
 (3rd Imp.)
 XENOPHON : SCRIPTA MINORA. E. C. Marchant. (2nd Imp.)

(For Volumes in Preparation see next page.)

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

VOLUMES IN PREPARATION

GREEK AUTHORS

ARISTOTLE: DE MUNDO, etc. D. Furley and E. S. Forster.

ARISTOTLE: HISTORY OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck.

PLOTINUS. A. H. Armstrong.

LATIN AUTHORS

ST. AUGUSTINE: CITY OF GOD.

CAESAR: AFRICAN, ALEXANDRINE AND SPANISH WARS.
A. S. Way.

[CICERO:] AD HERENNIIUM. H. Caplan.

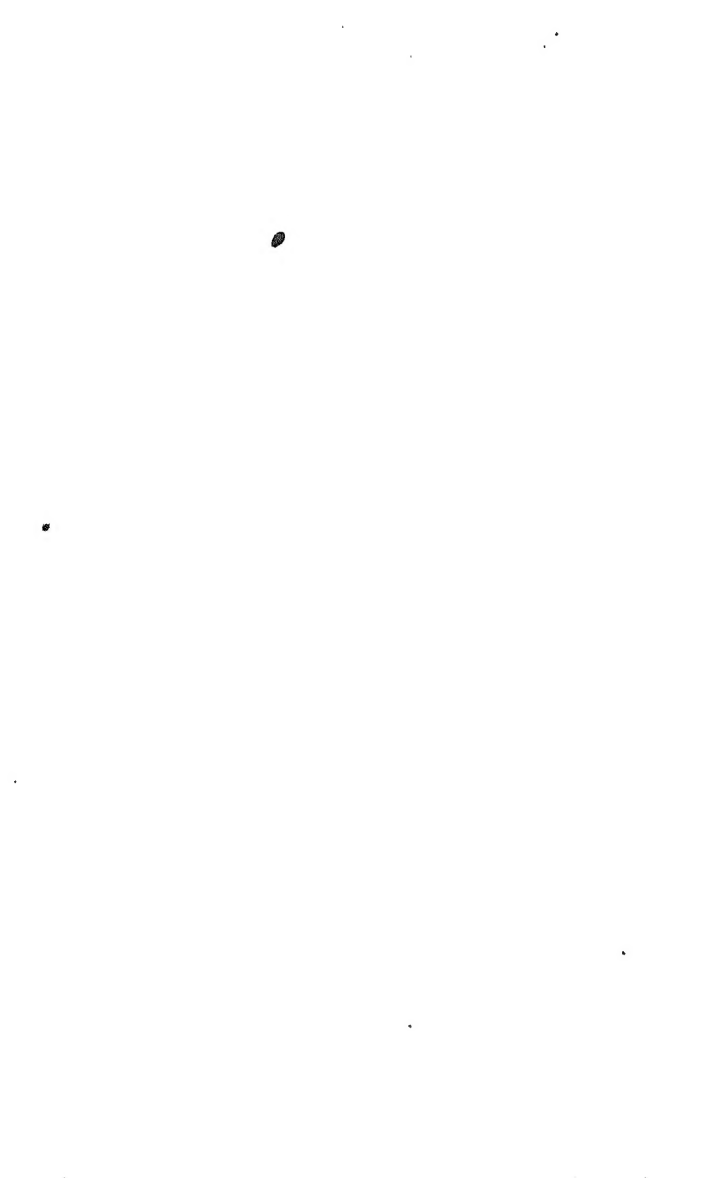
CICERO: PRO SESTIO, IN VATINIUM, PRO CAELIO, DE PROVINCIIS CONSULARIBUS, PRO BALBO. J. H. Freese and R. Gardner.

PHAEDRUS AND OTHER FABULISTS. B. E. Perry.

DESCRIPTIVE PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

LONDON
WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD
Cloth 15s.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
HARVARD UNIV. PRESS
Cloth \$2.50





"A book that is shut is but a block"

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI.

Please
clean and

the book